

afro American Baltimore Md.

Sub. 24-47



**NEWS PROBLEMS**—Ralph Matthews, head of the AFRO's national bureau, is shown above, left, with representatives of other newspapers at the American Press Institute, now in session at Columbia University's School of Journalism in New York City. He is one of several experts directing daily discussions on problems of the general reporter. Sub. 26-47

## 27 Editors Attend School at Columbia University

*Baltimore Md.* the three-week program, during which discussions will be led by notable experts in many fields.

NEW YORK—American newspapers are making "a notable record in self-improvement and in their own assumption of responsibility for public guidance and leadership," Sevellon Brown, publisher of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, told 27 newspaper executives as the American Press Institute at Columbia University opened its second year.

Members of the seminar are managing editors and news editors from 19 different States who will spend the next three weeks in discussion of newspaper problems in their field. William I. Gibson, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN, is among those attending.

9-27-47  
Six Scheduled

The seminar is the first of six scheduled for the 1947-48 academic year in Institute headquarters at Columbia. A seminar for Sunday and Feature editors will open Oct. 27.

Referring to the constructive editorial treatment with which American newspapers have approached current international problems, Mr. Brown asserted that "superior professional performance is the hallmark of an increasing number of newspapers today."

Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, welcomed the members of the seminar and Floyd Taylor, Institute director, outlined plans for



# 3,000 Papers Will *Courier* Be Represented *Pittsburgh, Pa.,* At ABC Convent n

CHICAGO — The representatives of 3,000 publishers, advertisers and advertising agencies, members of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, with which The Pittsburgh Courier is affiliated, will hold their thirty-third annual meeting here Oct. 16-17.

The Audit Bureau, better known as ABC, maintains a large staff of experienced circulation auditors who examine and audit the circulation records of all publisher members at regular intervals. The results of these audits are issued in ABC reports which are available to advertisers and advertising agencies for use in buying advertising space.



# The Veterans Justice Committee

## Awards

### THE JUSTICE CITATION

for 1947  
TO

The Afro-American Newspapers

IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING  
PARTICIPATION IN THE LEFRIDGE  
CASE AS A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
TO THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

The Veterans' Justice Committee

Thomas L. Lupton  
Executive Secretary



News, published at Marion, has a weekly circulation of 4,039.

Little Papers in Saddle

Representatives of these two papers and of the Hopewell News, (circulation 2,758) are members of the nine-man executive committee

Among daily newspapers represented on this committee are the Charlottesville Daily Progress, with a circulation of 7,804, and the Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star, with a circulation of 6,178.

Were the AFRO accepted in either the Maryland or Virginia associations, it would be the largest weekly member in either. It can be surmised then, that this would have been too bitter a pill for either of these associations to swallow.

AFRO GETS CITATION—The above citation was awarded to the AFRO Thursday during memorial services held for the late Pfc. Allen Leftridge by the Veterans' Justice Committee in NYC.

## Support to Vets' Causes Praised

Afro-American  
Baltimore, Md.  
Ex-War Correspondent

Receives Document

Sat. 5-31-47  
18 OTHERS LAUDED

Honor Highlights

Memorial Rites

NEW YORK — The Justice Citation was awarded to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper last Thursday night, by the Veterans Justice Committee, in a ceremony here at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, in the Bronx.

The citation was given to the AFRO for "distinguished service to the cause of democracy in general and in the interest of veterans in particular."

Ollie Stewart, former AFRO war

correspondent, accepted the citation in behalf of the paper, from the hands of St. Clair Bourne, New York State Labor Department publicity director.

### Memorial Service

The occasion was a memorial service in tribute to the late Pfc. Allen Leftridge, Bronx soldier who was killed by an American MP at a Red Cross club at Camp Lucky Strike, St. Valerie, France, May 22, 1945.

With Alfred A. Duckett, executive chairman, the Veterans' Justice Committee has waged a campaign for 13 months to have the War Department reverse its original decision.

Its ruling brands Leftridge's death "not in line of duty," which denies his wife and child pension benefits. War Department review of the case has been achieved.

### Others Cited

Other persons and organizations receiving Justice Citations were: People's Voice, New York Post, New York CIO Council, Chicago Defender, Bronx Home News

Civil Rights Congress, American Jewish Congress, Mary Finger, Ernie Durham, Bill Chase, Walter White; Sat. 5-31-47

Grant Reynolds, Rep. Benjamin Rabin, Michael J. Quill, Newton E. Poyer, Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Chauncey Northern, George Gregory and St. Clair Bourne

## AFRO "Too Big" for Va. and Md. Press Associations

Paper Has Largest Weekly Circulation of Any Newspaper in These Two States

Refusal of the prejudiced Maryland and Virginia Press Associations to admit the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers to membership is probably based largely upon the fact that, with the exception of a few dailies, the AFRO has the largest circulation of any of the white newspapers.

In Maryland, for instance, with the exception of the Baltimore dailies, the AFRO circulation exceeds by far that of any white daily or weekly in the State.

The AFRO's weekly circulation in Virginia exceeds that of any white weekly, the largest of which is the Arlington Sun with a circulation of 4,618. The Smyth County



# John H. Murphy Sr., Founder of AFRO, Lauded for Contribution to Journalism

*afro-american*  
Civil War Sergeant Termed Monument  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
to Family, Race, Nation in Broadcast

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Sgt. John H. Murphy Sr., founder of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Inc., was depicted as "a monument to his family, his race and the nation" during the weekly 15-minute broadcast of the Columbus Urban League over Station WBNS here at 10:45 p.m. August 25. *9-20-47*

The tribute was paid by N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the league, who lauded Sergeant Murphy not only as the father of present-day journalism but also as a husband and father of 19 whose desire to make his family proud of him contributed greatly to his enduring work. The speech delivered by Mr. Allen who worked with Sergeant Murphy at the AME General Conference at Kansas City, Mo. in 1912, follows:

For an organization to succeed beyond the mediocre, it must grow from the tap-root of service. Without service as the basis of its operation, it will eventually die.

I want to tell you about a man, who, with this idea in mind, built a monument to his family, his race, and the nation. His is not among the house-hold names of famous colored persons, though his accomplishments are among the best and he is widely known in the circle of the fourth estate.

Here he was not only a pioneer, but the father of present-day journalism on behalf of the colored people. Before I go into his accomplishments, let me tell you something about Sgt. John H. Murphy, the subject of this broadcast.

## Fought in Civil War

Born, in bondage, in 1840, he entered the Civil War as a soldier in 1864. He came out a free man, and with sergeants stripes on his arms. This convinced him that there is promotion for those who can earn it.

From his marriage to Martha Howard a year later, came to him 11 reasons for making good. Because it was his desire to be a hero in the sight of them, he turned failure into success.

## His Own Story

One time this great venture of which I am later to tell you was about to — but let us listen to the story as he relates it:

"I was near enough to failure that day the Lancet offered a merger. I had the plant and they had the editorial brains. It looked like a good plan to merge. I was taking in \$70 to \$90 a week and didn't have enough some weeks to pay the help."

"And then instead of merging, they offered to buy me out. I suggested \$2,000, and they laughed. Two thousand dollars for the AFRO? We'll pay \$100 and six months from now we'll be able to get it for nothing."

"That made me mad and I walked out of that conference determined to make good. After all, I had some pride. There was another reason I had to make good. I had a wife and 10 children."

## One of Oldest Newspapers

When John Murphy organized the AFRO-AMERICAN, just 55 years ago this month, secular national Negro newspaper did not exist. With the exception of the Christian Recorder, started in 1856, by the AME Church, the AFRO is among the oldest, if not the oldest Negro newspaper in America. Recently in Baltimore, I visited this great plant,

## Challenge to All Others

"The AFRO-American must become a bi-weekly, then a tri-weekly and eventually, when advertising warrants, a daily. It has always had a loyal constituency who believed it honest, decent and progressive. It is that kind of newspaper now, and I hope it never changes."

This is a charge, not only to the AFRO-American, but to all newspapers, regardless of race or creed, which, if they follow, the enemies of democracy will lose.



**AFRO' BROADCAST TOPIC**—N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the Urban League in Columbus, O., presented the life story of John Murphy, founder of the AFRO, and described the newspaper's history in a recent broadcast on the Lighthouse program of Station WBNS in Columbus.

## His Measure of a Newspaper

The colored newspapers follow the general pattern of service, the definition of which was given in a letter written to his family in 1920 by Sgt. Murphy, not to be opened until 1940, which, by the way, was 18 years after his death in 1922. In it, he made this significant statement:

"I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employees — those are trimmings. A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God and in the present generation."

"It must always ask itself — whether it has kept faith with the common people; whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured; whether it is fighting to get rid of slums, to provide jobs for everybody; whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise."



# What Negroes Are Doing

*The News* BY MATTIE B. ROWE

More than 100 Negroes from various sections of the state, assembled at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, last Sunday at the invitation of the Gov. Folsom conference committee, sponsored by the Alabama Newspaper Association of which E. O. Jackson, Birmingham newspaper editor, is president. *Sun. 1-26-47*

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss recommendations to be made to Gov. Folsom.

Commenting on the meeting, Chairman Robert Durr says it was most successful because the leaders agreed on recommendations to be made to Gov. Folsom. It is the aim of the newspaper association to keep the governor informed on all phases of life having to do with the Negro people of Alabama.

Attendees at the meeting say the capital was alive Jan. 20 as thousands of citizens of all races witnessed the inaugural ceremonies. Alabama State Teachers College band a contingent of Negro soldiers took part in the inaugural parade. *Birmingham News* *Sun. 1-26-47*

As to education, the editors demanded that the "differential gap . . . as between the races . . . be closed in every unit, area and field . . . where it now exists," and suggested that Negro educators be allowed to serve in administrative and policy-making jobs.

They recommended, too, that the state do "all that is within its power to hasten federal aid to education."

## State FEPC, Ku Klux Proscription Asked By Negro News Group

*Birmingham News* *Sun. 1-26-47*  
Non-Discrimination Aim Of Program Handed Folsom At Conference

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18—(AP)—A group of Negro newspaper editors, speaking, they said, the "will of our people," called on Gov. James E. Folsom today for legislation to create a state fair employment practice commission and to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan and "similar organizations."

Their recommendations, which also included establishment of a state-financed office of minority affairs, were contained in a four-page memorandum submitted to the governor at a conference today.

Folsom said he told them some of the proposals were "rather ticklish" and that he preferred to study them at length before making any commitment.

In asking for a state FEPC, the editors declared, "plants and unions that discriminate in the employment or membership against anyone because of race, religion, creed or national origin should be denied license."

Other proposed labor reforms included a state minimum wage law and job opportunities for Negroes at "all levels of public employment," with civil service examinations for state positions open to "all citizens without regard to race, creed or color." *3-18-47*

THE EDITORS ALSO URGED

abolition of the poll tax and repeal of the Boswell amendment, which requires prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the federal constitution.

The further urged the governor's office to supervise registration in counties "where Negro citizens are not allowed to register," and asked for an investigation of registration practices in each of Alabama's 67 counties.

As to education, the editors demanded that the "differential gap . . . as between the races . . . be closed in every unit, area and field . . . where it now exists," and suggested that Negro educators be allowed to serve in administrative and policy-making jobs.

They recommended, too, that the state do "all that is within its power to hasten federal aid to education."

GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL and special college training comparable to that at the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute must be made available to Negroes in Alabama, the committee statement declared, adding:

"Remedies suggested, and in a few instances put in operation, by other governors do not square with the Gaines decision. We urge the fulfillment of all the implications of that decision."

They referred to a U. S. Supreme Court ruling several years ago that Negroes are entitled to equal educational opportunities with white students.

Other proposals included: Employment of more Negro coordinators and supervisors in the veterans' training program because Negro ex-service men are receiving "far too little attention."

Use of Negro personnel in employment services work.

Year-around voter registration and giving authority to registrars to deputize others "so the largest number of people might be registered." *3-18-47*

Making veterans with honorable discharges automatically eligible to vote without any test.

GRANTING OF THE RIGHT of jury service to women.

An end to "police brutality."

Establishment of a housing authority on the state level to work with the federal government toward low-cost housing development.

The editors expressed confidence that Alabama can be "identified as the new leader in progressive Democratic government in the South, provided the program outlined by your honor receives the full support of the people of this state and the Legislature."

And, they added, "we feel that the Legislature will act in the interests of the people, once the people make known their desires on all questions."

Included in the group were E. G. Jackson, president of the editors' group and editor of The Alabama Tribune at Montgomery; Robert Durr, of Birmingham, chairman of the conference committee and editor of The Birmingham Weekly Review; W. C. McCollum, of The Anniston Weekly Review; J. J. Sneed, Mobile American; the Rev. H. B. Gibson, Golden Hour Digest, Birmingham; J. C. Culvert, Montgomery Weekly Review; L. C. James Collect, Huntsville Weekly Review; Frank P. Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Alabama Citizen; Edna Faush and Tommie Lucille Johnson, Selma Citizen; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World, and J. E. Lowery, Birmingham Informer. *3-18-47*

# THE DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

*The Plain Dealer* BY ROBERT DURR  
*Cleveland, Ohio*  
For the NNPA News Service

On January 19 members of the Alabama Press Association will assemble in the office of the Birmingham Weekly Review in Birmingham, Alabama, to pool their thinking and prepare a memorandum covering the needs and desires of the colored people of Alabama, not as Negroes, but as human beings and citizens of the state.

Governor-elect James E. Folsom has asked the State Press Association to do this preparatory to a conference with him after his inauguration on January 20. Incidentally, for the first time in the history of the state, the Governor-elect has stated that he expects colored people to participate in the inaugural parade.

The membership of the Alabama Press Association is at present 100 per cent colored, but the racial labeling was left off because any regular newspaper man is eligible for membership in it regardless of race, creed or color. This is indicative of the APA's stand, as a whole, against racism. Most of the member newspapers' editorial stand is against racial labeling in names of organizations. They hold that such labelling promotes the very things against which we fight when we fight division based on race.

The Alabama Press Association has on its agenda for its meeting such topics for discussion as the ballot, civil liberties, labor, education, health, housing, recreation, veterans and the participation of colored people in the making and administration of the laws under which they live. The latter means that the APA membership will probably strongly urge that definite steps be taken toward integration in spite of the infamous Boswell Amendment to the Constitution of Alabama, which was supposedly designed to prevent colored people from voting in masses, but as a matter of fact, it was urged and passed to keep the state's electorate small and controllable by a minority of professional politicians and white supremacists. *Fri. 1-10-47*

The Alabama Press Association, through the writer, has already thanked Governor-elect Folsom for his forthright promise, in the early

stages of his campaign not to inject the so-called race issue into his campaign for the high office to which he was elected by a landslide.

He has been told that people of goodwill were heartened by his great victory and that good people, without regard to race, creed, or color, are praying that under his administration more progress will be made to the previous administration in the State of Alabama; that his success will serve as a stepping-stone to a higher place for him in the affairs of the nation; that insofar as the APA has been able to see, we see eye to eye with him on vital issues, and that he is a wonderful man with a most wonderful opportunity. *Fri. 1-10-47*

In the larger sense of the word, colored people have no opportunity to participate in the making and administration of the laws under which they live, and without better educational opportunities and participation in the organized governmental setup of the state as well as its defense setup they are doomed to drawers of water and hewers of wood in this and many other deep Southern states, wherein they constitute 40 per cent of the total population.

The incoming governor has been requested and will be re-requested, in view of the fact that colored people constitute the largest voiceless minority in the state, to establish a Commission on Minority Affairs to be composed of colored and white men and women of character and good will, who believe in equality of opportunity for all citizens of Alabama.

The Commission on Minority Affairs would set up area subcommittees through which facts might be obtained on conditions or questions affecting the welfare of minority groups in order to enable the State Commission to make constructive recommendations for legislative or administrative remedial action.

It has been further suggested that the proposed Commission have as its executive officer, a fair-minded colored person of character, one without prejudice, consecrated and dedicated to the proposition of seeking greater opportunity for the development of colored people within the state, and their general integration into

the administration of every setup of state funds.

For the first time in the history of Alabama, opportunity will be the best place to find something that the colored people have lost is where you lost it. The old saying goes that if Alabama goes along with its outstanding and capable colored people in the manner here representative before the law-colored people in the manner here making body of the state in order suggested, it will well represent that the colored people of the state may the beginning of the finding of what the colored people of something colored people lost in Alabama really want and why, the dark days following emancipation, the capital of Alabama and the establishment of



# ALABAMA NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION CONFER WITH GOVERNOR FOLSOM

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sat. 4-12-47

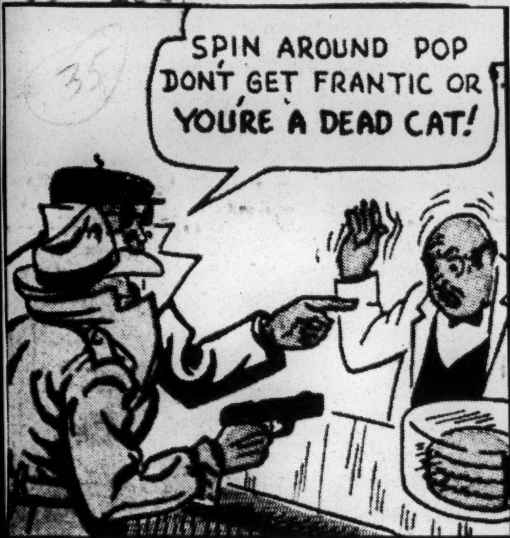


Sat. 4-12-47

Above is the 12-person delegation of the Alabama Newspaper Association which met with Gov. James E. (Big Jim) Folsom in his capitol office, Tuesday, March 18, in Montgomery, Alabama. Reading left (front row) to right: L. C. Jamar, Huntsville Weekly Review; Robert Durr, Birmingham Weekly Review and chairman of the conference committee; E. G. Jackson, Montgomery Alabama Tribune; Frank P. Thomas, Tuscaloosa Alabama Citizen; Miss Tommie Louis Johnson, Selma Citizen who served as secretary of the conference; J. E. Lowery, Birmingham Informer; and J. J. Sneed, Mobile American. Back row (reading left to right) Miss Edna C. Faush, Selma Citizen; Rev. H. B. Gibson, Birmingham Golden Hour Digest; C. S. Culver, Montgomery Weekly Review; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World and ANA president, and W. C. McCollum, Anniston Weekly Review.

The delegation presented a five-page memorandum to the government suggesting action on a number of urgent and vital problems facing the people of the state of Alabama. Governor Folsom promised to "study" the document and circulate it among key legislators with the hope it would win friendly legislative response and sponsorship.





proved very successful. And in the situation in which we find ourselves today, anything the public can learn about housing is valuable.

NEGRO COMICS (ACE HARLEM, RIGHT)

*Times Magazine Chicago Ill.*  
**Ace Harlem to the Rescue**  
*Jan. 14-47*

What does a striker on the picket line think about? Orrin Cromwell Evans thought about comic strips. Evans was one of the Newspaper Guildsmen whose strike against J. David Stern's Philadelphia *Record* ended in the *Record's* collapse (TIME, Feb. 10). He was the only Negro reporter on the staff. As he walked the picket line, he thought hard about a complaint frequently heard among his people: Negroes are usually ridiculed and their way of life distorted in comics drawn by white men.

When the *Record* died, Guildsman Evans took his idea to Harry Saylor, who had been the *Record's* editor. Saylor was enthusiastic. *Mon. 1-14-47*

This week Evans and his partners (Saylor and three other *Record* men) brought out *All-Negro Comics*, a 48-page, 15¢ monthly, the first to be drawn by Negro artists and peopled entirely by Negro characters. Its star: "Ace Harlem," a Dick Tracy-like detective. The villains were a couple of zoot-suited, jive-talking Negro muggers, whose presence in anyone else's comics might have brought up complaints of racial "distortion." Since it was all in the family, Evans thought no Negro readers would mind.

## Mrs. Roosevelt

*San Diego, Calif. - Journal*  
**All-Negro Comic Book Praised;**  
*Mon. 8-4-47*  
**Greenbelt Fetes 10th Anniversary**

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B.—As my readers already know, I am not very fond of comic books but, having children and grandchildren, I recognize that these books are very widely read and have a tremendous influence.

I have just been sent a newcomer in this field, "All Negro Comics." The publisher is Orrin C. Evans, formerly a reporter and editor in the Negro newspaper field. I must say that, as I glanced through the pages of this newcomer, I felt that it compared very favorably with the best of the comic books. In some features it is really better. *Mon. 8-4-47*

Of course, these comics have a purpose—the better understanding of Negro life and history—and they will undoubtedly show the best side of the Negro. We can well afford to do that, it seems to me. There are so many people doing just the opposite.

It is curious that, on the same day I received the copy of All-Negro Comics, I also received a letter telling me about the 10th anniversary of Greenbelt, Maryland. The two deal with two of our most important domestic problems—the first with better racial understanding, and the second with better housing for all.

On Saturday there was an anniversary festival in the town of Greenbelt, which is probably the oldest of the planned communi-

ties started during the depression and is situated near Washington, D. C. The town itself and Greenbelt Consumers Services, Inc., which is the local consumer cooperative, sponsored the festival. They enjoyed quite a day—a parade, sports events, fire truck and rescue-squad demonstrations, outdoor movies and a dance.

Greenbelt takes its name from the fact that it has a protective "Greenbelt" of parks, farms and forests around it. It was initiated by the Resettlement Administration as a model suburban development. Since 1942 it has been under the jurisdiction of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The town has a city-manager type of government, with a town council of five members selected every two years. The council appoints the town manager, who is responsible to it for the administration of the government, including the departments of public safety, sanitation and recreation. *Mon. 8-4-47*

At the same time this community was founded, two simpler developments were started—Greenhills, near Cincinnati, O., and Greendale, near Milwaukee, Wis. I speak of them because I think that anyone who is able to visit these towns should do so, and should carefully consider their planning and the consumer activities.

They have had troubles, of course, through the years but, by and large, I think they have



## EDITOR'S

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By ROBERT DURE

Our Fifteenth  
Weekly Review  
Anniversary Starts  
Bham., Ala.

In 1933, I founded The Birmingham Weekly Review, with ambition to serve, faith in the people of Birmingham, the state of Alabama, industry and forty dollars borrowed money as my capital stock. I am proud of the fact that The Birmingham Weekly Review has thru thick and thin striven to make the fullest possible contribution to every worthwhile local, state and national effort having to do with the making of a richer and fuller life for all the people.

During the past fifteen years, we have had our ups and downs. A great deal of our operation has been on faith alone. There were times when we got tired, oh so tired, of trying to keep alive, but because we were more afraid of dying, we kept on living with the assistance of the best people in the country from the President of the United States right down to widowed wash women—people in all walks of life—both white and black. It has been indeed a privilege to serve.

Our friends in many places tell us that if we had expended the same energy in places where Negroes have greater opportunity to make money and to tie in with powerful forces we would like some of our friends who started out about the same time we did, have a half million dollar publishing plant turning out a newspaper second to none in the nation and selling all over the United States just as the large Northern newspapers are sold all over the South and nation.

In some of the Northern centers, the newspaper editors are tied in with one of the other of the big political parties and during local,

state and national campaigns get enough dough to facilitate their going on until the next political campaign. The one party system here blacks out such opportunity. The Southern segment of the Negro Press does not go in for exploitation of the baser emotions of people. In our case, we have tried to work with all constructive forces. We have tried to champion that which is right. We have refused to be used. I believe I could prove that failure to sell out on our convictions has cost me not less than \$100,000 dollars. Students who are interested in possibilities in the South ought make a study of the efforts of over thirty publishers to build a second to none Negro newspaper in this section. Such a study would reveal the lines of endeavor in which one should engage if their prime purpose is to make a lot of money. It would also reveal the depth of appreciation of the majority of people for constructive effort on behalf of all the people.

I get a great deal of consolation as we recall our fifteen years' effort, out of the fact that I know of hundreds of leaders who encourage me by telling me that they make this column their "Must" reading each week. I know of a white man who takes only this newspaper and who has a copy of every issue we have published. And we are proud of the fact that we have a lot of white readers in all walks of life all over the country. At this bar of public opinion, we have a great opportunity to serve by standing for that which is right without regard to race, color, religion and to be a leader in putting public-selfless service above private gain.

I still want to see the Birmingham Weekly Review grow into one of the best edited, printed and balanced newspapers in this country—produced right here in Birmingham, Alabama and dedicated to that which is clean, progressive, constructive. A major portion of our job is and will continue to be, to work for peace, goodwill and justice in the field of inter-race relations. And to glorify the good that people do, be they white or black and to circulate such information as will insure the building of better men and women to build a better world.



# Observing 25 Years of Service

## Friends Send Greetings to Bystander Editor-Publisher

In November, 1922, I took over the job as editor and publisher of the Bystander, realizing that every community should maintain at least one live Negro newspaper which should serve the public generally and act, as far as possible, as a mouthpiece of Negro citizens of Iowa.

November, 1947, marks the twenty-fifth year of service to the people of Iowa. During this period, the paper has:

Supported America first, last and always as the best country on earth.

Fought for full equality of opportunity for Negroes in every walk of American life.

Supported all Iowa and Des Moines projects which have for their object the betterment of the state and community. *Thru. 11-13-47*

Trained more Negroes and secured better jobs for them than any other institution in the state.

Organized and helped sponsor a successful clean-up and beautifying campaign among Negroes in Des Moines.

Sponsored an annual amateur talent show for twelve years out of which some excellent talent has been discovered and given opportunities.

Not failed to oppose those forces, white or black, which tended to breed crime, and intolerance and mistrust between the races.

The Bystander is widely read by both whites and Negroes who look to its columns for honest news by and about Negroes.

This job has not been an easy one. It has not been a particularly profitable one. The physical plant has not grown as had been hoped. On the other hand, the Bystander has been and is a distinct asset to the people of Iowa. I am not unmindful that a lot of people realize, as shown by the congratulatory messages which have come to my office, that a constructive job has been done. *Thru. 11-13-47*

The newspaper business is a highly compilative field. Certainly the conduct of a class paper in a community with a limited Negro population calls for a lot of work, a lot of cooperation from the public and particularly from those for whose particular interest it is conducted.

This job could not have been done except with the cooperation of a lot of loyal employees, who themselves have made a sacrifice in order that

the paper might succeed. *Thru. 11-13-47*

Naturally, the fine support of a large number of people of all races has added much to the continued operation of the Bystander over all these years. For it all my appreciation may well be summed up in two words—THANKS LOADS.



### James B. Morris Observes 25 Years of Editing and Publishing Iowa Bystander

Born in Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Morris attended public schools in Baltimore, Md. In 1911 he finished the printing trade, and in 1912 a normal course at Hampton Institute, Va. He was graduated from the Howard University School of Law in 1915 and came to Des Moines in October, 1916, was admitted to the bar in June 1916 and entered military service at the 17th Provisional Regimental Officers Training at Ft. Des Moines in 1917. He was com-

The Bystander, Iowa's oldest and most widely read Negro newspaper, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1944. That is a long time for any business, so its golden anniversary was observed with a sixteen-page publication. It was a success. On November 15, James B. Morris celebrates his 25th year as editor and publisher. During this time the Bystander has grown to a regular six-page printed paper. *11-13-47*

missioned and overseas with the 92nd Division. *Thru. 11-13-47*

Returning to Des Moines, he was married to the former Georgine McCoy in 1918. They have two children, James B. Jr., and Jean M. He and his wife reside at 955 17th street.

Mr. Morris purchased the Bystander from Lawrence Jones, now of Piney Woods Institute in Mississippi, in 1922. Mr. Morris served as deputy county treasurer from 1921 to 1924.

During this period, Mr. Morris pointed out that the Bystander has:

Supported America first, last and always as the best country on earth.

Fought for full equality of opportunity for Negroes in every walk of American life.

Supported all Iowa and Des Moines projects which have for their object the betterment of the state and community.

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The Bystander is widely read by both whites and Negroes who look to its columns for honest news by and about Negroes.



# Courier Should Get Pulitzer Prize' — Goddard

Pittsburgh Courier

Famous News Commentator Says

James Boyack's Expose Abolished

## Georgia Prison Camps

NEW YORK—The Pittsburgh Courier should receive the Pulitzer Prize for its revelation of the inside story behind the recent Georgia prison camp killings—an inside story that proved a major factor in the abolishment of this penal evil!

This significant statement, delivered in dramatic fashion, was made by Don Goddard, nationally-known news commentator, in connection with his broadcast over Station WINS here last Tuesday.

In his regular 8 o'clock evening broadcast, Goddard took the major portion of his time to pay an impressive tribute to "The Courier" and James Boyack, its reporter, for getting the sensational and exclusive statement from Glynn County Commissioner Sam Levine, which branded the Glynn County road camp killings on July 11 an "outrageous case of deliberate murder."

The facts that The Courier unearthed in this case, according to Mr. Goddard, proved to be major factors in the decision to abolish the vicious State-controlled prison camp system, which has been a blotch on the State of Georgia for many years.

The elimination of the State camp system, declared Mr. Goddard, was due to the "indignation of all good Georgians and some good old-fashioned journalism of the crusading variety on the part of a great Negro newspaper and a veteran white reporter."

"In this case," Mr. Goddard said, dramatically, "The paper is The Pittsburgh Courier, its courageous managing editor, William G. Nunn, and white newsman James Edmund Boyack. And its story behind the story would thrill the most hardened journalist. It's not the first time that The Courier and Boyack have teamed up in exposing flagrant violations of civil rights against Negroes.

"Boyack was sent to Georgia to get the facts that a mere routine coverage of the story might fail to bring out," continued Mr. Goddard. "Working night and day the reporter dug up enough material to fill two full pages of The Courier's edition. Pictures were added

evidence that justice had not been served in the Brunswick shooting. *Sat. 10-25-47*

"And his crowning achievement was a sworn statement from Glynn County Commissioner Sam Levine, that ended with the conclusion that this was an outrageous case of deliberate murder!

"Boyack's job was not done, however. He then took his notes and documents to the Department of Justice to supplement the investigations already made by the FBI. *Sat. 10-25-47*

"When The Courier hit the streets of the South as it does in large numbers . . . the protest began to take form and public opinion in capital letters began the pressure that resulted in the developments told in today's dispatches (that the prison camp system had been abolished.)

"The Negro communities are learning that they can help through responsible action. The weapon of boycott against business has been tried in at least one instance with good results.

"The row is long and difficult still, before the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are recognized for all citizens regardless of race, creed or color. But it is being hoed diligently. And to get back . . . by the Negro press . . . of which The Pittsburgh Courier is a shining example."

"Hats off to Boyack and Editor Nunn! They may not get the Pulitzer Prize but they richly deserve something like it."

## In Memoriam



*Courier*  
ROBERT L. VANN  
*Sat. 10-25-47* "he builded better than he knew"  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
Seven years ago this week, Robert L. Vann, who incorporated The Pittsburgh Courier in 1910, and was its editor for nearly thirty years, died. Upon the foundations laid by him and with the help of a faithful staff, trained and guided by him, The Courier has become the largest Negro newspaper in the world, the fulfillment of his dreams and a credit to his memory.



Robert S. Abbott Estate Closed

# 'Defender' in Hands Of White Trustees

By JOSEPH. D. BIBB  
(Courier's Chicago Bureau)

CHICAGO—Judge Robert E. Crowe, a Superior Court judge of Cook County dropped a legal atomic bomb into the affairs of the Chicago Defender last week. In an amazing and devastating decree, Judge Crowe removed John H. Sengstacke and Atty James B. Cashin as trustees of the estate, growing out of the will of the late Robert S. Abbott, and appointed two white men to carry out the terms of the trust.

William H. Stuart and Adolph H. Becker, both white, will administer the assets that Mr. Abbott left, which include the stock of the Chicago Defender, unless new legal action is taken.

The tragedy of the Crowe decision came as a result of a long legal battle between Sengstacke and Cashin. During the melee, Judge Crowe, at one time, announced that he would appoint a receiver for the Defender and in the event that Stuart, now a trustee, would be named.

His action in removing Sengstacke and Cashin as trustees came as a distinct surprise, not only to Sengstacke and Cashin, but to the thousands of friends of the late Robert S. Abbott and to the readers and supporters of the Chicago Defender.

The decree issued by Judge Crowe declared that Cashin "had not acted for the best interests of the estate" and that Sengstacke had "violated a fiduciary relationship" in seeking to purchase stock held by the heirs of the late Mrs. Edna R. Abbott.

## ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED

It was also decreed that the "estate of Robert S. Abbott be immediately closed," the judge pointing out that there were no claims against the estate and that only the court costs remained to be paid.

When the estate of the late Editor Abbott is closed, then, according to the judge's orders, a new board of directors for the Robert S. Abbott Company, publishing the Chicago Defender, must be elected. The present directors are Cashin, Sengstacke, and George S. Denison, son of Mrs. Abbott.

At last Friday's court session,

Harry Blossat, white, was named attorney for the trustees. Blossat, according to many colored lawyers, is one of the shrewdest and most cunning counsellors in Cook County. He became known in Chicago's colored communities when he appeared as legal adviser for "Interests" that bought up some of the "desperate" assets of defunct South Side banks.

One of the angles of Judge Crowe's startling decree was the mandate made upon the trustees to purchase the stock now held by heirs of Mrs. Abbott. The court held that whereas Sengstacke had entered into a contract to buy 2500 shares of Defender stock from the heirs of Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Sengstacke as a "trustee" could do no such thing individually.

## COMPLETE CONTROL

But, decreed Judge Crowe, the heirs must carry out the contract with the new trustees. This procedure will result in the trustees having complete control of all the stock, until such time as they see fit to dispose of it. Thus, according to lawyers, who have read the decree, the stock of the Defender will rest in the hands of the trustees. The only colored trustee is Dr. Charles M. Thompson, South Side dentist, close friend of the late Mr. Abbott.

The white trustees of the Defender interests, by the terms of the will, are empowered to serve until Sengstacke is 45 years old. Mr. Sengstacke was born Nov. 25, 1911.

Stuart is a former political newspaperman. Becker, one time committeeman of the Thirty-eighth Ward, is now a second-hand auto dealer.

## CITIZENS STUNNED

Colored people in Chicago was shocked and confounded by Judge

Crowe's action. He was formerly States Attorney for Cook County and a long time friend of the late Mayor William Hale Thompson.

He was refused a place on the recent ticket for new judges of the Superior Court and stepped off the bench at midnight, Nov. 30. Neither Cashin nor Sengstacke have announced what further legal procedure will be adopted.

## Negro-Owned Always: Defender Suits Dropped

In a determination that no white persons would ever control, and that there would always be a Chicago Defender in Negro hands, all parties to the litigation involving the Chicago Defender agreed last week to a complete settlement of differences.

At 12 o'clock last Thursday, Attorney Euclid Louis Taylor, one of the attorneys for John H. Sengstacke, James B. Cashin, representing himself, and William J. McGah, representing the Denison family approached the bar of Superior Court Judge Donald S. McKinley.

Judge McKinley said: "From your smiles, I assume you men have agreed on some type of order in the Defender Case, is that right?"

Attorney Taylor answered the court and said "yes", and presented an order signed by all counsels for all the parties in all of the Defender suits and counter-suits stipulating and agreeing to vacate the Decree entered by Judge Crowe on November 26, and

further dismissing Mr. Sengstacke's suit to dissolve the Abbott Trust and Mr. Cashin's counter-complaint asking for the appointment of a Receiver.

Judge McKinley quickly signed the order and asked if this order ended all the litigation concerning the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company.

All attorneys agreed that it did and for the first time in two years walked together out of the courtroom.

The decision to end the litigation was reached last week after several conferences between all the parties in which an agreement was reached to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Under Judge McKinley's order, John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, and James B. Cashin, Attorney, continue as trustees of Abbott's Will.

It was announced that Sengstacke has purchased the interest of Mr. Abbott's widow and now is the majority stockholder of the Chicago Defender.

## Defender Case Settled; Sengstacke Wins Control

CHICAGO—In a determination that no white persons would ever control the Chicago Defender and that the paper would always be in colored hands, all parties to the litigation involving the Defender agreed last week to a complete settlement of differences.

At 12 o'clock last Thursday, Euclid L. Taylor, one of the attorneys for John H. Sengstacke; James B. Cashin, representing himself, and William J. McGraw, representing the Dennison family, approached the bar of Superior Court Judge Donald S. McKinley.

Judge McKinley said, "From your smiles, I assume you men have agreed on some type of order in the Defender case. Is that right?"

Mr. Taylor said, "Yes," and presented an order signed by counsel for all the parties in all of the Defender suits and counter suits stipulating and agreeing to vacate the decree entered by Superior Court Judge Robert E. Crowe on November 26.

The order further dismissed Mr. Sengstacke's suit to dissolve the Abbott Trusts and Mr. Cashin's counter complaint asking for the appointment of a receiver.

United After Two Years  
Judge McKinley quickly signed

the order and asked whether the Chicago Defender, and James B. Cashin, attorney, continue as trustees of Abbott's will. It was announced that Mr. Sengstacke has purchased the interest of Mr. Abbott's widow and now is the majority stockholder of The Chicago Defender. The decision to end the litigation was reached last week after several conferences between all the parties in which an agreement was reached to the satisfaction of all concerned. Under Judge McKinley's order Mr. Sengstacke, publisher of The



## A Happy Solution

World Atlanta, Ga

It is good to know that the opposing factions which have kept the internal affairs of The Chicago Defender in the courts for some time past, have at last arrived at a happy and mutually satisfactory solution of their differences and that now the newspaper will be free to continue its splendid services to the field of journalism and to the Negro people of America. That is as it should be, for no one is victorious in a lawsuit, no matter who wins the decision.

It would be extremely difficult to imagine what the present status of the American Negro would be like today without the widespread influence and services of The Defender. Truly it has been the ready champion and willing servant of the Negro masses, not only in America but throughout the world. Hundreds of thousands of lowly Negroes in every state of the Deep South, together with Negroes in the North, owe their improved status to the forthright and uncompromising crusade which The Defender has carried on and continues to espouse for democracy and justice. We applaud the good sense and wisdom of these principals in the two-year-old dispute. And we extend our hearty good wishes to The Chicago Defender family for unlimited success in the future.

Sum 12-23-47



# Receivership For Defender Is Denied

Atlanta Ga.

CHICAGO—(SNS)— In a decision

last Wednesday, Superior Court Judge Robert E. Crowe, denied a request for a receivership for the Chicago Defender and blasted Attorney James B. Cashin, who was attorney for the late Robert S. Abbott, as being unfaithful to his trust.

The judge in issuing his order said such action (receivership) as proposed by Cashin "if taken by the court would have resulted in the sale of said 'Chicago Defender' to persons other than said company." He further added that Cashin's actions were "contrary to his duties under the said will as established under the provisions of said last will and testament of Robert S. Abbott, deceased."

Judge Crowe's decision ends a year of litigation before him in which Cashin had pressed for a Receiver in Petition in which he charged George S. Denison, Vice-President and John H. Sengstacke, President and Publisher with mismanagement and incompetency.

In their concluding arguments before Judge Crowe, Counsel for the John H. Sengstacke-Robert S. Abbott family charged:

"That Mr. Cashin, a minority board member who owns no stock and has no beneficiary interest in the paper has conspired either to 'rule' or 'run' the publication.

Charges against Cashin include: 1. That immediately prior to the death of the late Robert S. Abbott, Cashin drafted a Will which made him a Trustee and by virtue thereof bludgeoned himself over objections of the heirs into membership on the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. That ever since Mr. Abbott's death, Cashin has continuously caused domestic strife and regardless of the interest of the Company conspired to maintain himself as General Counsel and Chairman of the Board. To date, he and his associates have, as was pointed out in Probate Court hearings recently, received large sums of money in fees and salaries from the publication."

In this brief, Sengstacke's Counsel also pointed out: "All the heirs and persons beneficiary interested are opposed to the action of Cashin in his request for the appointment of a Receiver.

The judge ruled in his decision that:

(a) Attorney Cashin has not acted fairly and equitably with respect to the Abbott estate; that he had presented on February 15, 1946 an alleged bill for \$155,901.91 against the Defender Company as an amount due the late Robert S. Abbott; that payment of this claim would have resulted in Cashin receiving a large fee; that said Robert S. Abbott never intended that said claim of \$155,901.91 should be paid by said company and actions of said Cashin were opposed to desires of the late Robert S. Abbott.

(b) That in asking for a receivership for the Defender, Cashin's proposal would have resulted in the sale of the paper to persons other than the present company and this was against the wishes of Abbott.

The decision concluded: "That because of the said violations of his fiduciary relationship by said James B. Cashin, that he should be removed as a trustee under the testamentary trust created under the provisions of said Will of Robert S. Abbott, deceased."

Judge Crowe summarily denied Cashin's request for the appointment of a receiver for the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, and he also held against Cashin in his charges of alleged mismanagement of the company.

The Decree castigated Cashin for having attempted to saddle a large alleged indebtedness against the company based on an invalid claim that has been long outlawed by the Statute of Limitations and the Decree also criticized Cashin for suggesting the appointment of a receiver to liquidate the corporation.

Because of this misconduct Cashin was removed as a trustee under the will of Robert S. Abbott deceased.

Because of certain legal aspects of the case, Judge Crowe was of the opinion that John H. Sengstacke as one of the trustees under the will of Mr. Abbott deceased, did not have the right to buy the interest of the Denison family in the shares of the company owned by them and for this reason, Judge Crowe ordered Sengstacke removed as a trustee under the Abbott will

also.

However, counsel for John H. Sengstacke has advised him that this portion of the Decree is invalid and is subject to reversal in their opinion upon appeal.

The management of the company will continue under the general management of John H. Sengstacke as heretofore.

In reality, according to a spokesman for Sengstacke the Robert S. Abbott trust does not exist and will not exist until Mr. Abbott's estate is settled by Probate Court.

It was pointed out that Judge Crowe's decision in denouncing Cashin was similar to one against him last June when Probate Judge William Vaughn refused to grant a petition of Cashin seeking another large fee for services in connection with the Abbott estate.

## Cashin Removed

## As Trustee By Crowe's Decision

Judge Blasts Him For  
Unfaithfulness And  
Misconduct In Case

In a history making decision Wednesday in the matter of SENGSTACKE VS CASHIN, Superior Court Judge Robert E. Crowe refused to sign a Decree proposed by Attorney James B. Cashin to appoint a Receiver for the Chicago Defender.

The judge in issuing his order said such action (receivership) as proposed by Cashin "if taken by the court would have resulted in the sale of said 'Chicago Defender' to persons other than said company." He further added that Cashin's actions were "contrary to his duties under the said will as established under the provisions of said last will and testament of Robert S. Abbott, deceased."

Judge Crowe's decision ends a year of litigation before him in which Cashin had pressed for a Receiver in a Petition in which he charged George S. Denison, Vice-President and John H. Sengstacke, President and Publisher with mismanagement and incompetency.

In their concluding arguments before Judge Crowe, Euclid Louis

Mayor and Nat Kahn, Counsel for the John H. Sengstacke-Robert S. Abbott family charged:

"That Mr. Cashin, a minority board member who owns no stock and has no beneficiary interest in the paper has conspired either to 'rule' or 'ruin' the publication, one of America's largest and oldest newspapers, and which has been called the 'voice of the Negro in America.'"

Charges against Cashin include:

1. That immediately prior to the death of the late Robert S. Abbott, Cashin drafted a Will which made him a Trustee and by virtue thereof bludgeoned himself over objections of the heirs into membership on the Board of Directors of the Company.
2. That ever since Mr. Abbott's death, Cashin has continuously caused domestic strife and regardless of the interest of the Company, conspired to maintain himself

as General Counsel and Chairman of the Board.

In seeking to retain control, Cashin has used "rule" or "ruin" methods. To date, he and his associates have, as was pointed out in Probate Court hearings recently, received large sums of money in fees and salaries from the publication."

In this brief, Sengstacke's Counsel also pointed out: "All the heirs and persons beneficiary interested including both the families of the late Mr. Abbott and the late Mrs. Edna Denison Abbott have settled all differences amicably and are opposed to the action of Cashin in his request for the appointment of a Receiver.

The Corporation is solvent and its audits as well as Dun & Bradstreet reports show that the Company has made its best financial progress since 1942 under Mr. Sengstacke's direction."

Judge Crowe's order with reference to James B. Cashin read as follows:

"That said James B. Cashin has not acted fairly and equitably with respect to the subject matter of the estate of Robert S. Abbott, deceased, and has not acted fairly and equitably with reference to the subject matter of said trust estate, and has not acted in accordance with the wishes and desires of said Robert S. Abbott, as expressed in his last Will and Testament, as above set forth, in that:

(a) Said James B. Cashin prepared and presented to the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company on February 15, 1946, a resolution to be passed by the directors of said company, which purported to admit on behalf of

said company that it was indebted to said Robert S. Abbott in the sum of \$155,901.91, and said James B. Cashin, in said resolution so prepared by him provided that some payment should be made upon said supposed loan; such payment to be in the sum of \$10,000 immediately and the further sum of \$1,000 each month until said claimed indebtedness had been fully paid, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company held February 15, 1946, said James B. Cashin asked the directors of said company to vote for and adopt said resolution; that said resolution was continued by said directors; that said claim for \$155,901.91 had never been presented by said Robert S. Abbott during his lifetime, and such claim was barred by the statute of limitations of this State, and was not a valid, enforceable claim against said Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company; and said action of said James B. Cashin in attempting to have said claim assumed by said company, and to have a payment on same made so as to toll the statute of limitations of this State as to said claim, if successful, would have had a damaging effect upon the credit of said company, and, if enforced, might have resulted in the assets of said company, being sold to satisfy said claim which would have been owned one-half by Franklin A. Denison and George S. Denison as trustees under the trust agreement executed by Edna R. Abbott, as aforesaid, and the other one-half being owned by the executor and trustees appointed under the provisions of said Will of said Robert S. Abbott, deceased; that payment of moneys with reference to said claim if paid, would have been turned over to the

Executors of said estate of Robert S. Abbott, deceased, with repayment has made its best financial progress since 1942 under Mr. Sengstacke's direction."

Judge Crowe's order with reference to James B. Cashin read as follows:

"That said James B. Cashin has not acted fairly and equitably with respect to the subject matter of the estate of Robert S. Abbott, deceased, and has not acted fairly and equitably with reference to the subject matter of said trust estate, and has not acted in accordance with the wishes and desires of said Robert S. Abbott, as expressed in his last Will and Testament, as above set forth, in that:

Although there are several portions of the Decree as to the technical aspects of the case which still require study, in the main, the Decree can be considered vindication of Mr. Sengstacke's fight to prevent James B. Cashin from ruining the Chicago Defender by his "rule" or "ruin" tactics. Since the Corporation is solvent and well managed, Judge Crowe summarily denied Cashin's request for the appointment of a receiver for the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, and he also held against Cashin in his charges of alleged mismanagement of the company.

The Decree castigated Cashin for having attempted to saddle a large alleged indebtedness against the company based on an invalid claim that has been long outlawed by the Statute of Limitations and the Decree also criticized Cashin for suggesting the appointment of a receiver to liquidate the corporation. Because of this misconduct Cashin was removed as a trustee under the will of Robert S. Abbott deceased. Because of certain legal aspects of the case, Judge Crowe was of the opinion that John H. Sengstacke as one of the trustees under the will of Mr. Abbott deceased, did not have the right to buy the interest of the Denison family in the shares of the company owned by them and for this reason, Judge Crowe ordered Sengstacke removed as a trustee under the Abbott will



ceiver to liquidate the corporation. Because of this misconduct, Cashin was removed as a trustee under the will of Robert S. Abbott, deceased.

Because of certain legal aspects of the case, Judge Crowe was of the opinion that John H. Sengstacke as one of the trustees under the will of Mr. Abbott, deceased, did not have the right to buy the interest of the Denison family in the shares of the company owned by them and for this reason, Judge Crowe ordered Sengstacke removed as a trustee under the Abbott will also.

However, counsel for John H. Sengstacke has advised him that this portion of the Decree is invalid and is subject to reversal in their opinion upon appeal.

The management of the company will continue under the general managership of John H. Sengstacke as heretofore.

It was pointed out that Judge Crowe's decision in denouncing Cashin's tactics in the receivership case was similar, in some respects, to the opinion handed down by Probate Judge William F. Waugh last June in which the judge said as follows:

"James B. Cashin claims not less than \$20,000, nor more than \$22,500 as reasonable compensation for services rendered as co-executor in this estate.

"The court finds the evidence offered by Mr. Cashin in support of his petition, as amended, to be neither clear nor convincing. Some of the charges were for services not properly chargeable against the decedent's estate and there were several instances of duplications of charges for services. It also appeared from the evidence that some of the services rendered were in conflict with the best interests of the estate.

"While it is true that Mr. Cashin has not been directly compensated for his services as co-executor, it is undisputed that he received substantial compensation from the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company while serving as co-executor of the estate of Robert S. Abbott, deceased.

"Mr. Cashin contends that there is a distinction between his right to the compensation received by him as chairman of the board and as general counsel for the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company and the compensation claimed herein for services rendered by him as co-executor. This position is untenable.

"The principal asset of this estate is its interest in the capital stock of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, a corporation (the ownership of which is in dispute), publisher of The Chicago Defender. Mr. Cashin became a director of that corporation by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as co-executor of the will of Robert S. Abbott.

"He used his power and authority as co-executor to become chairman of the board of directors and general counsel of the publishing company. As chairman, general counsel, and co-executor, he domi-

nated the board of directors and during his five and one-half years tenure brought about his appointment as representative of the corporation and its publication in various other capacities.

"The corporation paid to him the sum of approximately \$20,000 for the services rendered by him in his several capacities.

"The evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Cashin has consistently opposed the efforts of his co-executors to close the estate. It is difficult to believe that his opposition was not influenced by the substantial compensation he was receiving indirectly as the result of his position as co-executor.

"In view of the foregoing, the court finds that Mr. Cashin has been generously and adequately compensated for the services rendered by him as co-executor, and

"It is therefore ordered that the petition, as amended, of James B. Cashin, for the allowance of compensation to him for services rendered by him as co-executor be and the same is hereby denied."

## Judge Refuses to Name Receiver for Defender

*Abes-American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

CHICAGO—Declaring that appointing a receiver for the Chicago Defender would have resulted in the sale of the newspaper to other than the company, Superior Court Judge Robert E. Crowe on Nov. 26 refused to name a receiver as requested by James B. Cashin, lawyer. He also gave as his reason the fact that the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, owner of the paper, is amply solvent and well managed.

At the same time, however, Judge Crowe removed both John Sengstacke, president of the newspaper company, and Cashin as trustees for the paper and named in their stead two white men, Arnold Becker and William H. Stewart.

*Sat. 12-6-47*  
Sengstacke to Appeal

Following announcement of his removal as a trustee under the Abbott will, Mr. Sengstacke, who is also publisher of the paper, said that on the advice of his attorney he will appeal the action. Meanwhile, it was learned, he will continue as general manager.

Sengstacke's removal was based on a charge that he had entered an agreement to buy stock owned by George Denison, vice president and son of the late Edna Abbott.

Judge Crowe declared that trust created by the late Robert S. Abbott. He was Harry Biossat, who, at the time of his appointment, was appearing before Judge Crowe as attorney for a group of white property owners demanding enforcement of a restrictive covenant.

*Abes-American*  
Cashin's Charges Dismissed

## Defender Will Continue to Publish—Sengstacke

*Abes-American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
CHICAGO—Despite the walkout of its printers, who several weeks ago voted with the printers in all other Chicago newspapers to go out on a general strike, the Chicago Defender will be printed in all editions this week.

The announcement was made by John H. Sengstacke, publisher, who said that the paper will render all of its usual services to the public.

*Sat. 12-13-47*  
Meanwhile, he revealed, under six union agreements, all other workers in the plant are remaining on the job.

**\$100 or \$106 Scale Ordered**  
The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 voted on Nov. 23 to increase its weekly wage scale by \$14.50 for day work and \$15 for night work, including that on lobster shifts.

Given the union's decision by John J. Pilch, president, Mr. Sengstacke stated in a telegram to Mr. Pilch that, because of the very nature of the newspaper, the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co. could not pay the \$100 or \$106 requested.

**Peculiar Problems Cited**  
Chief reason for that inability, Mr. Sengstacke said, is the fact that the Defender is a weekly colored publication.

As such, he explained, it is restricted in obtaining advertising, in purchasing newsprint, presses and other tools and in obtaining bank credits, loans, etc. Moreover, he added, it is restricted in circulation growth.

*Sat.*  
Finally declaring that he would continue the scale in effect prior to Nov. 25, the publisher offered "to bargain in good faith for a contract covering wages, hours and other conditions."

A copy of the telegram was sent to Woodruff Randolph, president of the International Typographical Union.



# Court Delays Appointing Abbott Estate Receiver

tion of the whole matter to be undertaken by Asst. State Atty. Gen. Cody. **Thurs. 7-10-47**

**CHICAGO (ANP)**—With dramatic suddenness, Superior Court Judge Robert E. Crowe announced here last week that he would not appoint a receiver for the Chicago Defender, in the legal fight surrounding the will of the late Robert S. Abbott.

In a ruling handed down July 1, Judge Crowe declared: "There is no decision. This matter is continued until Aug. 11 at 10 o'clock."

Earlier the judge had announced that he would appoint a receiver for the Chicago Defender as requested by Atty. James B. Cashin, former chairman of the board of directors of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co. and former general counsel of the publication. The reversal came with the jurist's charges that an attempt had been made to intimidate him and also that perjury was involved in the case.

## SENGSTACKE IN CONTROL

Thus John H. Sengstacke, nephew of the deceased Abbott and head of the Abbott-Sengstacke family, still remains in control of the paper. In addition, settlement on a number of legal matters arising out of Abbott's will has been deferred. According to Sengstacke, the will was created for the purpose of continuing the Chicago Defender. It had been pointed out that the paper is not an insolvent corporation, has no outstanding liabilities, and that it is the desire of the heirs that the paper continue to serve the interest of Negroes as the deceased had done during his lifetime.

Judge Crowe's announcement followed a decision handed down by Probate Judge William E. Waugh that Atty. Cashin's claim for over \$20,000 in fees for services to the Abbott estate was disallowed. The probate judge ruled that Cashin had been amply compensated for services to the Chicago Defender in his general counsel capacity, a post he had secured through his position as co-executor of the estate. In addition, he rebuked the attorney for his "consistent opposition to efforts of his co-executors to close the estate."

Originally Judge Crowe had named William H. Stuart, allegedly a former political writer for the Chicago Evening American and press agent for the late William H. Thompson as receiver. In making the decision, the judge announced that he was ordering an investigation

## Cashin Denied \$20,000 As Abbott Estate Co-Executor

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—(CNS)—Judge William P. Waugh this week denied the claim of \$20,000 which James B. Cashin, civil service commissioner, is asking as co-executor of the estate of Robert S. Abbott, late publisher of the Chicago Defender. Moreover, Judge Waugh sharply criticized Cashin as having used his power and authority as co-executor to become chairman and general counsel of the publishing company, and having received about \$20,000 already for services in several capacities.

According to Judge Waugh, Cashin "had consistently opposed the efforts of his co-executor (John Sengstacke, present publisher of the Defender) to close the estate. It is difficult to believe that this opposition was not influenced by the substantial compensation he was receiving."

The judge felt that some of Cashin's services as stated were in conflict with the best interests of the estate.

Abbott's estate was originally estimated at \$40,000, but Judge Waugh has estimated that 1,498 shares of the company's stock, the estate's principal asset, is worth \$250,000. The ownership of this stock is still in dispute with Sengstacke, nephew of the late publisher, claiming that Abbott gave it to him before he died.

## Defender Is Not In Hands Of Receiver

**Chicago Ill.**  
**Sat. 7-12-47**  
**Abbott Heirs Still  
In Control As  
Judge Delays Ruling**  
*Chicago Defender*

Negro (Chicago Defender)

settlement of the Robert S. Abbott estate, said:

### Previous Decision

"The court finds the evidence offered by Mr. Cashin in support of his petition, as amended, to be neither clear nor convincing. Some of the charges were for services not properly chargeable against the decedent's estate and there were several instances of duplications of charges for services. It also appeared from the evidence that some of the services rendered were in conflict with the best interests of the estate."

"Mr. Cashin became a director of that corporation by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as co-executor of the will of Robert S. Abbott."

### Waugh Scores Cashin

"He used his power and authority as co-executor to become chairman of the board of directors and general counsel of the publishing company. As chairman, general counsel, and co-executor, he dominated the board of directors and during his five and one-half year tenure brought about his appointment as representative of the corporation and its publication in various other capacities."

"The evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Cashin has consistently opposed the efforts of his co-executors to close the estate. It is difficult to believe that his opposition was not influenced by the substantial compensation he was receiving indirectly as the result of his position as co-executor."

On Monday, Judge Crowe, at the request of Mr. Cashin, announced that he would appoint a receiver for the Chicago Defender. He named William H. Stuart, whom the Chicago Sun described as a "former political writer for the Chicago Evening American and press agent for the late William Hale Thompson."

### Crowe Charges Perjury

In making his decision to delay the decision, Judge Crowe commented that he was delaying the action because an attempt had been made to intimidate him. He also charged that perjury was involved in the case.

The judge stated further that he wanted Clem Cody, assistant state's attorney, to investigate the whole matter.

Counsel for Sengstacke announced that he would welcome an investigation and would cooperate 100 per cent and made a request that all phases of the case be looked into.

not have any serious liabilities and 2,497 of the 2,500 shares of the Defender. **Sat. 7-12-47**  
it was Mr. Abbott's desire to keep the corporation in the hands of Mr. Cashin contented that this the colored race, which the paper stock belonged to the estate. Mr. Sengstacke is said to have stated that his uncle, Mr. Abbott, gave it to him before his death.

**Tried to Prevent This**  
In connection with the last argument, they add that the founder so arranged his will as to protect the newspaper as an institution.

General sentiment here is that a charge of mismanagement against Sengstacke will not stick and that the paper and the property have greatly prospered under his direction.

**To Rule on Perjury Charge**  
Judge Crowe explained he wanted to retain jurisdiction, and the State's attorney's office will determine whether there should be prosecution for perjury and whether there have been efforts to influence the judge in connection with the case.

**Dismissed Mr. Crowe**  
Judge Crowe dismissed Mr. Sengstacke's suit seeking to establish his claim to ownership of the company, it does bluish

**Once with White Daily**  
Stuart, who is wanted as receiver by Mr. Cashin, is a former political editor of the Herald American and a one-time press agent for the late Mayor Thompson.

**In fighting the appointment**  
of a white receiver, opponents have pointed out that there is no need for one, inasmuch as the company is not an insolvent one, it does bluish

**Mr. Sengstacke**  
for the Chicago Defender

**Mr. Sengstacke**  
for the Chicago Defender

**Mr. Sengstacke**  
for the Chicago Defender



Robt. S. Abbott

**Sat. 7-12-47**

"There is no decision. This matter is continued until Aug. 11 at 10 o'clock."

This decision by Judge Crowe temporarily deferred any action on the settlement of a number of legal matters arising out of the will of the late Robert S. Abbott who created his will especially for the purpose of continuing the Chicago Defender.

John H. Sengstacke, nephew of Mr. Abbott and the head of the Abbott-Sengstacke family, still remains in control of the paper.

### Corporation Solvent

In response to requests from the general public, it was pointed out that the Chicago Defender is not an insolvent corporation, has no outstanding liabilities and it is the desire of the heirs of the late Robert S. Abbott that the Chicago Defender continue to serve the interest of Negroes as Mr. Abbott did during his lifetime.

This announcement of Judge Crowe follows closely after the decree of last Thursday when Probate Judge William F. Waugh who has jurisdiction as judge of the Probate Court of the Robert S. Abbott estate in handing down a decision on the plea of Mr. Cashin for over \$20,000 in fees alleged to be earned in connection with the

## No Receiver for 'Defender' Yet; Decision Postponed

**CHICAGO**—Judge Robert E. Crowe of Superior Court, postponed until Aug. 11, decision on the appointment of William H. Stuart, white, as receiver of the Chicago Defender.

The receiver had been asked by James B. Cashin, chairman of the Robert A. Abbott Publishing Co. and co-executor with John Sengstacke of the estate of the late Mr. Abbott, who died seven years ago.

The Messrs. Cashin and Sengstacke for the Chicago Defender



John Sengstacke



that corporation by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as co-executor of the will of Robert S. Abbott.

"He used his power and authority as co-executor to become chairman of the board of directors and general counsel of the publishing company. *Sat. 7-13-47*

"As chairman, he dominated the board of directors and during his five and one-half year tenure brought about his appointment as representative of the corporation and its publication in various other capacities.

"The evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Cashin has consistently opposed the efforts of his co-executors to close the estate. It is difficult to believe that his opposition was not influenced by the substantial compensation he was receiving indirectly as the result of his position as co-executor."

## FORTY-TWO YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

*Chicago Defender*

The *Chicago Defender* is now going on its forty-second year as a weekly newspaper. Much of the gains won in political, economic and cultural fields were predicted, outlined and in many instances fought for by the late founder of the Defender.

Despite the handicaps that usually beset the growth of Negro business institutions, the Defender has been able to go forward and keep faith with the ideals that were cherished by Robert S. Abbott. It has remained in the forefront of Negro journalism by clinging doggedly to the philosophical pattern set by its founder. Strong in the belief that justice will ultimately triumph, the Defender has weathered many a storm that has undermined the foundation of other, but less entrenched business organizations. *Sat. 5-17-47*

Mr. Abbott had a vision of America that was free from race prejudice, free from cultural handicaps, free from job discrimination and mob violence. He saw here a land that was capable of bringing 'wealth' and happiness to all its people regardless of race, creed or color. The dark spot that tended to spoil the scenery was race prejudice. It was, therefore, his determination to remove this stumbling block. He felt that so long as people would hate one another because of differences of racial origin and so long as people were denied their constitutional and civil rights, that democracy was a mere word. *Sat. 5-17-47*

Toward a solution of this problem he had marshalled his native talent and

consecrated all of his energy. He sought to bring into fruition the blessings of a free society. The battle had been long and fatiguing. It exhausted him and finally he became a casualty of a war which is still going on. The shots that he had fired on the battlefield of race prejudice did not miss their mark, for the ramparts of racialism are falling everywhere.

Mr. Abbott died believing that "race prejudice must be destroyed."

## Judge Denies Chicago Defender Cashin Claim Chicago, Ill.

A decision disallowing the claim of Atty. James B. Cashin for \$20,000 or more as "reasonable compensation" for services rendered as co-executor of the estate of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder and publisher of the *Chicago Defender*, was issued by Cook County Probate Judge William F. Waugh, Thursday. *Sat. 7-5-47*

The order reads:

"James B. Cashin claims not less than \$20,000, nor more than \$22,500 as reasonable compensation for services rendered as co-executor in this estate.

"The court finds the evidence offered by Mr. Cashin in support of his petition, as amended, to be neither clear nor convincing. Some of the charges were for services not properly chargeable against the decedent's estate and there were several instances of duplications of charges for services. It also appeared from the evidence that some of the services rendered were in conflict with the best interests of the estate.

"While it is true that Mr. Cashin has not been directly compensated for his services as co-executor, it is undisputed that he received substantial compensation from the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company while serving as co-executor of the estate of Robert S. Abbott, deceased.

"Mr. Cashin contends that there is a distinction between his right to the compensation received by him as chairman of the board and as general counsel for the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company and the compensation claimed herein for services rendered by him as co-executor. This position is untenable.

"The principal asset of this estate is its interest in the capital stock of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, a corporation (the ownership of which is in dispute), publisher of The *Chicago Defender*. Mr. Cashin became a director of that corporation by virtue of the power and authority vested in him as co-executor of the will of Rob-

ert S. Abbott. *Sat. 7-5-47*  
"He used his power and authority as co-executor to become chairman of the board of directors and general counsel of the publishing company. As chairman, general counsel, and co-executor, he dominated the board of directors and during his five and one-half year tenure brought about his appointment as representative of the corporation and its publication in various other capacities.

"The corporation paid to him the sum of approximately \$20,000 for the services rendered by him in his several capacities.

"The evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Cashin has consistently opposed the efforts of his co-executors to close the estate. It is difficult to believe that his opposition was not influenced by the substantial compensation he was receiving indirectly as the result of his position as co-executor.

"In view of the foregoing, the Court finds that Mr. Cashin has been generously and adequately compensated for the services rendered by him as co-executor, and

"It is therefore ordered that the petition, as amended, of James B. Cashin, for the allowance of compensation to him for services rendered by him as co-executor be, and the same is hereby denied."

## Talmadge Followers Inject Defender In Georgia Politics

McCRAE, Ga.—The *Chicago Defender* was injected into the knock-down and drag-out political skullduggery fight in Telfair County, the home of the Negro-hating Talmadges, Saturday, by followers of the demagogic Klan as they seek to retain their control of politics in the bailiwick.

Girding for Wednesday's primary for county offices, the Talmadge group's appeal to race-hate was intensified when the Telfair Enterprise Friday published a picture from the Defender, which purported to show Rev. Joseph Rabun, militant white pastor ousted from Talmadge's church here, shaking hands with a Negro minister in New York.

The Talmadge forces are saying that the Rev. Mr. Rabun helped organize the new progressive political set-up. *Sat. 7-5-47*

This has been vigorously denied by George H. Mobley, 31-year-old navy veteran and leader of the group. Mobley was beaten and slugged on the night of Aug. 20, by five alleged Talmadge henchmen following his appearance at a political rally in Lumber City.

In another Georgia political maneuver, Gov. Thompson's state Democratic executive committee, voted in an Atlanta meeting Monday, to segregate Negroes at the polls.

## A LIE, NAILED!

Counsel for the John H. Sengstacke-Robert S. Abbott family

states that contrary to a misleading and somewhat damaging story sent out by the Associated Negro Press this week, the Robert S. Abbott trust which is referred to does NOT EXIST, and will not come into existence until Mr. Abbott's estate is settled by Cook County Probate Judge William F. Waugh, whose last order in this case—made in June—is covered in the story in the adjacent column.

The decision which was made by Judge Robert E. Crowe last week is considered a VICTORY for the Sengstacke-Abbott families because James Cashin's request for a receiver was DENIED. Sengstacke's counsel, ably led by Atty. Euclid Louis Taylor, former president of the National Bar Association, and one of the nation's outstanding lawyers, advanced the argument: "that Cashin's plan was either to 'Rule or Ruin' the *Chicago Defender*."

*Chicago Defender* management remains in the hands of John H. Sengstacke as publisher and general manager. The staff remains the same. The basic charge of mismanagement and incompetency, as alleged by Cashin, were DISREGARDED by Judge Crowe in his decision.

## NEGRO WEEKLIES STRUCK

Plant of The *Chicago Defender* Turns to Photo-Engraving

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (P)—The breakdown of working relations between *Chicago* newspaper publishers and Local 16 of the International Typographical Union spread

today to include the *Chicago Defender*, a Negro weekly.

Following notification from the union that it had "voted to increase its weekly wage scale," the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, which publishes The *Defender*, answered that it was terminating a temporary increase made last week and would pay only the previous scale. *Sun. 12-7-47*

Charles P. Browning, spokesman for The *Defender*, asserted that the four Negro weeklies printed in the *Defender's* Chicago plant would be photo-engraved. The plant also prints The *Michigan Chronicle* and The *Louisville Defender*.

The union has demanded weekly increases of \$14.50 for day work and \$15 for night work, bringing the pay to \$100 and \$106.

## Determine To Keep Paper In Negro Hands

*Sun. 12-23-47*

CHICAGO, Ill. — In a determination that no white persons would ever control, and that there would always be a *Chicago Defender* in Negro hands, all parties to the litigation involving the *Chicago Defender* agreed last week to a complete settlement of differences.

At 12 o'clock last Thursday, Attorney Euclid Louis Taylor, one of the attorneys for John H. Sengstacke; James B. Cashin, representing himself, and William J. McCraw, representing the Dennison family approached the bar of superior court Judge Donald S. McKinley. *Sun. 12-23-47*

Judge McKinley said: "From your smiles, I assume you men have agreed on some type of order in the *Defender* case. Is that right?"

Attorney Taylor answered the court and said, "yes." He then presented an order signed by all counsel for all the parties in all of the *Defender* suits and counter suits stipulating and agreeing to vacate the decree entered by Judge Crowe on November 26 and further dismissing Mr. Sengstacke's suit to dissolve the Abbott trusts and Mr. Cashin's counter complaint asking for the appointment of a receiver.

## ORDER QUICKLY SIGNED

Judge McKinley quickly signed the order and asked if this order ended all the litigation concerning the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co.

All attorneys agreed that it did and for the first time in two years walked together out of the courtroom. The decision to end the litigation was reached last week after several conferences between all the parties in which an agreement was

reached to the satisfaction of all concerned. Under Judge McKinley's order, stockholder of the *Chicago Defender*, John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the *Chicago Defender*, and James B. Cashin attorneys, continue as trustees of Abbott's will. It was an-



# W. E. B. DuBois

## The Winds Of Time

Ebony

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that a Negro magazine so excellent in many respects as EBONY should allow itself to print a good editorial like that on Negro Labor in its December issue, and then support it by such lousy reasoning. The main thesis of advocating more Negroes in skilled trades especially the building trades is excellent. But most of its arguments are idiotic. For instance: (1) That I have opposed industrial training and want Negroes to crowd the professions. (2) That our losses in the building trades and other skills is due to failure to continue teaching them. (3) That a person should choose the best-paid work as his vocation. (4) That it is a disgrace for a Negro Ph.D. to teach in a Negro college.



### Industrial Teaching

I HAVE ALWAYS advocated training in industries; I said in 1903: "So far as Mr. Washington preaches Thrift, Patience, and Industrial Training for the masses, we must hold up his hands and strive with him, rejoicing in his honors and glorying in the strength of this Joshua called of God and of man to lead the headless host." I vehemently opposed and still oppose an educational program which would confine our training to industrial skills. As I said 35 years ago, "The object of Education is not to make men Carpenters; it is to make Carpenters, Men." The mass of men cannot learn to read and write, make shoes, build houses and work steel, unless also the group has trained teachers, good physicians, honest lawyers, moral clergymen and skilled engineers. Even more than the rich and powerful whites, we poor and ignorant Negroes need men of trained brains and wide scholarship to guide us as we work and guard us from exploitation and slavery.

### Skilled Trades

OUR UNDOUBTED LOSSES in the skilled trades are not due solely to lack of industrial teaching in our schools; they are mainly due to changes in industrial technique and discrimination by employers and trade unions. Shoes are no longer made by cobblers at benches, but by expensive shoe machinery; carpentry is done by costly planing mills; steel-working is carried on in vast plants. No school can teach such technique. It must be learned on the job and in the mill. The marvellous German training in industry was not done in the schools but by apprentices in the factory with regular pay and security for the learner. Mass production has ut-

terly revolutionized most of the simple hand work of former generations which could be learned at home or at school.

When the black boy has learned to read and write, and knows something of science and history, taught by "Negro Ph.D.s in Negro schools" then he is ready to learn a trade, as well as to become an intelligent citizen and voter. But when he tries to enter a trade and learn on the job, the trade union, to which perhaps his father belongs, refuses to accept him as an apprentice; the factory or shop refuses to employ him; the great electric or chemical plant will not promote him to the lucrative and interesting departments. There is where the exclusion works and not at Hampton or Tuskegee.

### Income And Career

THE ARGUMENT FOR work at trades is not that of income alone. It is silly to argue that a man should become a carpenter because carpenters earn more than dentists. That line of stupid logic would lead us to train our sons to enter the "Numbers" racket or send our daughters into the lucrative vocation of prostitution. No! The work of the carpenter is in itself as interesting and valuable as that of the dentist for the man who has a bent for it; the steelmaker has a career as fascinating as the physician if he likes that kind of work. The criterion for a life work is what one likes and is fitted for, and not simply what one gets for his work.

Buick starved to death and Jesus Christ was hanged. Yet their lives were not failures.

### Negro Teachers

I AM BITTERLY incensed at the reiteration of the lie, that it is disgraceful for Negroes to teach in Negro schools; for clergymen to serve Negro congregations; for black men of the highest training to give their lives and talents to the enslaved and despised and segregated people of their own race, who have often given their own heart's blood to educate these men of talent. It is a disservice for EBONY to sneer at such workers and join the silly chorus of those who seem to think that the only goal for Negro intellectuals is to teach white people. I see no reason to commit suicide because no white university has ever offered me a chair. That is their loss not mine. I have spent a quarter of a century teaching Negro students in Negro schools. I am proud of it.



# THE NEGRO PRESS COMES OF AGE

*Chicago Defender*  
The Negro Press has gone through various stages of development since 1827. The most notable of which is reflected in its editorial policy which of late has been veering toward an enlightened interpretation of its social mission. *3-8-47*

Black men were yet in bondage, and agitation for the abolition of slavery was at its crest when the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal" made its appearance. Thus the very current of history had cast the Negro Press in the role of protest. In the one hundred and twenty years of existence it has not been able to abandon completely this role. The reason is clear and obvious. The Negro has not yet been given the full status of citizenship. He is by necessity forced to rely upon his newspapers as an effective weapon with which to fight unreasonable denials. *Sat. 3-8-47*

If today, *Chicago Defender*, summer judgment prevails, if our protest is less raucous, less bitter, it is because, through an aroused public consciousness, substantial gains have been made. Though these gains have been made at snail's pace, by and large they are a tribute to the tenacity and clairvoyance of Negro publishers and editors. For it is they, in peace or in war, who plead the cause of democracy. Sometimes they hesitate, sometimes they stammer but more from fear of clandestine reprisals than from lack of faith or understanding. *Sat. 3-8-47*

By a strange twist of fate, the Negro Press has the distinction of being the only true democratic voice in America today. It owes no allegiance to special interests. And in all its history it has yet to compromise the issues that are fundamental to America's well-being.

If we can in 1947 interpret our mission on a higher intellectual plane—that plane which is in the twilight of social progress—it is because a blessed accumulation of wisdom has made it possible for us to view our problems with the calmness and detachment of

a Greek philosopher rather than with the emotions of a disordered mind.

## Walter White People, Politics And Places

*Defender*  
Bouquet for the Press

MY CAT IS HEREBY DOED to the Negro press for the same treatment of any press

In the United States of President Truman's proposal to spend four hundred million American dollars and possibly several thousand American lives to drive Russia out of Greece and Turkey.

In its news, editorial and columnar treatment of this issue which may determine the future of civilization, the Negro newspapers have been more realistic than any other opinion.

The rest of American published opinion, with a few notable exceptions, has gone into hysterical and unthinking support of the Truman proposal, based on fear of Russia. The American white press has conveniently forgotten—if it ever took the trouble to ascertain the truth—decades and centuries of white Anglo-Saxon crimes of colonialism and ruthless imperialism which today provide the fertile soil in which others are planting the seeds of another kind of totalitarianism. *Sat. 4-12-47*

As far as one is able to learn, the people of Greece and of the Balkan countries near to Greece have no greater love for domination by Russia than by Great Britain.

### Caught Between Two Forces

BUT THEY ARE CAUGHT, as are other peoples throughout the world, in the necessity of choice between being the satellites either of Russian or of Anglo-American domination. But the majority of white Americans conveniently forget that Communism spreads through the Balkans, Asia, Africa, South America and other parts of the world not solely because of its own promises but because of a vacuum of hope created by the failures of the free enterprise system.

The Negro press has seen this with magnificent clarity. They have pointed out that the United States has no business spending American dollars to bolster anti-democratic regimes in Greece, Turkey or anywhere else or shoring up the rapidly-decaying imperialist and white supremacy governments around the globe. Without exception the Negro press has pointed out



HOMER ROBERTS of Associated Publishers, Inc., and representing 20 Negro papers, now has offices at 155 Clark st. in Chicago ... Ernie Johnson of Carter-Johnson Associates is on staff of Luckman's Food Committee as a public relationist. *Defender*

the ridiculous position of the United States spending dollars and lives to demand democratic governments in other parts of the world after failing completely to provide democracy in Mississippi. *Chicago, Ill.*

### Based on Broad Understanding

BUT THESE CRITICISMS have been based on remarkably broad understanding of the total picture and not simply on racial chauvinism. By-passing of the United Nations and attempting to go it alone in the Balkans and in other parts of the world in insuring democratic government is vigorously pointed out as a death blow to any hope of collective action of the nations and peoples of the world to outlaw war.

This is intellectual maturity in the Negro press which commands respect which is well deserved. *4-12-47*

### Missouri Teachers Journal Accepted Into Press Group

ST. LOUIS—The Journal of Education, official organ of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, has been accepted as member of the Educational Press Association of America.

It is now possible for the Journal to gain first hand information concerning school affairs which will no doubt be of utmost interest and value to the members of the association. The Educational Press Association of America was organized in Denver, Colo., in 1895.

The first handbook was published in 1925, at which time there were 49 members of the association; today there are more than 200.

The editorial staff consists of Harold M. Gray of St. Louis, editor; Associate editors as follows: J. H. Majors of Monroe City; Miss Pauline Foster of Slater, Joseph Davis of Festus, Mrs. Olive DeCatur of Springfield, Mrs. Anna Belle Botts of Meadville, Mrs. H. D. Tymony of Moberly, E. C. Coursey of Poplar Bluff, Lawrence Wilson of Kansas City, and Mrs. Perry Collins of St. Louis, John D. Buckner of St. Louis is the circulation manager. The Journal is published by Wing Publishing Company at St. Joseph, Mo.

### BEATRICE MURPHY NAMED "EBONY RHYTHM" EDITOR

NEW YORK—Appointment of Beatrice M. Murphy, distinguished poet and critic, as editor of "Ebony Rhythm," an anthology of contemporary Negro verse, was announced this week by the Exposition Press of New York. *Sat. 3-23-47*

WATCHING THE BIG PARADE

ple and Navy are more deserving of the support of colored people than Morgan or Hampton. "We are also concerned with the real benefit which accrues to the average colored student who gives and others because they happened his best for so-called white institutions. "What real aid in getting worth-while placement in life did 'Duke' Slater, Matthews, Robeson, Toland, Owens, Ewell, or even in all our walks of life. Buddy Young, Jackie Robinson, and Kenny Washington receive to the faculty of a white school; from the big white schools where if he is given a role in an all-white play, if he preaches before an all-white audience, we seem to think that by so doing he has reached the apex of success and we whoop Or does it it up far beyond its just desert, while those among us who are making a much more important contribution are ignored. I have always looked upon this as a form of intellectual Uncle Tomism which should be eradicated long ago when the hysteria waned from our thinking. Dr. Grim Is Right I think Dr. Grim is perfectly as a form of intellectual Uncle Tomism which should be eradicated long ago when the hysteria waned from our thinking. "As random examples we may

our omnipotent wisdom, members of the newspaper craft are too Temple vs. Penn State when Temple and Hoggard were slated to play for Penn State, (2) Temple vs. Michigan State when Smith was slated to play for Michigan State. "We at Lincoln are especially interested in these comparisons because of the fact that such publicity draws a considerable colored audience following to see Penn State play in Philadelphia or to see Temple play Navy in Baltimore. Penn State play Navy in Baltimore, which benefits financially from the big white schools where if he is given a role in an all-white play, if he preaches before an all-white audience, we seem to think that by so doing he has reached the apex of success and we whoop Or does it it up far beyond its just desert, while those among us who are making a much more important contribution are ignored. I have always looked upon this as a form of intellectual Uncle Tomism which should be eradicated long ago when the hysteria waned from our thinking. Dr. Grim Is Right I think Dr. Grim is perfectly as a form of intellectual Uncle Tomism which should be eradicated long ago when the hysteria waned from our thinking. "As random examples we may

by Ralph Matthews



Yes, give credit where credit is due, but to make that credit dependent upon acceptance only on behalf of the white race is a repudiation of all the things for which we fought, and nullifies our vaunted claims to equality.

(Editor's Note: The AFRO's sports editor, Sam Lacy, devoted much space in the AFRO Magazine of Nov. 8, to the outstanding players in our colleges, and pointed out that there are approximately 2,000 unsung stars of the gridiron who could make their marks in major collegiate ranks. These lads, the article observed, are little known because they lack the daily publicity and radio ballyhoo that surrounds the players on major college teams.)

## Howard Lauds 'Splendid'

## Co-operation of Press

*Pro American, Baltimore*  
WASHINGTON  
The majority of the 82 colored newspapers (half of the total published) receiving reports weekly on activities at Howard University, were lauded for their "splendid" co-operation in an article in the Howard Bulletin for October. It said: *Sat. 5-31-47*

"During the past year, the newspapers have done Howard University a great service in co-operating with the Publicity Department in disseminating information to the millions about the accomplishments of the university, its staff and student body. The title, according to the publisher was revised to denote more closely the changed character of the publication which will stress style trends and fashions in the future. Some space, however, will still be given to such items as careers for colored women, child care, household ideas and cooking hints. *Pa. 35*

**Moulds Public Opinion**  
"The splendid co-operation of the colored press alone will help to enlist the support of citizens throughout the country in making the university increasingly effective in the years to come."

"Just how effective a medium the colored press is for the dissemination of information can be seen in studying the following statistics: *Sat. 5-31-47*

"According to the Bureau of the Census, 144 of the 164 newspapers had a combined average net circulation of 1,613,255 per issue during the period of July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

"Of the 105 colored magazines and bulletins, 79 reported a combined average net circulation of 1,850,578 per issue." The bulletin called the newspaper, "one of the great educators of the 20th century."

## Filming Of Negro Press

*Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.*  
**Reaches Halfway Point**

*Sat. 5-31-47*  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The project of micro-filming existing files of 19th century Negro newspapers has been more than half completed, according to an announcement by the committee on Negro studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. Positive micro-copies of completed films are now available for purchase by libraries and educational institutions. Approximately 200 newspapers published during the period 1837-1900, and located

in the files of 62 depositories, were loaned to the committee for the project. Photographing of the files is being handled by the photo-duplication service laboratories of the Library of Congress.

The council plans the publication of an allied project late this year, giving the union listing of Negro newspapers. The first extensive compilation of its kind, the directory will include the name, place of publication, founding and expiration dates, brief publication data, location of available files and microcopies of each publication.

There will also be a short introduction and bibliography. More than 2,000 newspapers will be represented in this listing, which embraces a 120-year period of Negro newspaper publication, between 1827 and 1947. *Sat. 5-31-47*

Order lists and information on Negro Newspaper Microfilm series may be obtained from the committee on Negro studies, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219-16th st., N. W., Washington.



# Atlanta Life Daily World Calendar Honors Atlanta, Ga. Negro Editors

Featured on the new 1947 calendar of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company are nine celebrated Negro editors of the nation.

Included are P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Carl Murphy, editor-in-chief, of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Md. John H. Sengstacke, president-general manager of the Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Mo.; Carter Wesley, president-general manager, Informer Group of Newspapers, of Houston, Texas; Frank L. Stanley, editor, Louisville Defender, Louisville, Ky.; P. Bernard Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., and C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

## L.A. Paper Admitted To Publishers' Assn.

LOS ANGELES — (AP) — The Los Angeles Sentinel last week became the first Negro newspaper to be admitted to the California Publishers association, an organization composed of publishers of metropolitan dailies and more than 43 suburban dailies in southern California. This recognition of the Sentinel will add greatly to its prestige and earning power. The 13-year-old paper was started by Leon H. Washington Jr., a native of Kansas City, and is now considered among the leading Negro newspapers of the coast.

# ADS AND VOTES

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier  
By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

**MORE THAN THREE BILLION DOLLARS** were spent for advertising last year. Newspapers received the bulk of that money. According to "Printer's Ink" twenty-one (21) per cent was for national and almost 10 per cent was expended in local advertising space in news sheets. No figures are available to indicate what quota

of the copy is placed by the identical "Big Business" interests which are so highly desirous of capturing and perhaps controlling the political policy of the colored press.



Mr. Bibb

President Truman recently praised the colored press, and The Pittsburgh Courier succinctly editorialized upon the topic. But in its comment The Courier intelligently disclosed that such progress as has been made has been achieved without the compliment of deserved advertisement based upon circulation and influence.

With paradoxical irony, Big Business recognizes the political power and influence of our publications, but ignores the pulling power of advertisement placed alongside political propaganda. Oddly enough, Big Business seeks to secure our votes by and through the same channels that it ignores and by-passes when it comes to infusing vitality and life into the hearts of newspapers. They flatly refuse to place their copy with us.

**DESPITE THIS** anomalous and flagrant situation, our papers have been praised, even by the President of the Republic, as having "won recognition of a high order." Furthermore, a large number have met the exacting requirements of scientific tests and have proved their circulation and secured the approval of the "Audit Bureau of Circulation," one of the "Bibles" used by almost all publishers, representatives, advertising managers and space buyers. Here again we present a rank and foul exhibition of discrimination and exploitation. Strange, indeed, is the state of mind of Big Business. The power and influence of the colored press aroused the ire of the torchbearers for the National Manufacturers Association during the war years. Westbrook Pegler and others who flay unions and liberals became much inflamed with our publicity. The point is, they were compelled to recognize the strength, power and influence of

our Fourth Estate. Even the FBI is reported to have placed certain of our sheets under surveillance. And right there the greatest progress of the colored press was exhibited to the world. There was no "ranks closing" that time. The colored press demanded full integration into the various branches of the Armed Forces. It defied segregation and exposed atrocities and unjust policies. Big Business whined, but most definitely noted the trend of power.

Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers Associations marched forth and are still battling against Fair Employment Practices legislation. Militant colored newspapers and fearless fighters precipitated FEPC. Big Business saw it. It likewise saw the colored voters in sixteen large Northern cities throw their ballots against the avowed interests of Big Business. But still there is no change in advertising policy.

**RIGHT HERE** is where Communists and fellow travelers get active. They declare to colored people that "Wall Street" and Big Business play them for suckers. "Look at your own newspapers," they scream. "Big Business ignores you until election time. 'And then,' cry the Reds, 'you are offered a stick of candy for your votes.' There is a great measure of truth contained in these indictments.

Still, the colored press, crammed with ads from the hair and grease people, looking like mail order catalogues, go right on. They make money out of their huge circulations. They defy Big Business and keep right on publishing. Pray tell us, how can Big Business hope to gain support from publications with such policies? How can the colored votes be marshalled for Big Business, even by the hard-hitting colored press? For sixteen "long years," Big Business has yanked the same old tune and somebody must be sick and tired of it. It is so monotonous.

Big Business Seeks Our  
Votes But Refuses to  
Patronize Our Mouthpieces

# Press Unit Proposal Would Admit Writers for Weeklies

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Standing Committee of Correspondents has proposed an addition to the Congress Press Gallery rules which would permit correspondents for associations representing weekly newspapers to be admitted to the galleries, it was announced last Monday.

The proposed addition would admit not more than two Washington correspondents each for bona fide news associations which service news of national affairs to a substantial number of weekly newspapers which are entitled to second-class mailing privileges.

In announcing the proposal the Standing Committee said it felt that the weekly press should not be denied access to gallery facilities. Under present rules, only correspondents for daily newspapers or weekly magazines are admitted.

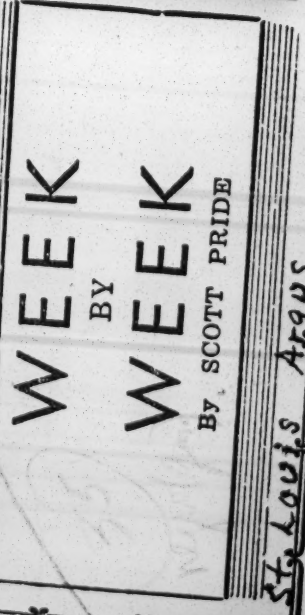
**Individual Weekly Out**  
The committee's proposal specifically precludes the admission of representatives of individual weekly papers. If approved by the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the House, the proposal will serve to admit two correspondents of the NNPA News Service and the Associated Negro Press.

The recommendation resulted from the fight of Louis Lautier, chief of the NNPA News Service, for admission in to the Congressional press galleries, and the Senate Committee's demand for change recommendations.

libraries and educational institutions, 80 of which have already expressed an interest in possible purchase of complete or partial sets. Terms of the grant financing the project already provide that five sets are to be given to as many designated Negro colleges.

Prior to the inauguration of the Council project, several Negro newspapers had already been placed on microfilm: THE NORTH STAR and FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S NEWS-PAPER, Rochester, New York up to 1855; the COLOR-ED AMERICAN, New York City and its successor, THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE, in the late 1830's; FREEDOM'S JOURNAL (1827-1837); the PETERSBURG (Va.) LANCET (1892-96) and the NEW NATIONAL ERA, Washington, D. C. weekly of the early 1870's; the O-n-e magazine, FREDERICK DOUGLASS' MONTHLY, Chester, N. Y., 1858-1863; had been under the camera. The will be a collection of Negro ACS project, however, is limited strictly to newspapers.

One by-product of the investigations attendant upon assembling the newspapers for the microfilming, will be a census of the NEW Negro newspapers to be published next fall by the Council. That Washington, census, numbering more than a thousand Negro papers since (RO-FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, the first also paper, was published in 1827, The will be a collection of Negro newspaper titles from all available sources, the first effort at



## St. Louis Argus St. Louis, MORE ON MICROFILMING

The Negro newspaper micro-filming project, about which nominal cost. Fri. 5-2-47 we started to speak a couple of In a few exceptional cases of the actual photographing. The ed for the project by other libraries of Congress, which itselfries that possess their own cameras. Altogether, approximately 100,000 pages of Negro newspapers will be on 35 millimeter film at the conclusion of the filming the present effort. Positive sets of these microcopies will be sold, at no profit, to



such a collection ever to be made. The list will indicate locations of all known copies of these newspapers, those micro-filmed, those in existence today, those for which no known copies exist. It will also indicate the number of Negro newspapers existing during any particular decade since 1827.

Such a bibliography should be useful to research students in the social sciences and journalism, publicists, scholars, educators and journalists. The microfilm sets of the 19th century papers should open up many areas for future investigation by students of the social process, for they will provide for the first time in single units reproductions of almost all existing copies of the Negro organs of the past century.

The material constituting both the bibliography and the microfilm sets should go a long way toward documenting the the story of the Negro newspaper, that has had a rich, active and varied career. A few journals that have just recently been turned up illustrate this. Some of the publications launched after the close of the Civil war were official organs of their county organizations.

#### COUNTY ORGANS

This was true of a weekly sheet called L'ECHO, published between 1872 and 1878 at Saint Martinville, Louisiana, by J. F. Penne and printed in both English and French. In his volume on "French Newspapers of Louisiana" Edward Larocque Tinker stated of L'ECHO; "J. F. Penne, a Negro, established this paper sometime between 1865 and 1874, when La Sentinelle des Attakapas (June 11, 1874) quoted from it and stated it was the official journal of the parish and of black-Republicanism." Copies of this paper may be found in the New York Historical Society and at the St. Martin Parish Courthouse, St. Martinville, Louisiana.

Another example of service as official county organ is the MARYLAND REPUBLICAN published in the 70's at Maryville, Tennessee, by William B. Scott and his son, who had established the COLORED TENNESSEAN at Nashville in 1865 before moving to Maryville a few years later. Fri. 5-2-47

Discovery of the Maryville paper came through reading a copy of "Three Generations," a family history published privately in 1939 by its author, Charles W. Cansler, a retired Knoxville school teacher, whose former pupil, James A. Atkins, of the Federal Security Administration, Washington, D. C., cited the book to me as a possible source of a newspaper lead. The only existing copy of the MARYVILLE REPUBLICAN belongs to Charles

Cansler's brother, Harry, and the only existing copy of the TENNESSEAN for August 12, 1865, belongs to Charles, grandson of W. B. Scott. The Library of Congress now has both copies on loan for photographing.

## 19th Century Afro-American Papers Ready Baltimore, Md. Micro-Films of 200

for Libraries, Schools  
Sat. 5-31-47  
WASHINGTON (ANP) — Micro-filming of existing files of 19th century colored newspapers has been more than half completed, the committee on Negro studies of the American Council of Learned Societies announced last week.

Positive micro-copies of completed films are now available for purchase by libraries and educational institutions.

Approximately 200 newspapers published during the period 1837-1900, and located in the files of 62 depositories, were loaned to the committee for the project. Photographing of files is being handled by the photo-duplication service laboratories of the Library of Congress.

#### Allied Project Planned

The council plans the publication of an allied project late this year, giving the union listing of colored newspapers.

The first extensive compilation of its kind, the directory will include the name, place of publication, founding and expiration dates, brief publication data, location of available files, and microcopies of each publication.

There will also be a short introduction and bibliography. More than 2,000 newspapers will be represented in this listing, which embraces a 120-year period of publication, between 1827 and 1947.

Order lists and information on the series may be obtained from the Committee on Negro studies, American Council of Learned Societies, 1219 16th St., N.W., Washington.

Discover the following, each of whom is advertising manager for his respective paper:

John T. Belden, Journal and Guide, chairman; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call, vice-chairman; Sydney A. Smith, Pittsburgh Courier, secretary-treasurer; and Felix Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, and Benjamin J. Horton, Louisville Defender, members at large of the executive committee. Circulation Men Pick Corbett

Afro-American  
Sat. 6-28-47

Baltimore, Md.



**GOOD LUCK, TOM**—Thomas W. Young of Norfolk, Va., left, newly elected president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, is congratulated by Frank L. Stanley, Louisville, retiring president, at annual convention in Detroit last week.

Also meeting at the same time were members of the Circulation Society who elected the following officers:

Ellis F. Corbett, circulation manager, Journal and Guide, chairman; James H. Murphy, circulation manager, AFRO-AMERICAN, secretary; Mrs. Lucille Scott, Atlanta Daily World, treasurer; and Harry Alexander, circulation manager, Cleveland Call and Post, vice-chairman. Sat. 6-28-47

Delegates and their alternates follow. The first names are those of the publishers, while those following are the alternate members.

J. E. Mitchell, Frank Mitchell, J. O. Mitchell and Irving Williamson, all of St. Louis Argus; P. L. Prattis, Ruth Hoffman, Pittsburgh Courier; Dowdal Davis, Lucille Bluford, E. S. Pride, all of Kansas City Call; W. E. Barnett, Frances Alexander, Toledo Script; L. A. Coles, W. C. Brown, Russell A. Jackson, Charles Seward, Ohio State News; Louis E. Martin, Russ J. Cowans, Clarence Jackson, L. M. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle;

#### CALL-POST

W. O. Walker, Felix Walker, Charles Loeb, Cleveland Call-Post; Frank Gray, Hortense Young, Fletcher Martin, John Horton, Catherine Smith, Louisville Defender; Carl Murphy, William Gibson, James Murphy, D. Arnett Murphy, J. H. Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN; C. A. Scott, E. S. Scott, Lucille Scott, Russell Simmons, William Scott, Atlanta World; Harry C. Joseph, Tampa Bulletin; S. A. Hamlette, Mrs. J. A. Hamlette, Plaindealer, Kansas City, Kan.; C. C. DeJole, H. L. Wilcox, James Hall, Louisiana Weekly;

P. B. Young, Ellis Corbett, Thomas Young, John Belden, L. A. Hinton, Journal and Guide; Lewis Swingle, Memphis World; John H. Sengstacke,

rated. Mr. Garrison took over the physical remains of the Whip, but only with the intention of again selling it to the next highest bidder.

## 48-Page Comic Book Is Due Soon

PHILADELPHIA—Four artists and a newspaperman announced this week publication of America's first Negro comic book. Made up of forty-eight pages in color, it's the dream of Orrin C. Evans, a newspaperman for more than twenty-five years. Artists producing most of the features in this first book are: John T. Belden, the U. S. Gov. Navy Department of the U. S. Gov. ranking William Smith, a high-ranking official of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art; George J. Evans Jr., also a product of that school and recently in the commercial art field, and Leonard Cooper, who after graduation from the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, has returned there to take advantage from the Army.

# Miami Whip Sold Atlanta, Ga. Daily World To GOP Leader

Thurs. 7-17-47  
By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE  
MIAMI.—(ANP) — The Miami

Whip, at one time reputed to be the most militant Negro weekly in Florida, fell the victim of the auctioneer's gavel last Monday on the steps of the city court here, and went to the highest bidder, Wesley E. Garrison, Republican party "tycoon," whose chattel mortgage had gone neglected. The physical effects of the Whip were obtained for not quite \$3,000.

The Whip, started by Sam B. Solomon more than four years ago with a bank roll of \$75, grew with great rapidity. From a hole in the wall, Solomon made history with the Whip, fighting the Ku Klux Klan and the Negro vote issue. His name skyrocketed throughout America, as the "leader of his people."

Came the day when Solomon

craved expansion for the Whip, which had now outgrown its headquarters in the hole, and moved to more palatial surroundings. Thought he, "If I could incorporate the Whip and sell \$50,000 worth of stock, the investors would benefit by their investment and the Whip become the most formidable weekly in America."

#### SELLS STOCK

Solomon got down to business. He travelled the state of Florida, selling stock here and there. He encountered little difficulty convincing Negro leaders that their investment was the ne plus ultra of the times. By July 13, 1946, the Whip was a going corporation with a regular bank account.

But, the monies obtained thru the sale of stock were not all used for expansion purposes. Other and, of course, the money gave pressing obligations had to be met, out. Then came the era of financial complexities. Checks bounced back

frequently and creditors became torney, Gerson Blatt, backed him last tolerant. Trouble was brewing to the amount of several hundred dollars, to put out an edition of a magazine, "Bronze Diary," for the ship of finance and the hull idea of working under a white receiver. He wasn't long, however, had to be abandoned and Captain in changing his mind, and his at-Solomon was the last to leave.

Then came July 7. Then the auctioneer's gavel and Wesley E. Garrison who had made a personal loan to Mr. Solomon of \$2,500, long before the Whip was incorpo-



# The Negro Press Progressing

The statements of President Truman about the Negro press on the occasion of the recent presentation of the Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Journalism in Washington, D. C., was another landmark in the growth and development of the Negro-owned newspapers.

Another landmark was the accreditation of two veteran Negro newspaper men to the press gallery of the U. S. Senate after a bit of opposition and resultant Nation-wide uproar.

This increasing dignity and importance of the Negro press is not only an indication of a change for the better in race relations and mutual understanding in this country, but is even more a credit to the growing influence of the Negro newspapers in American life. *Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier*

They have made their place in the face of ridicule, discrimination by advertisers, frequent lack of operating capital and the necessity of training staffs while coping with difficult economic and social problems. *Sat. 8-29-47*

That so handicapped these papers should have, in the President's words, won "recognition of journalistic endeavor of a high order" is something of which these publishers and the readers who have supported them should be rightfully proud.

Negro newspapers do not get any favors because they are owned and operated by Negroes, for they have to pay the same amount as white-owned newspapers for ink, paper, machinery, buildings, equipment, wages and transportation charges.

On the other hand, they are still handicapped by the color line in advertising which denies them the revenue they should receive on the basis of circulation and influence.

Without any knowledge of the economics of journalism, anybody can see by comparing the advertising in the average white and colored newspaper with the same number of readers that there are still hundreds of firms which will not or do not consider Negro newspapers important enough to use their columns to sell their products, although they readily use the columns of other newspapers read by the same people.

If President Truman and the U. S. Senate can so readily recognize the worth and importance of the Negro press, why is it that business concerns seeking the purchases of Negro consumers cannot do likewise?

Some of these very businesses are in the forefront in the advocacy of the continuation of our system of free enterprise, but in this instance they refuse to practice what they preach, and it is high time they did. *Sat. 8-29-47*

## THE DEEP SOUTH

*The Black Dispatch*

By ROBERT DURR

For The NNPA News Service

*Sat. 8-2-47*

The Negro Press in a Democracy  
When I read that Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, a South Carolinian, had ruled that colored people "are entitled to be enrolled to vote" in Democratic primaries in South Carolina, I recalled that it was my friend, John McCray, editor of the Carolina Lighthouse Informer, who organized the Progressive Democratic party of South Carolina as a fighting and protest

## Negro (General)

ened white persons came forward I foresee the day when at least stationary progress in human relations and pointed out that the racial one newspaper in each state will designate a lot of be sufficiently subsidized by some Your local minority press is white people who wanted to participate in the struggle for the extension of suffrage. and interpret the news and trends as they should, to the end that people may be correctly informed and find their way on the basis of their information.

The word "Negro" was dropped and membership in the new party was thrown open to all who thought alike on suffrage. So, As I think of this, I think of the victory by the Progressive Democratic Party in South Carolina was a victory obtained by enlightened and progressive white and colored people working together. the politically and economically enslaved Negroes in a Mississippi

And in the South, as elsewhere, that is as it should be. This is a facet of what has been called "a fresh breeze blowing in the South." It is a tribute to fearless, American-loving and persistent Editor Percy and see to it that in spite of John McCray, white and colored South Carolinians and the Light-house Informer—their weapon at the bar of public opinion.

The colored newspaper when it stands for liberty, equality and justice under law, at once becomes "the voice" crying in the wilderness of government for the few at the expense of the many. This place for the colored press has been created because the majority element of the American press is catering to unholy traditions and mores and hesitates to do more than try to put a little new wine in old bottles for the "filthy lucre" involved. *Sat. 8-2-47*

There is not a white newspaper in South Carolina whose editor could give leadership to a real fight for enrollment of qualified Negro citizens in the Democratic party of that state. And that's South Carolina's greatest need. For such a newspaper "to really stand for that which is right would be to them wrong."

It would have to admit that, according to its rule, to stand for that which is right is wrong. And such a state of affairs is eating at the very vitals of our civilization today. Many ponder now if wrong is right.

Even in the business, industrial and commercial world today, millions have succumbed to the philosophy that success is not obtainable except by dishonest or other crooked methods within or without the law. Millions grow rich and wax powerful operating under the delusion that it is right to wrong others for the sake of money. *Sat. 8-2-47*

## Old Negro Papers Being Microfilmed

*Atlanta, Ga. Journal*

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Journalism Quarterly, published at Emory university here, carried an article in its current issue, written by Armistead Scott Pride, director of the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo., in which Pride describes the project he has been working on during the past year, the microfilming of early Negro newspapers.

Pride writes that his first task was that of determining the extent of microfilming which had already been done. He learned that a few of the early newspapers had included Freedom's Journal (New York, 1827-1892); The Weekly Advocate and its successor, the Colored American (New York, 1837-1842); The North Star and its successor, Frederick Douglass' Paper (1847-1860 Rochester, N. Y.); New National Era (Washington, D. C., 1870-1875), and the Petersburg, Va., Lancet (1882-1894).

Setting out to discover where the papers might be found, Pride sent a questionnaire to more than 300 libraries and historical societies; searched for titles and listing among community, state and national newspaper histories and bibliographies. He visited most of the communities in which Negro newspapers have been published.

Complete or partial files for most of the well-known Negro newspaper, of the past century will be in the microfilming to the extent of some 140,000 pages, the investigator stated. *Sat. 8-9-47*

The microfilming was done under the auspices of the Committee in Negro studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. Among the members of this committee are Sterling Brown of Harvard university, Lawrence D. Dick, New York Public Lib., Lorenzo D. Turner, Roosevelt

(Butts) Brown, found himself a part owner of the newspaper for the second time in 10 years. The paper, 20 years old, was founded by F. R. Clark, who lost it 12 years ago during bankruptcy proceedings.

Brown and Melvin B. Johnson, then managing editor, took over in 1927 and several months later ran into financial difficulties which resulted in the New York Amsterdam News' publishers, Drs. C. B. Powell

*Newark's Oldest Paper Sold By Martin Brothers*

NEWARK, N.J.—(ANP)—The man, who was described as one of the wealthiest sportsmen in this state, was sold last week by the Martin brothers of



and P. M. H. Savory taking over. The Powell-Savory interests held on to the publication for several months before selling out to a representative of the Martins, manufacturers of barber and beauty shop supplies.

Associated with Mr. Brown are William Malloy, a former Detroit dentist, and William Graham, who gave up a successful taxicab business in the Motor City to earn an enviable business reputation and a fortune here. *Sat. 9-6-47*

No definite announcements were made by the new owners of the Herald News as to the future, but it is believed that Marc Moreland, close friend of the Martins and managing editor until announcement of the sale was made, will resign his post. It is also understood that the property was sold for \$25,000. Circulation of the Herald-News has been reported at more than 10,000 copies a week; the Negro population of New Jersey at 300,000. *Sat. 9-6-47*

## Historical Note On Virginia Newspapers

*Journal and Guide*  
IN 1884—sixty-three years ago—Virginia had nine weekly newspapers and two monthlies published by Negro owners. The papers and their locations were:

*Richmond, Va.*  
Richmond: *Virginia Star*, *The Industrial World*, *The Planet*, and *African Missions* (monthly.)

Petersburg: *The Lancet*, *The Star of Zion*, *The Southern Tribune*, and *The Family Raguel* (monthly.)

Portsmouth: *The Virginia Baptist Companion*. *Sat. 8-16-47*

Alexandria: *The Post*.

Norfolk: *The Old Dominion*.

Hampton: *The Alumni Journal* (monthly, probably a Hampton Institute publication.)

Why Richmond and Petersburg were such journalistic centers we do not know. But we do know that one of the weeklies mentioned and its dynamic publisher is still remembered. *The Planet*, established, owned and edited by the late JOHN MITCHELL, had a stamina and longevity unequalled by any of the papers established sixty or seventy years ago. *The Planet*, afflicted with progressive paralysis after age, and even death overtook its virile founder and editor, did not die a natural death. It was finally absorbed by the *Richmond Afro-American*, as the *Newport News Star*, nearly as old as the *Planet*, was absorbed by the *JOURNAL AND GUIDE*, following the death of its distinguished founder, MATT N. LEWIS. *Journal and Guide*

Weekly newspapers are not so plentiful as they were 25 years after the war between the States, but they are much bigger, and cover much more territory. They operate with the tempo of the daily, publishing different editions on different days of the week for separate regions. New comers in the field just do not exist, because in the first place it requires an outlay of from \$150,000 to \$300,000 to start a Negro weekly newspaper that would compete with those in the field. Adventurers with that kind of capital are rare. *Sat. 9-16-47*

We are indebted to DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON, GUIDE columnist, for the historical data on Virginia's early Negro newspapers. *Richmond, Va.*

## Students Hear Frank Stanley

*Defender*  
Says Press Seeks Truth Advocates  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Sat. 3-22-47*

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—That the Negro press seeks to point up the common problems of all minority groups and to win true advocates of democracy to the fight against race hate, bigotry and social fear is the belief of Frank L. Stanley, editor, Louisville *Defender*, and president, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

Principal speaker at the annual Negro Newspaper convocation program Thursday at Lincoln University School of Journalism, Stanley declared:

"It is essential that the great American press, regardless of frequency, special interests, or locale, create a broad and consistent frontal attack on racial tyranny and injustice as affecting all people.

"This oneness of purpose must be developed and pursued with consistency, courage and sincerity. The fight must be pressed with intelligence, vigor and vision until every clear thinking citizen is made aware that oppression because of accident or birth can only produce continued turmoil and destroy all chances to full enjoyment of the American way of life. This is the challenge of democracy to the American press. It is our sacred obligation to meet the test."

## Life of Courier President Told

PHILADELPHIA—After several months of suspended publication, *The Easterner*, a monthly maga-

zine, reappeared on the newsstands this week. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The issue is dedicated to the men who were killed in the war and contains several heretofore untold stories about GIs. *Sat. 9-13-47*

The magazine also contains an article on the life of Ira Lewis, president of *The Pittsburgh Courier*.

## New Magazine On Newsstands

FORT WORTH, Tex. — A new publication, "Negro Achievements," will hit the nation's newsstands Saturday, March 15, it was announced this week by H. J. Blackwell, managing editor. *Sat. 3-15-47*

Published by The World's Messenger Publishing Co. of Fort Worth, "Negro Achievements" will highlight Negro progress in the theatre and sports and will contain other interesting features. The first press run will be 30,000 copies.

"We have put two good story writers and a photographer of our race in the field to travel and make personal contacts with our people who have wrought some great achievement, and get their story first hand," Blackwell said.

"The World's Messenger," a magazine of all true Negro stories, was first published in March, 1944. Its circulation has grown to 44,000 copies, which are distributed in 40 states and in Canada, Panama Canal Zone and the British West Indies.

## Earl Conrad

### Recognize Press Leadership

AS NEGRO WEEKLIES have grown in America and taken on stature in terms of circulation and metropolitan appearance, there has developed a recognition by all types of political, religious, civic and labor organizations of the role of leadership and education of this press.

Consequently the Negro weekly press has been wooed by almost every agency and force in American society. The city and national desks of the Negro weeklies are flooded with the press releases of pressure groups each seeking to make its viewpoint felt and known to Negro Americans.

This has given rise to diverse political policies of various weeklies, but overwhelming the allegiance of the press has been to the two major parties, and, as a consequence, the major parties have grown to place great reliance on the



weeklies as a means of winning friends and influencing people in the Negro world.

As far back as 1868 when General Ulysses S. Grant defeated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency the role of the Negro press jointly with the Negro voter was shown.

This was the first election in which the Negro vote was decisive. If Grant had not obtained an estimated 650,000 Negro votes out of the South he might certainly have fallen behind Seymour at the polls. In this decision the Negro press of the time played its part.

Grant had led the Federal armies against slavery and every agency in Negro life, notably the press, rallied to his side as the man best fitted to carry out the policies of Reconstruction and the liberalism of Abraham Lincoln. Moreover, throughout Grant's two administrations he received the support of the then growing Negro weekly press. This period of Republican alliance with the Negro people and its press still lives as a tradition in the country for many Negro weeklies remain Republican, and many stayed in this camp throughout the Roosevelt period. *Sat. 9-20-47*

Probably nowhere is there better illustrated the relationship of the Negro press to the major political parties than in the story of Frederick Douglass, who founded *The North Star*, and in the Reconstruction period edited the *New National Era*. During the Reconstruction period Douglass found himself heartily in the Republican camp and employing the *New National Era* in that party's cause. *Chicago Defender*

### GOP Breaks Faith With Negro

YET WHEN THE FAMOUS "gentlemen's agreement" of Rutherford B. Hayes with Samuel Tilden occurred, that agreement by which the Republican administration under Hayes withdrew Federal troops from the South, it meant that the Republican party had broken faith with the cause of the Negro and Douglass was quick to point out the Republican failure. Of Hayes' policies that led to restoration of white supremacist and Klan rule in the South, Douglass wrote: "The sentiment that gave up a reconstructed Union on a basis of liberty for all people was blasted as a flower is blasted by a killing frost. The whole four years of this administration were, to the loyal Negro citizen, full of darkness and dismal terror." *9-20-47*

In the pages of the *New National Era* Douglass and other Negro spokesmen continued to say and hope that the only gleam of hope afforded the Negro in that dark hour was that "the empty form, at least, of the Republican party was still in power, and that it would yet regain something of the strength and vitality that characterized it in the days of Grant, Sumner and Conkling and the period of Reconstruction." *Sat.*

### The Great Frederick Douglass

WHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, a Democratic president, took office, Frederick Douglass was Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia and many thought that Douglass would or should resign, but he did not, and Cleveland did not ask him to, but on the contrary accorded Douglass every possible respect. It taught Douglass to say, "I am a Republican and am likely to remain a Republican, but I was never such a partisan that I could not commend a noble action performed by

The independence which Douglass then expressed might well be the mood to which the Negro press of today could key itself. It is a time for recognizing national and world crises and for breaking with traditions no longer useful. What will Negro editors and publishers do in the fu-





**THOMAS W. YOUNG**  
President and General Manager



**P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.**  
Secretary-Treasurer and  
Editor-in-Chief

## Announce Changes In Guide Official Staff

**NORFOLK**—At a meeting of the board of directors of The Guide Publishing Co., Inc., on Friday, Oct. 10, P. B. Young, who has served in that capacity for the past 37 years, announced that he desired to relinquish the presidency of the company in order to lighten his duties in connection with management.

Thomas W. Young, vice-president and treasurer since January 1946, and business manager prior to that time, was named by the Board to succeed his father as president and general manager.

P. Bernard Young Jr., who has served as vice-president and secretary since January 1946, was

named to the combined office of secretary-treasurer. He will continue to serve as editor-in-chief of the Journal and Guide.

Mr. Young Sr., will continue to serve as chairman of the board and publisher.

The new president has been with the company in one capacity or another practically all of his life but joined the official staff after finishing college in 1932 as assistant to the president. After several years in this capacity he was made business manager and has continued to perform these duties in connection with those of vice president and treasurer.

He is a graduate of Ohio State University with degrees in journal-

## Negro (Journal and Guide)

ism and law. Among his outside connections he is president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, having been elected to this post at the convention in Detroit last June. *Sat.*

The secretary - treasurer and editor-in-chief has likewise been with the paper practically all of his life.

In 1929, after college, he became assistant managing editor, was later promoted to managing editor and served in this capacity until 1943 when he succeeded his father as editor-in-chief. He is also a graduate of Ohio State University with the degree of bachelor of science in journalism.

He was a Willkie Award winner in 1946 for his reporting of the San Francisco Conference, and is chairman of the Washington News Bureau Committee of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.



## Negro Newspaper

### Receives Threat

*35 Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
 LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (S N S) —  
 Hobson James, Assistant U. S. Dis-  
 trict Attorney here, said today that  
 FBI and city police have been ask-  
 ed to investigate the source of a  
 threatening letter received by the  
 Louisville Defender, Negro Weekly  
 Newspaper. *Feb. 2-19-47*

James said the letter was signed,  
 "Columbians, Inc.," and ordered  
 the newspaper editor to close the  
 plant by next Tuesday "or you and  
 your race shall suffer." Frank  
 Stanley, the editor, declined to  
 comment.

### Negro Paper Is Told Threat Was All a Prank

*The Courier-Journal*  
*Louisville, Ky.*  
 A threatening note received  
 last week by The Louisville De-  
 fender, a Negro newspaper, was  
 "all a prank," according to a  
 second note which came to the  
 office yesterday, officers of the  
 newspaper said. *Feb. 2-19-47*

The second note, written on the  
 same kind of paper as the first,  
 led Hobson James, U. S. assistant  
 district attorney, to comment: "It  
 appears to have been the work  
 of a crank." *2-19-47*

The first note, signed, "The Co-  
 lombians," warned the newspa-  
 per to close "or your race will  
 suffer."

## Note From 'Columbians' Threatens Negro Paper

*Courier-Journal*  
*Louisville, Ky.*  
 A threatening note demanding that The Louisville  
 Defender, 418 S. Fifth, suspend operation was received by  
 the Negro newspaper several days ago, U. S. authorities  
 disclosed yesterday.

said:

*Feb 2-19-47*  
 The note was signed, "Colum-  
 bians, Inc.," and contained a  
 warning that newspaper officers  
 would be "contacted again." *Feb 2-19-47*

Hobson James, U. S. assistant  
 district attorney, and James Ma-  
 lone, chief of City detectives,  
 said they believed the note was  
 sent by a crank. But they said  
 they were investigating and that  
 the F.B.I. has been called into  
 the case.

### Note Mailed February 6.

Mailed February 6 in Louis-  
 ville, the note was written with  
 pencil on cheap stationery. It

"Editor, you are hear by  
 warned to close your office. If  
 this is not done you and your  
 race shall suffer. You are giving  
 till February 18, 1947. Will con-  
 tact you again. Heed my warn-  
 ing."

James said the misspelling of  
 some words might have been in-  
 tentional. *Feb 2-19-47*



## 2nd AFRO Editor to Attend Seminar

*Baltimore, Md.*  
NEW YORK—Ralph Matthews, head of the AFRO National Bureau in Washington, D.C., is among

21 reporters throughout the nation selected to attend the final seminar of the American Press Institute for the current academic year at Columbia University. *SAT*



He is the second member of the AFRO editorial staff to attend the seminar, the first being Cliff MacKay, managing editor. Opening May 5, the sixth of a series, the seminar will emphasize basic ideas behind good reporting and problems in special fields. *SAT 5-3-47*

Mr. Matthews won the Willkie Foundation award for objective reporting in 1946, and has served the AFRO as Washington editor, theatrical editor, columnist and feature editor. He has traveled with presidential candidates as a political reporter.

Negro (Ralph Matthews)



## Members Of The Executive Committee Of The NNPA In Session Here



Members of the (National Newspaper Publishers Association) who are holding an Executive Board meeting in St. Louis at the Pine St. YMCA this week-end. They are left to right:

Front: Carl Murphy, Afro-American; Thomas Young, (President) Norfolk Journal and Guide; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call; Joseph E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus.

Rear: P. B. Young, Jr., Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World; Louis Martin, Chicago Defender; Lewellyn Cole, Ohio State News; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post. (Not in picture, John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Ira F. Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier).

The Board of Directors meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers Association will be held in St. Louis this week-end,

Friday and Saturday, December 5 and 6.

Headquarters for the deliberations will be at the Pine Street YMCA. Most of the members have made reservations at the Mid Town Hotel.

Aside from the members of the board of directors, it is expected that newspaper staff members will be here including editorial and mechanical department heads.



# Publishers Endorse Taft-Hartley Law

Sat-7-5-47

We did not attend the eighth annual session of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, and therefore do not know all that was said upon the floor of the convention and the argument used in securing the endorsement of the Taft-Hartley labor bill, but we have read the recent comment of the Pittsburgh Courier, which indicates the resolution was shoved through after a majority of the delegates had departed. We hope this is a true version of what happened, for we do not like to feel that an endorsement of the Taft-Hartley bill is truly representative of the general attitude of Negro editors over the nation to the recently passed law.

We hope the day will never come when Negro leadership will join the ranks of reaction and oppose collective bargaining. We believe at this time every Negro publisher should get a copy of "History of the American Working Class" and read it in its entirety. There was a time in this country when every white worker was in a far more helpless position than today's most destitute and prostrate black worker, but the white worker has fought up from this terrible economic position, through fire, blood and rebellion. The white worker first started in America as a white slave before the revolution. As a free worker he later worked the long hours for a pittance now visited upon the black peon in domestic labor and as incorporated in the plantation system of the South.

But the white working man fought his way out through organization and union. For years, and especially since Lincoln's freedom, the white worker has been taught to hate the black worker, but in recent years the white worker has begun to realize that to save himself he must assist in the preservation of the rights of all workers. The liberal attitude of the CIO and the advances recently made in the ranks of the AFL all point to the fact that the white laborer has at long last discovered that no white worker in America is safe so long as a destitute black man remains outside the door of the nation's industrial establishment.

Roosevelt's FEPC should have convinced the Negro newspaper man and every business and professional Negro that the chief injury that had been visited upon Negro life was the denial of a full dinner pail to the black masses. Something must be done to emancipate the black worker from sub-standard wages and this cannot be done independent of the white worker. Rapidly the Negro has been retired since the close of the late war from the high salaries received while the world defeated Hitler. Negro men who were receiving fifty, sixty and seventy dollars per week are rapidly being reduced to \$20 and \$25 per week. Negro women who were receiving \$35 and \$40 per week are rapidly being returned to domestic service where formerly they were confined to an unconscionable stipend of from two to four dollars per week.

Sat-7-5-47

Overnight, while Negro workers received salaries comparable with other units of laborers, Negro business and professional men became prosperous. It was almost like fabled stories in Arabian Nights. Negro insurance companies, banks, commercial stores, and almost every conceivable type of effort expanded and prospered. Is it possible we did not discover that this prosperity had its base in the living wage scale of the masses? Negro newspapers, because of the large and expanded spending power of the masses were able for the first time in history to entice advertising accounts into

## Negro Newspaper Publishers Association

their columns never before acquired. Advertisers seek the columns of publications reaching citizens with substantial purchasing power. Negro publishers learned during the recent war that the moment the average black man had his pockets loaded with money, that merchants of all races sought every avenue of approach to those bulging pockets, and the quickest leap these merchants made was in the direction of Negro newspapers.

Just now when capital-management has decided to exact reprisals from union labor, organized workers need the Negro worker most. Organized workers will need the Negro worker to vote in the 1948 elections when effort will be made to change the present personnel of congress. It looks as though some thoughtless person has overlooked the fact that if labor goes through the present crisis with the black worker fawning at the feet of reaction, white labor will return to its former concept and vicious attitude towards black labor. **Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.**

Of course we understand the little sop respecting discrimination that was entered in the Taft-Hartley bill, but all who have observed the antics of Senator Taft should know he openly opposes any compulsory effort incorporated in FEPC legislation that would force management to accept the black worker on a basis of equality, Senator Taft has openly said this. We doubt seriously that the attitude of Senator Taft was brought clearly to the fore, as the publishers' resolution endorsing the Taft-Hartley bill was rammed through the closing session of the Detroit meeting.

Examination of the anti-discrimination provisions of the Taft-Hartley Bill will disclose it is merely a sop and has no efficacy and force in securing justice and fair play against discrimination and unfair labor practices. Senator Taft believes in persuasion. He does not believe management should be forced or compelled to do anything. **Sat-7-5-47**

We shall wait until we see a complete draft of the resolution passed at the publishers convention, but on its face it looks as though there was a lot of vision lacking in the Detroit parley. The Taft-Hartley bill seeks to destroy union labor. It looks as though there is a deep-seated attempt to alienate black and white labor in the latest move. It means that instead of integration into the total ranks of the American working class someone is attempting to throw the Negro back into the age-old position where he will antagonize the white worker as a scab.

# Publishers Elect Norfolkian And Back Taft-Hartley Labor Bill

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat-6-28-47

DETROIT — (NNPA) — Members of Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association in its eighth annual convention here last weekend, unanimously adopted resolutions calling for a continued united drive to achieve for the race fuller political, social, and economic rights and to support all constructive efforts to obtain passage of beneficial legislation. Supplementing this action the association directed the wiring of

a message to Sen. Robert Taft and respectfully urges the Senate (R., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee voicing the hope that the Senate would override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor bill, which passed by only a slight margin. The Taft-Hartley labor bill, which passed by only a slight margin, includes a "little FEPC" clause penalizing unions which discriminate against workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin. Text of the wire to Senator Taft follows: "The Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association in session in Detroit today commends your handling of the Taft-Hartley bill

District of Columbia Association Endorses Citizenship Fight

The agency will be a non-profit corporation offering news, pictures and features to dailies, weeklies, and periodicals and will expand its coverage to be more widely recognized logotype of international and international in scope. Publications not charter chairman, pending incorporation, members may subscribe for its P. Bernard Young Jr., editor-in-services.

The association's resolution on the papers subscribing the necessary capital stock for the news laws. "It is the responsibility and of the NNPA. The new agency corporation offering news, pictures and features to dailies, weeklies, and periodicals and will expand its coverage to be more widely recognized logotype of international and international in scope. Publications not charter chairman, pending incorporation, members may subscribe for its P. Bernard Young Jr., editor-in-services.

The new group contemplates agreement to continue a united fight for two-year terms and the latter agency, with others invited to function of NNPA newspapers not join the organizing group by June only to publish the news importers. The first two were elected whose terms did not expire this year are C. A. City Call, Kansas City Plaindealer and Americans, but also to main- Other directors whose terms did not expire this year are C. A. City Call, Kansas City Plaindealer and Americans, but also to main- Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World; John H. Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; J. E. Mitchell, Houston Informer, Chicago Defender; St. Louis Argus; Arnett D. Houston, secretary, Afro-American; Lewis, retiring vice-president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier.

The members of the association in convention assembled agree to continue a united fight for the political, social, and economic rights of Negroes and to support all constructive efforts to obtain the passage of legislation bearing on fair employment, the poll tax, lynching, and other matters.





THOMAS W. YOUNG

5-24-47

civil rights, aid to education, so-called colleges. The board of directors is to act at its special meeting, to be held in Detroit on July 18 and 19, on a similar proposal to establish a committee to consult with colleges on journalism and commercial education and the establishment of additional schools of journalism or courses in journalism as a starter, at more Negro colleges. Only Lincoln (Mo.) University now has such a school among colored colleges.

#### Hits Federal Firing

In other resolutions the association also assailed the discontinuance of the racial relations service of the National Housing Expeditor, effective June 30, and urged him to rescind the order and retain the service as a necessary part of any federal program designed to improve housing conditions in the United States.

Copies of the housing resolution are being sent to the President, chairman of the Democratic and Republican National committees and other appropriately elected and administrative officials.

The association also went on record as being in full accord with the stated objectives of the American Heritage Foundation and "joins with all other media in pledging full support and cooperation for the program of rededication to the ideals of the American creed."

Similarly the association declared that, "one of the aims of Negro newspapers is to foster and encourage the development of Negro business and to do all into symbolize the growing unity of their power to bring about a harmonious and prosperous business community," went on record as expressing profound gratitude to the member of the Detroit community for its hospitality.

#### FHA Cuts Frowned On

In a telegram voted to be sent to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations, the publishers expressed concern over the severe cuts made by the House of Representatives in the Farmers Home Administration funds for 1948 and urged that, "The Senate restore sufficient funds for farm ownership and production loans, so that this agency may continue its valuable work."

In a significant move the association appointed a committee to consult with various schools and colleges on improving the caliber of trade education in the printing and allied fields and to take steps to increase the number of students entering those fields of study. This committee consists of D. Arnett Murphy, Afro-American, chairman; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; J. Orvel Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; and William M. Hubbard, Journal and Guide.

The board of directors is to act at its special meeting, to be held in Detroit on July 18 and 19, on a similar proposal to establish a committee to consult with colleges on journalism and commercial education and the establishment of additional schools of journalism or courses in journalism as a starter, at more Negro colleges. Only Lincoln (Mo.) University now has such a school among colored colleges.

#### African Publisher Speaks

The sessions were held at the Gotham Hotel and the Detroit Urban League Building, June 19, 20 and 21. At the annual banquet on Friday night the publishers heard addresses by Nambi Azikiwe, famous African leader and publisher from Nigeria, who detailed the trials and tribulations he had undergone as an advocate for self-government and as a publisher.

He denounced the Nigerian laws on the press as undemocratic and imposing dictatorial powers in the hands of one man, and as restrictive of full and free communication between peoples. This, he said, was contrary to the ideals of the United Nations Charter and to the British claims of democracy.

At the end of his moving address, the audience of several hundred arose spontaneously and applauded him for several minutes.

Retiring President Frank Stanley of the association bestowed an honorary membership in the NNPA upon the noted African who appeared in native attire consisting of garments worn by different tribes, a gesture designed to symbolize the growing unity of Africans.

The final session on Saturday was a joint session of delegates to the publishers' group and the affiliated editorial, circulation, and advertising societies. It is contemplated that before the next convention there will be a fourth society formed of executives in the newspapers' mechanical departments.

## 3 Girl Students Essay Winners

Sat. 5-17-47

KANSAS CITY—(NNPA)—First and second prizes in the nationwide high school essay contest, sponsored by colored newspapers in connection with the observance of Negro Newspaper Week were awarded to two New Orleans girls, Dowdal Davis, business manager of the Kansas City Call and chairman of the contest committee, announced last Saturday.

The newspaper of NNPA will send a representative to Washington to lobby for congressional press rights, heretofore denied Negro publications. While in the capital, the representatives will attend the annual Willkie Awards dinner.

Advertising panel speakers at the Detroit meet included Charles S. Scott, general manager of the International Business Machines company (Detroit area), who spoke "Advertising in the Negro Press," and George H. Cushing, representative of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, who commented on the auto film production, "Video Reports to America."

## NNPA Forms Advertising And Editorial Societies

DETROIT—The National Negro Publishers association completed the setting up of two important subsidiaries proposed at the 1946 session in New York here last week.

Guest of the Michigan Chronicle, the publishers created one of the groups — the NNPA Advertising Society — at the initial session last Friday. The other subsidiary, the NNPA Editorial Society, was established during the Saturday meeting.

Officers elected by the advertising unit to coordinate and simplify advertising programs of NNPA members were Donald H. Davis, advertising manager, Kansas City Call, chairman; J. Benjamin Horton, advertising manager, Louisville Defender, vice chairman; and Clarence Jackson, advertising manager, Michigan Chronicle, secretary.

The Editorial Society named Loepp, ex-World War II correspondent and news editor of the Cleveland Call-Post, as its executive committee.

Third prize went to Bobbie Lee Hardwick, 2611 Tracy st., Kansas City, a student at Lincoln high school, who was entered by the Kansas City Call.

The winners were also the winners in area contests conducted by the newspapers which entered them in the nationwide contest. The subject of each essay was "The Significance of the Negro Press in the 1948 Elections."

Others elected were Russ J. Cowans, managing editor, Michigan Chronicle, vice chairman; Lucille Bluford, manager editor, Kansas City Call, secretary; Frank Gray, managing editor, Louisville Defender, treasurer; and William Nunn, managing editor, Pittsburgh Courier, program planner.

By-laws for both societies were drawn up and adopted at the meeting, which also moved to continue maintenance of the NNPA bureau in Washington, D. C., until June of this year.

A resolution was passed on Saturday to call upon the Federal Communications Commission to clarify rules and resolutions governing frequency modulation (FM) broadcasts, with a view toward NNPA-sponsored programs.

On February 28, each member Miss Clara Howard, 1201 Roman street, New Orleans, a student at Booker T. Washington high school, won the first prize. Second prize was awarded to Miss Joyce Lena Clay, 2634 Robert st., New Orleans, a student at Gilbert academy.

The first and second prize winners were entered in the nationwide contest by the Louisiana Weekly, published in New Orleans.



## NNPA Resolution to Taft Criticized

# 'Courier' Opposes Publishers' Stand on Current Labor Issue

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 6-28-47

DETROIT, Mich.—Members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, in their eighth annual convention here last week, unanimously adopted resolutions calling for a continued united drive to achieve for the race fuller political, social and economic rights, and to support all constructive efforts to obtain passage of beneficial legislation.

Supplementing this action the association directed the wiring of a message to Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, voicing the hope that the Senate would override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill, which includes a "Little FEPC" clause penalizing unions which discriminate against workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Pittsburgh Courier opposed the resolution of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to wire Senator Taft to override the veto of the Taft-Hartley bill and maintains that it does not represent the point of view of the Association.

It was introduced at a final crowded session of the convention when the representatives of only ten of the newspapers were present. Six voted for the resolution, four against.

We do not believe the six votes represent the considered opinion of the Negro Press, as a whole, or the Association as a whole. We further believe that the use of the "Little FEPC" item as justification is pure deception.

The position of the Negro Press towards the general labor movement cannot fairly be summed up in this terse telegram to Senator Taft on the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill.

We doubt seriously whether the message to Senator Taft expresses the view of the Negro or the Negro Press on this controversial issue. The labor movement in recent years as such has offered the only beacon light for progress to the Negro people in this country.

We are opposed to labor racketeering; we believe there should be some restrictive measures through legislation against labor's having ALL the advantage in collective bargaining.

We believe that management should also have a voice and a right in labor-management relations, and we do not believe that this position is fairly and truly expressed in a telegram to the Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Senate, which not only does not express the will of the Negro people, but does not express the will of a majority of the members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Thomas W. Young, vice president and treasurer of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Dowdal W. Davis Jr., business manager of The Kansas City Call, vice president, and Howard W. Murphy, business manager, Baltimore Afro-American, secretary-treasurer.

## NEW BOARD MEMBERS

New members of the board of directors elected were Carter Wesley, president-editor, Houston Informer; Frank L. Stanley, retiring president and editor of The Louisville Defender, and Ira Lewis, retiring vice president and president of The Pittsburgh Courier. The first two were elected for two-year terms and the latter for a one-year term.

Other directors whose terms did not expire this year are C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta Daily World; John H. Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; J. E. Mitchell, editor, St. Louis Argus; Arnett D. Murphy, secretary, Afro-American; Louis Martin, editor, Chicago Defender, and William O. Walker, editor, Cleveland Call and Post.

The association voted to transfer all of its news service operations to a soon-to-be incorporated District of Columbia Association to be composed of member papers of the NNPA.

The new agency tentatively adopted the name of National Negro Press Association in order to keep the now widely recognized initials, NNPA, and elected as its chairman, pending incorporation, P. Bernard Young Jr., editor-in-chief of The Journal and Guide.

The new group contemplates absorbing the present personnel and setup of the Publishers Association's news bureau in Washington whose bureau chief, Louis R. Lautier, is accredited both to the White House and Congressional press galleries.

The agency will be a non-profit corporation offering news, pictures and features to dailies, weeklies and periodicals, and will expand its coverage to be more national and international in scope.

The association's resolution on fuller rights and legislation follows: "It is the responsibility and function of NNPA newspapers not only to publish the news important to their readers as Negroes

and Americans, but also to maintain an aggressive and relentless fight for first class citizenship status for Negroes.

"The members of the association in convention assembled agree to continue a united fight for the political, social and economic rights of Negroes and to support with all the means at their disposal all constructive attempts to obtain the passage of legislation bearing on fair employment, the poll tax, lynching, civil rights, aid to education, social security, housing and other related matters which affect the welfare of the Negro citizens as a group and Americans as a whole."

In the resolutions the association also assailed the discontinuance of the racial relations service of the National Housing Expeditor, effective June 30.

The association also went on record as being in full accord with the stated objectives of the American heritage foundation and "Joins with all other media in pledging full support and cooperation for the program of rededication to the ideals of the American creed."

## EXPRESS CONCERN

In a telegram voted to be sent to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations, the publishers expressed concern over the severe cuts made by the House of Representatives in the Farmers Home Administration funds for 1948 and urged that, "The Senate restore sufficient funds for farm ownership and production loans, so that this agency may continue its valuable work."

In a significant move the association appointed a committee to consult with various schools and colleges on improving the caliber of trade education in the printing and allied fields and to take steps to increase the number of students entering those fields of study.

This committee consists of D. Arnett Murphy, Afro-American, chairman; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; J. Orvel Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; and William M. Hubbard, Journal and Guide.

The board of directors is to act at its special meeting to be held in Detroit on July 18-19, on a similar proposal to establish a committee to consult with colleges on journalism and commercial education

tion and the establishment of additional schools of journalism, or courses in journalism as a starter.

At the annual banquet on Friday night the publishers heard an address by Nnamdi Azikiwe, famous African leader and publisher from Nigeria.

Retiring President Frank Stanley of the association bestowed an honorary membership in the NNPA upon the noted African.

**Thomas W. Young**  
**Atlanta, Ga. Daily World**  
**Elected New Head**  
**Of Publishers**

DETROIT, Mich. — Members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, in its eighth annual convention last weekend, unanimously adopted resolutions calling for a continued united drive to achieve for the race fuller political, social, and economic rights and to support all constructive efforts to obtain passage of beneficial legislation.

Supplementing this action, the association directed the wiring of a message to Senator Robert Taft (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, voicing the hope that the senate would override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill, which includes a "Little FEPC" clause penalizing unions which discriminate against workers because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

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New members of the board of directors elected were: Carter Wesley, president-editor, Houston Informer; Frank L. Stanley, retiring president and editor of the Louisville Defender; and Ira Lewis, retiring vice-president and president of the Pittsburgh Courier. The first two were elected for two year terms and the latter for a one year term.

Other directors whose terms did not expire this year are, C. A. Scott, editor and general manager, Atlanta Daily World; John H. Sengstacke, president, Chicago Defender; J. E. Mitchell, editor, St. Louis Argus; D. Arnett Murphy, secretary, Afro-American; Louis Martin, editor, Chicago Defender; and William O. Walker, editor, Cleveland Call and Post.

Representatives present from the

Scott Newspaper Syndicate chain were: C. A. Scott, W. A. Scott, III, Mrs. Lucille M. Scott, Emel Scott, Russell Simmons of the Atlanta Daily World; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; L. O. Swingler, Memphis World; A. G. Shields, Arkansas World. These are among the hundred odd newspaper men and women who attended the convention.

The association voted to transfer all of its news service operations to soon-to-be incorporated District of Columbia Association to be composed of member papers of



Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

**NEW PUBLISHERS' PRESIDENT**—Thomas W. Young, Vice-President and Treasurer of The Guide Publishing Company, Inc., publishers of the Journal and Guide, was elected President of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the organization's 8th annual convention which convened in Detroit, Mich., at the Gotham Hotel, June 19, 20 and 21.

Mr. Young is a graduate in Journalism and Law from Ohio State University. He began service with the Journal and Guide as Assistant to the President in the summer of 1932. In 1946 he was appointed Vice-President and Treasurer, continuing as Business Manager. He is also the Corporation's general counsel. He has been a member of the Virginia bar since 1932. He served as a war correspondent during World War II, serving with both Army Air and Naval forces.

The new agency tentatively adopted the name of National Negro Press Association in order to keep the now widely recognized logotype or initials, NNPA, and elected as its chairman, pending incorporation, P. Bernard Young Jr., Editor-in-Chief of the Journal and Guide.

In a telegram voted to be sent to the Senate subcommittee on appropriations, the publishers expressed concern over the severe cuts made by the House of Representatives in the Farmers Home Administration Funds for 1948 and urged that, "The Senate restore sufficient funds for farm ownership and production loans, so that this agency may continue its valuable

Similarly the association, declaring that, "One of the aims of Negro newspaper is to foster and encourage the development of Negro business and to do all in their power to bring about a harmonious and prosperous business community," went on record as expressing profound gratitude to the members of the Detroit community for its hospitality.

prove housing conditions in the United States. The association also went on record as being in full accord with the stated objectives of the American Heritage Foundation and "Joins with all other media in pledging full support and cooperation for the program of rededication to the ideals of the American Creed."

In other resolutions the association also assailed the discontinuance of the racial relations service of the National Housing Expeditor effective June 30, and urged to rescind the order and retain the service as a necessary part of any federal program designed to im-

GRATEFUL FOR HOSPITALITY



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#### AZIKIWE SPEAKS

**Tues. 6-24-47**  
The sessions were held at the Gotham Hotel and the Detroit Urban League. At the annual banquet on Friday night the publishers heard addresses by Nnamdi Azikiwe, famous African leader and publisher from Nigeria, who detailed the trials and tribulations he had undergone as an advocate for self-government and as a publisher.

He denounced the Nigerian laws on the press as undemocratic and imposing dictatorial powers in the hands of one man, and as restrictive of full and free communication between peoples. This he said was contrary to the ideals of the United Nation Charter and to the British claims of democracy.

At the end of his moving address, the audience of several hundred arose spontaneously and applauded him for several minutes.

Retiring president Frank Stanley of the association bestowed an honorary membership in the NNPA upon the noted African, who appeared in native attire consisting of garments worn by different tribes, a gesture designed to symbolize the growing unity of Africans.

The final session on Saturday was a joint session of delegates to the publishers group and the affiliated Editorial, Circulation, and Advertising Societies. It is contemplated that before the next convention there will be a fourth society formed of executives in the newspapers' mechanical departments.

## Circulation Of Papers To Be Heightened

**Journal & Guide**  
DETROIT, Mich. — (NNPA) — Two top-flight circulation experts were among the speakers heard by the Circulation Society of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association during its three-day convention here last weekend. They were Floyd Hockenull, editor and pub-

lisher of Circulation Management Magazine of Chicago, and George Howell, circulation manager of the Detroit Times.

In his report to the parent organization, NNPA Chairman Ellis F. Corbett of the circulation society said, "We have been able to conduct a most beneficial seminar on the problems of newspaper circulation and have arrived at permanent organization of circulation managers. Our initial experience confirms that the fine minds which worked out our NNPA-affiliated organization made a noble contribution in suggesting it."

#### MURPHY LEADS DISCUSSION

"Current circulation problems and how they are being met," was the topic of a roundtable discussion led by James H. Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers.

President Corbett appealed to the publishers to encourage more circulation executives to attend the meetings of the circulation society and actively participate in its deliberation.

He echoed the warning of Mr. Hockenull that publishers who do not regard circulation as at least equal in importance to advertising as a source of newspaper revenue "are treading on thin ice."

"A newspaper built on the theory that its revenue must essentially come from advertising, is out of step with the present philosophy of the industry," Mr. Corbett declared. "With mounting costs and decreasing profits, the Negro newspapers, like those in the daily field, can no longer continue to neglect the circulation department."

Mr. Hockenull convinced us Friday on this point when he stated that many daily newspapers are deriving more revenue from circulation than from advertising."

#### OFFICERS OF SOCIETY

Officers of the society elected were: Ellis F. Corbett, circulation manager, Journal and Guide, chairman; James H. Murphy, circulation manager, Afro-American, secretary; Mrs. Lucille Scott, Atlanta Daily World, treasurer, and Harry Alexander, circulation manager, Cleveland Call and Post, vice chairman.

C. E. Cox, representative of the Gerrard Steel Strapping Company of Chicago, gave an interesting demonstration in the new and

## Sun. 3-2-47 Negro Press Week

This is the 120th annual observance of Negro Press Week. Once again officials of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association have perfected elaborate plans for the observance. Appropriate radio programs for the week have been arranged, in connection with which the third annual National Essay Contest will be conducted for high school students. The theme of this year's contest is "The Significance of the Negro Press in the 1948 Elections."

An impressive program, launching the Week, was carried out in Washington Friday night, at which time President Truman presented the Wendell L. Wilkie's Second Annual Awards to Negroes who have won distinctions in journalism covering objective reporting, non-reporting and to the Negro newspaper having achieved distinction for public service during the past year.

"The Negro Press of the Nation," said President Truman in his speech of presentation, "forms an important part of the press of the Nation. It has demonstrated an understandable concern with the problems of relationship between the races, and from the columns of the Negro Press example after example can be cited of the reporting and editorial writing which deal with these problems in the courageous and constructive manner that we expect of the best of our journalism."

The need and validity of the Negro Press as the ready champion and constant defender of the rights of 14,000,000 Negroes, America's largest minority, as well as other oppressed minorities, have been greater than today. Everywhere in America today, the struggle for the right of Negroes to cast an unrestricted and effective ballot is imperiled by the work of demagogues and charlatans as never before. Everywhere his full citizenship rights are being denied him because of a shameful lack of Civil Rights Statutes for his protection. Violence, lynching and intimidation cast a dark and sinister shadow before his very pathway. Oppressed by restrictive housing covenants in the North; bombarded by explosions and threats of violence in the occupation of his homes in southern communities, and constantly harassed by the evils of discrimination in employment, in the allocation of school funds, in parks and playgrounds, in public carriers, as well as in a thousand other areas of his life, the American Negro is tasting the most bitter dregs from the citizenship cup. That we conceive to be the urgent duty and solemn challenge facing the Negro Press. To that challenge we dedicate anew, our energy and devotion.

else. In influence, the Negro press is second only to the Negro church.

The Negro press has a great responsibility. It has handled it well and as it begins its 121st year it pledges itself anew to champion the cause of Negroes and at the same time strive to bring about goodwill between all peoples.

## Negro Weekly's Officials Honored

Three officials of the Journal and Guide, Negro weekly newspaper published here, were elected

to important positions in the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association during its annual convention at Detroit last week end.

Thomas W. Young, business manager, was elected president; Ellis F. Corbett, circulation manager, was named chairman of the circulation society, and John T. Belden, advertising manager, was chosen as chairman of the advertising society.

The publishers set up this year three auxiliary societies for their advertising, circulation and editorial executives. Corbett and Belden became the first permanent chairmen of two of these societies.

The Negro Publishers Association was formed in 1940. Young is its fourth president. He is also vice president of The Guide Publishing Company, Inc., which publishes the Journal and Guide. A graduate of the Journalism and Law Schools of Ohio State University, he is a member of the Norfolk bar and serves as the company's counsel. He has been active in the business since his graduation in 1932, and for the last four years has been business manager. During the recent war he was an accredited war correspondent and represented his paper in North Africa and Sicily as well as aboard a destroyer escort as a Navy correspondent.

## Negro Newspaper Week

The Negro press this week is celebrating its 120th birthday. It was in 1827 that the first Negro newspaper, "Freedom's Journal," was established by John B. Russworm and Samuel Cornish.

Today, there are 155 weekly newspapers in the United States published by Negroes with a combined circulation of well over two million weekly. Some of these papers are well known in all sections of the country, others are popular in certain regions while others are familiar only in their local communities.

But large or small, our weekly newspapers are performing an essential service to the general Negro public—a service which Negro people cannot find anywhere

else. In influence, the Negro press is second only to the Negro church.

The Negro press has a great responsibility. It has handled it well and as it begins its 121st year it pledges itself anew to champion the cause of Negroes and at the same time strive to bring about goodwill between all peoples.

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# National Negro Newspaper Week

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
National Negro Newspaper Week is being celebrated again with the usual ceremonies and programs, and this is as it should be because the Negro press is a great and necessary institution.

The Negro newspaper is a creature of the American Jim-crow way of life, existing and flourishing because America has failed fully to live up to its ideals.

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
If Negroes were accepted like blondes and brunettes as full Americans and treated as such in all walks of life, there would be no necessity for Negroes to have their own newspapers as spokesmen, recorders, critics and champions.

But the fact unfortunately remains that this is a bi-racial civilization and that the white majority has signally failed to eliminate the dark minority by fully accepting them in the American social and economic brotherhood.

*Sat. 3-8-47*  
The Negro newspaper started as a champion of colored fighting against injustice, prejudice and discrimination, and although this Nation has fought two world wars for democracy and freedom, that is still the role of the Negro newspaper.

Because of the complete ignoring of the Negro's role in American life, some agency was required for purposes of group inter-communication, publicity and as a fighting force.

For 120 years the Negro newspaper has performed these tasks against great odds, social and economic, and continues to do so with tremendous effectiveness.

This is accomplished in face of the fact that with less resources to draw upon than the general newspapers, the Negro press has had to meet the same economic problems and yet sell at a price within the means of the readers.

*Sat. 3-8-47*  
Only those who have to meet those problems can understand how difficult it has been, considering that every newspaper in America must derive the larger part of its revenue from advertising and yet, even today, the Negro press does not nearly have sufficient access to either local or national advertising.

No other newspapers in America have been able to meet the economic problem as successfully without subsidy, and this is a tribute to the business acumen of Negro publishers.

The Negro press has its shortcomings, largely for the reasons stated, but it is rapidly overcoming them and improving in service to its public, which is good reason for celebration.

## Publishers Slate Tour Of U. S. Zone Of Occupation

*Arthur Saint Louis, Mo.*  
An inspection tour of military bases and establishments in the Pacific and Japan by a group of editors and publishers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association was approved by the board of directors in the quarterly meeting here last Friday and Saturday. *Tu. 12-12-47*  
The junket will be for the purpose of gaining first-hand information about the utilization and treatment of Negro soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen stationed in the Pacific theatre. The information thus gained will be carefully evaluated and made available to all member papers of the association.

partment of National Defense are underway now to clear the Pacific tour for an early date.

Detailed preliminary plans were also completed for the observance early in 1948 of National Negro Newspaper Week. Again next year, nation-wide radio programs over the major networks are contemplated.

Also under consideration is a proposal for giving recognition on a country-wide basis to Negroes who have made outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences and in business, education, athletics, and similar activities.

Chairman of the Newspaper Week committee appointed by the president, is Dowdal H. Davis, Jr., general manager of the Kansas City Call. Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, will serve with Mr. Davis. A third member is to be named later.

An invitation to hold the 1948 annual convention in Cleveland was presented by William O. Walker, editor of the Call and Post. Selection of a place, will not be made by the board, however, until its next meeting in February or March. The annual convention usually is held in June. *Tu. 12-12-47*

Names of the editors and publishers who will make the trip are not presently available for publication, according to the Association president, Thomas W. Young, who is also president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

During the two-day session of the publishers' executive group, plans were developed also for holding two regional meetings of member papers during January or February, one in the Southern region and the other in the East or Midwest.

Similar junkets have been sponsored before by the publishers group. In the fall of 1943, a commission of three authorized by President Roosevelt spent three months in Liberia and the Dutch, French and British colonies of West Africa. *Tu. 12-12-47*  
In the spring of 1946 three other editors toured Europe at the invitation of the War Department to study first-hand conditions affecting Negro soldiers stationed in war-torn Europe.  
Names Not Available  
Negotiations with the De-



# Miami Whip Sold to GOP Leader

*AP Photo - American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

MIAMI. (ANP) — The Miami Whip, once hailed as the most militant minority weekly in Florida, was sold at auction July 7 to Wesley E. Garrison, State GOP leader, for less than \$3,000. *Sat. 7-26-47*

Mr. Garrison held a \$2,500 chattel mortgage against the newspaper as security for a personal loan of \$2,500 to Sam B. Solomon, founder-editor, before the Whip was incorporated. *Sat. 7-26-47*

## Made History

Mr. Solomon started the newspaper over four years ago with \$75, expanded it from "a hole in the wall," and made history by fighting the Ku Klux Klan and crusading successfully to increase the colored voting strength.

The Whip was a going concern by the summer of 1946, through the sale of stock throughout the State, but enough funds were not realized to meet pressing expenses and a receivership followed.



Atlanta, Ga. Journal  
March 9, 1947

## New Youth Magazine

The publication of Negro Heroes, a new magazine of the National Urban League, designed for teen-agers, was launched this week. Negro Heroes, with a foreword by Joe Louis, is a 32-page magazine, signed for teen-agers, will be marked a first in the race relations and magazine publication fields. It is especially designed to win the interest and regular leadership of children and teen-agers. In vivid comic picture form, the true life stories of some of America's outstanding men and women are told in full-color features. In commenting on the aims of the new magazine, Guichard Parris, Negro Heroes consulting editor and director of promotion and publicity of the National Urban League, said: 35

"Negro Heroes brings to a popular level the contributions of the Negro to our nation's greatness. It employs a format which has proved itself in the publishing world as a youth winner."

## 'Negro Heroes' New Teen-Agers Magazine

Launching of the publication NEGRO HEROES, a new magazine signed for teen-agers, will be marked by an unusual program in the East Room of the McAlpin Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, on Friday, February 28, from 4 to 6 p.m. In keeping with the colorful and youth-appealing format of NEGRO HEROES, Friday's program will feature one of the "heroes" Matt Henson, Mrs. Frances Ullman and Neil David, as special guests.

Mr. Henson, now 81 years old, was co-discoverer with Admiral Peary of the North Pole. Mrs. Ullman is editor of CALLING ALL GIRLS, a magazine having the largest circulation among teen-age youths. Six-year old Neil David is the son of Coast Guardsman Charles David, another "hero" posthumously awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism. *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League will preside over the program which will include remarks by Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, a member of the Executive Board of the League, and librarian of the 115th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, and a talk by Dr. Kenneth Clark, professor of psychology at City College of New York, and co-founder of the Northside Testing and Counseling Center.

With a foreword by Joe Louis, NEGRO HEROES is a 32-page magazine, a "first" in the race relations and magazine publication fields. It is especially designed to win the interest and regular readership of children and teen-agers. In vivid comic picture form, the true life stories of some of America's outstanding men and women are told in full-color features. The National Urban League announces the magazine will have an initial circulation of 175,900, and will be sold at all newsstands in every city in the nation.

In commenting on the aims of the new magazine, Guichard Parris, NEGRO HEROES Consulting Editor and Director of Promotion and Publicity of the National Urban League, said, "NEGRO HEROES brings to a popular level the contributions of the Negro to our

nation's greatness. It employs a format which has proved itself in the publishing world as a youth-winner." *Mar 8-10-47*

"The National Urban League is grateful to the Parents' Institute" added Mr. Parris "for permission to use some of the copyrighted features of the magazines published by the Institute."

## Here To Yonder

# Langston Hughes

*Chicago Defender*

*Chicago, Ill.  
Sat. 5-3-47*

It is a wonderful country, the South! Well, to change the subject, this week for the first time, I have started reading comic books. And the comic book that started me to reading comic books is a comic book published by the National Urban League in full colors. It is called NEGRO HEROES and it is all about that wizard of science Dr. Carver, and Lt. Charles Thomas, and the stirring life story of Mary McLeod Bethune all in wonderful pictures with the words coming right out of the characters' mouths. Paul Robeson is in there, too, so I reckon the book will be banned in Peoria. And also there is a thrilling, heroic adventure story about Seaman Charles French. 35

## Get the Urban League Comic

THE URBAN LEAGUE tells me they published a hundred and seventy-five thousand copies, but the demand for this swell comic book has been so great that they wish they had published five hundred thousand copies. If you haven't seen it, maybe you can still get one by applying to your local Urban League. Or if you haven't got one in town, write to Mr. Guichard Parris, Consulting Editor of Negro Heroes, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



In the Negro Press

## NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK

By John Hudson Jones

**PEOPLE'S VOICE** salutes National Negro Newspaper Week, which marks the 120th anniversary of the Negro press. It believes that "It is fortunate for the Negro people and for America that this anniversary . . . finds so many Negro newspapers emerging into maturity and playing a progressive role in the economic, political, and civic life of our country." *Fri. 2-28-47*

PV points out America's "general media of communication" has for many years kept an iron, concrete, and steel curtain around

Negro life. There is very little truth about Negro affairs to be found in the American press. And so, enter the Negro press which has been " . . . stimulating and organizing the struggle for Negro democratic rights, and helping to build an increasingly unified Negro people's liberation movement." *Daily Worker*

**AMSTERDAM NEWS** columnist Lester Granger sees " . . . differences in policy on Negro memberships . . ." as one of the snags to AFL-CIO unity.

"The CIO explicitly forbids racial discrimination . . . and the AFL has 'resolved' against it. . ."—leaving the final decision to the international unions. Hence very little racial democracy in the AFL. Granger finally wonders: "Can the CIO, in order to attain labor unity, recede from its present high position?"

**PITTSBURGH COURIER** columnist George Schuyler sinks lower and lower with his current defense of the uncle-tom flicker *Song of the South*. He admits that many of his "readers disagreed more or less violently with my recent column on the picture . . . which I found to be amusing, colorful, tuneful, entertaining if superficial, and by no means derogatory . . . except in the minds of the hypersensitive."

But then he gets a little self-conscious and tries to crawl out with " . . . I saw the Soviet Rus-

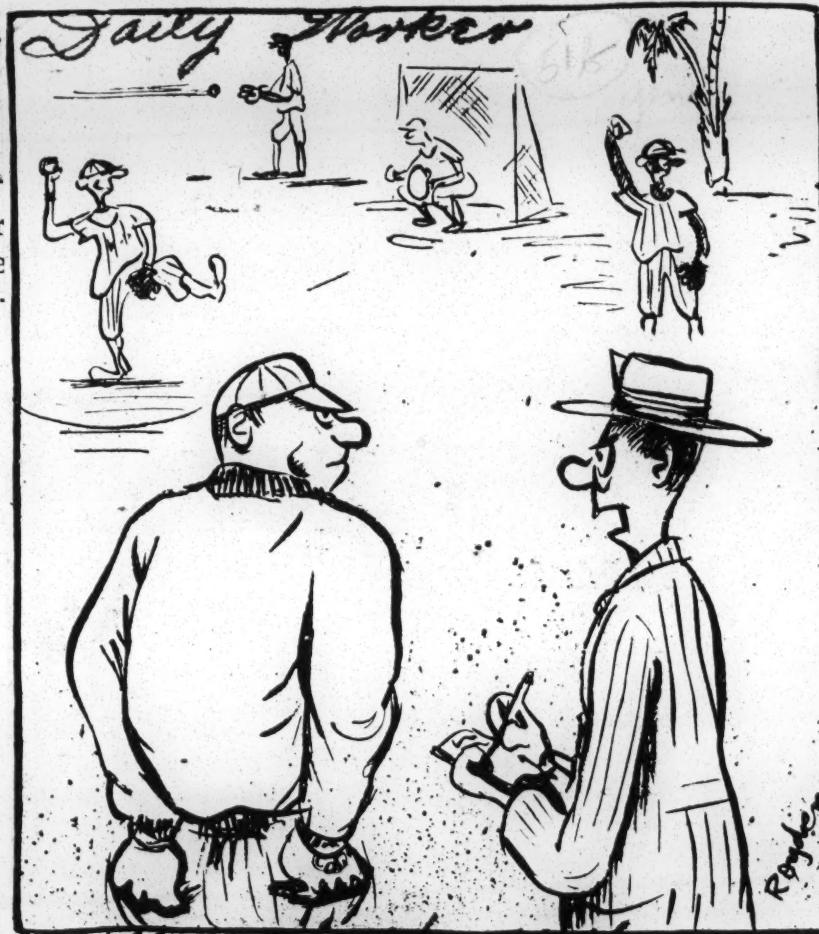
sian technicolor film *The Stone Flower*, and, lo and behold, there was a ragged old Russian peasant, similar in every respect to Uncle Remus in *Song of the South*. . . This he liked with the exception that " . . . the Soviet film showed the plantation owner as a heartless brute in accordance with Stalinist propaganda." *New York, N.Y.*

**MICHIGAN CHRONICLE** writer Roy Wilkins thinks "Some kind of medal or other suitable recognition is due the Negroes of the state of Mississippi. When it come to pure courage and ingenuity, they have left the South Side of Chicago and the Harlem of New York far behind."

Wilkins greets the large Negro votes in Detroit and Atlanta. "But in a state where there is nothing but little towns and villages, where the chief of police or the sheriff is God, and where those white folks who are friendly are so small in number they dare not speak, it takes courage to march up to the courthouse and say you want to register to vote."

**CHICAGO DEFENDER** columnist and famous poet Langston Hughes thinks " . . . the epic story behind the struggle . . . of Negroes in the South" should make for great American literature. *Fri. 2-28-47*

"Where is our Whitman, our Ibsen, our Tolstoy who will take this story—with its struggle, its danger, its triumphs, its compromises, and its results—and put it into living words for the world to read? There is so much more in Negro life that our fiction has not touched—so much more than the frustrated and defeated Negro heroes and heroines who have been all too current and common in our recent books. Let us have MEN and



"Do you think baseball can survive the introduction of Negroes and unions, you don't, do you?" *Fri. 2-28-47*

WOMEN in our books for a change. Let us look for the sources of strength, not weakness, in our souls." *N.Y.*

**THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE** writer E. Washington Rhodes wondered if the new U. S. to Russia radio broadcasts " . . . saw fit to tell the Russian people that an American citizen was taken from a jail by a group of armed citizens and shot to death." Rhodes thinks that " . . . since our government objects . . . to Russian censors . . . it should not keep the Russians in the dark concerning the great American pastime of lynching."

## 'Antilynch Law Urgent,' Asro-American Publishers Wire Truman

Baltimore, Md.  
NNPA Directors Call Upon Tom Clark,  
Heads of Congress to Halt Evil's Spread

**ATLANTA (NNPA)** — In an emergency session here, last Thursday, the board of directors of the Negro Newspapers Publishers' Association sent urgent telegrams to President Truman, Attorney General Clark, and Republican and Democratic Party leaders regarding the acquittal of the 28 Greenville, S.C., lynchers, by an all-white jury.

The act represents "the most contemptuous disregard for moral law and human decency in modern history of our nation," the message stated.

The telegram to the President said the publishers "feel it your duty to recommend immediate passage of antilynch legislation."

### Confidence in Law Slipping

It added that "The country needs and must have a restoration of confidence in the willingness and ability of the State to give

equal and adequate protection to all of its citizens regardless of race or color."

Messages with similar contents were sent to Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, president pro-tem of the Senate; Sen. Robert H. Taft, Rep. Joe Martin and Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Telegrams carried the signature of Frank L. Stanley, NNPA president, and publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) *Defender*.

Others voting unanimously to send the messages were:

Howard L. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the AFRO-AMERICAN (Baltimore, Md.) Newspapers; W. O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland *Call-Post*; Orvell Mitchell of the St. Louis *Argus*; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. A. Scott, editor, Atlanta *Daily World*; J. Dowdal Davis, Kansas City *Call*; and Emory O. Jackson, editor, Birmingham *World*.

### Harmful to Foreign Policy

Text of telegram to President Truman:

"Acquittal of 28 Greenville lynchers by a jury of their peers represents the most contemptuous disregard for moral conscious and basic social laws in the history of our nation."

"Can the theory of democracy be sold to a waiting world on the basis of such a record?"

"We feel it your duty to recommend to Congress immediate passage of antilynch legislation." Cite Wire to Clark

Text of telegram to Mr. Clark: "It is regrettable that the excellent work of your office and of the FBI has resulted only in the acquittal of Greenville lynchers by a jury of their peers."

"This represents the most flagrant contempt for law, moral consciousness and human decency in modern history of our country."

"Can the theory of democracy be sold to a waiting world on the basis of such a record? Is recognition of basic concepts of our democracy to be sacrificed to sectional bigotry and absence of respect for human life?"

"This instance, more than ever, indicates urgent necessity for recourse to Federal antilynching legislation. The entire world expects a restoration of its faith in the willingness of the State to protect its citizens."



# Negro Press Observes 120th Anniversary

Louisiana Weekly  
New Orleans, La.

**D**URING the past week the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association celebrated the 120th anniversary of the Negro Press. Sat. 3-8-47

This seems exceedingly fitting, for there are few, if any, Negro businesses in the United States that are as old and potent as the Negro newspaper. Certainly, there is not now or has ever been a force which has fought so vigorously and so untiring for the Negro's cause.

Freedom's Journal, which was the first paper to be published by and for Negroes, appeared in New York March 3, 1827. Its editor and publisher, John B. Russwurm, who was also the first Negro to receive a degree at an American college, immediately joined the voices then contending for full emancipation. It was a fight for freedom. That great precedent has served as a sacred beacon down through six-score years.

New Orleans has witnessed some significant contributions on the part of the Negro press. Although the first paper by free men of color was published as early as 1843, the truly militant journals did not appear before the early 1860s. "The Union" was such a publication. In 1864 the New Orleans Tribune became the first Negro daily in the United States. This paper as The Daily Crusader, which was published here between 1890 and 1897, attacked the contradictions between the American creed and the American way of life. The church, the economy and the government were frequent targets. Sat. 3-8-47

Many of the editorials written 50 years ago and more are so apropos to our time as to make us wonder if there has been any progress. There has been, no question about it. The Negro press has continually fought against overwhelming odds—odds so great at times that to hold ground or to even retreat orderly often signified a victory.

Many of the failures of the Race in the past may be attributed to failure of Negroes to join in the struggle for full citizenship to which their press had summoned them.

In the momentous months and years that lie ahead, the Negro press will have increasing opportunity to serve well the Negro and the Nation. The press must recognize and meet that great responsibility. But to do this will constitute only part of the victory. The Negro public must also support and utilize, to the full, all of the latent powers of its press, as itself. To achieve these two objectives would assure a better America and a better world, even in our time.

**Publishers Ask Senate to Override Labor Bill Veto**  
Afro-American Baltimore, Md.  
Sat. 6-28-47

National Group Reorganizes New Service

## at 8th Convention; Branches Elect Officers

**DETROIT**—Members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the eighth annual convention last week end wired a message to Sen. Robert Taft (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, voicing the hope that the senate would override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill.

Text of the wire was "The Negro Newspapers Publishers' Association in session in Detroit today commends your handling of the Taft-Hartley bill and respectfully urges the Senate to repass the measure over the veto of the President." Sat. 6-28-47

### NNPA Reorganized

In addition the association voted to transfer all of its new service operations to a soon-to-be incorporated District of Columbia Association to be composed of member papers of the NNPA.

The new agency tentatively adopted the name of National Negro Press Association in order to keep the now widely recognized initials, NNPA, and elected as chairman, pending incorporation, P. Bernard Young Jr., editor-in-chief of the Journal and Guide.

The papers subscribing the necessary capital stock for the news agency, with others invited to join the organizing group by June 30, are: The Journal and Guide, Kansas City Call, Kansas City Plaindealer, Ohio State News, AFRO-AMERICAN, Louisville Defender, Atlanta World, Cleveland Call and Post, Houston Informer, Chicago Defender and the Detroit Tribune.

The new group contemplates absorbing the present personnel and setup of the Publishers Association's News Bureau in Washington, whose bureau chief, Louis R. Lautier, is accredited to both the White House and Congressional press galleries.

### To Study Trade

In other resolutions the association urged the National Housing Expediter to rescind the order discontinuing the racial relations service expeditor, effective June 30, and sent copies of the housing resolution to the President, chairman of the Democratic and Republican national committees and other officials.

The association appointed a committee to consult with various schools and colleges on improving the calibre of trade education in the printing and allied fields and to take steps to increase the number of students entering those fields of study.

This committee consists of D. Arnett Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN, chairman; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender;

J. Orvel Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; and William M. Hubbard, Journal and Guide. Sat. 6-28-47

### Schools of Journalism Considered

The board of directors will act next month on a similar proposal to establish a committee to consult with colleges on journalism and commercial education and the establishment of additional schools of journalism, or courses in journalism as a starter, at more colored colleges.

Only Lincoln (Mo.) University now has such a school among colored colleges.

The sessions were held at the Gotham Hotel and the Detroit Urban League. At the annual banquet on Friday night, Dr. Nnambi Azikiwe, famous African leader and publisher from Nigeria outlined his fight as a publisher and that of his people for self-government.

### Azikwe Made Member

Retiring-president, Frank Stanley, bestowed an honorary membership in the NNPA upon the noted African, who appeared in native attire consisting of garments worn by different tribes, a gesture designed to symbolize the growing unity of Africans.

The final session on Saturday was a joint meeting of the publishers group and the affiliated editorial, circulation and advertising societies. A fourth society formed of executives in the newspapers' mechanical departments is being planned.

### Loeb Heads Editorial Group

The Editorial Society held its first sessions Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Urban League Building with managing editors and other editorial department executives from 14 newspapers in attendance. Sat. 6-28-47

Temporary officers of the society, who have served during the past month, were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Charles H. Loeb, managing editor, Cleveland Call and Post, chairman; Russ J. Cowans, editor, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, vice-chairman;

Miss Lucile Bluford, Kansas City (Mo.) Call, secretary; Frank H. Gray, managing editor, Louisville Defender, treasurer; and William G. Nunn, managing editor, Pittsburgh Courier, program planner.

The third branch to meet, the Advertising Society, elected to of-

**Publishers Name Officers For 1947**  
Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.  
DETROIT.—(NNPA)—Thomas W. Young, of the Norfolk (Vir-

Mar. 6, from 10:30 to 10:45 p.m., EST. Featured will be Carol Brice, contralto; the Veterans male chorus and speakers representing both press racial groups. Theme of the essay contest for high school pupils is "The Significance of the Colored Press in the 1948 Elections."

**Feb. 28-Mar. 7 Scheduled**  
Afro-American Baltimore, Md.  
**as National Press Week**  
Sat. 3-8-47

Contest, 2 Broadcasts to Be Featured During 120th Anniversary of Newspapers' Existence

**CHICAGO**—In observance of the 120th anniversary of the celebration of the colored press, National Newspaper Week will be held Feb. 28 through Mar. 7 under sponsorship of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Sat. 3-8-47

The third annual national high school essay contest will be held in connection with the celebration of the colored press. National Newspaper Week will be held Feb. 28 through Mar. 7 under sponsorship of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Sat. 3-8-47

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## Dabney

WENDELL P. DABNEY, as we have said before, is as much a collector's item as his newspaper, the Cincinnati Union, and his musical and photographic momentos. We repeat this one which he told recently:

He boarded a street car in Cincinnati, crowded with whites. The car broke down and during the repair work there was that dead silence, so obvious in ordinarily noisy places. In midst of this silence a white man near Dabney looked at him and asked: "Don't I know you?"

"I don't know" replied Dabney as the other passengers, glad of something to do, listened in. *Chicago Defender*

"Didn't you use to drive a lumber wagon?"

"No, I never did." *Chicago, Ill.*

"Were'nt you working in the coal yard in 1934?"

"No, I was teaching music for the Vurlitzer Music Company." (Ed. Note: He was.) *Sat. July 12, 1947*

"Well, in 1897 weren't you a laborer in the street cleaning department?"

"No, I was paymaster of the City Treasurer." (Ed. Note: He was.)

After a long pause the passenger asked: "Well what are you doing now?"

"I am owner and editor of a newspaper and checking upon my 62 acre farm, overlooking Lunken Airport, just 15 minutes distant from where we are sitting. You see I sold my property downtown and bought on Walnut Hills."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said the passenger and subsided.

As the rest of the white passengers looked at Dabney with that "Is this really a 'big nigger' or a big liar" expression, a policeman got up to get off. Passing Dabney he said loudly: "Howdo, Paymaster Dabney. Those were the good days when you used to hand out the cash to us and all city employees from the Mayor to the street laborers."



35 1947

Negro (Opportunity)

**NEW EDITOR, NEW FORMAT  
FOR OPPORTUNITY MAGAZINE**  
NEW YORK — Major changes in  
layout and editorial treatment  
highlight this summer's Opportu-  
nity magazine, now on the news  
stands, which is the first issued un-  
der Dutton Ferguson, newly ap-  
pointed editor. Afro-American





*Chicago Defender*  
MRS. LOUISE H. WILLIS, publisher of Negro South, who will present her publication at the Philadelphia conference of Negro Magazine publishers May 16-17, has been widely commended for successfully carrying on the publishing business of her husband, the late Alonzo B. Willis, Jr. During her husband's lifetime, Mrs. Willis was business manager.



**Makes for Race Separation**

(35) *The News and Courier* (S.C.)  
In South Carolina is one newspaper published and edited by and for negroes. Although it is incessantly critical of the "white folks" (some of the criticism is deserved) The News and Courier hopes that the negroes of the state will continue to give it generous support. A negro press, whether or not that be its conscious intention, works for racial separation, and that is best for both races. The rank and file of both races are favorable to it, though some of the leaders of the negroes, white folks among them, are desirous of admixture. They are not representative, in that particular, of the Southern colored people. The existing and successful operation of a negro press is effective furtherance of racial separation. *Mon. 3-10-47*



# Negro Newspaper Editor Observes 82nd Birthday

*The Union*

The current issue of the Union, Cincinnati Negro weekly, notes the eighty-second birthday anniversary of Wendell Phillips Dabney, who for 41 years has been the publisher, editor, news gatherer, poet and philosopher of that publication. *Cincinnati, Ohio*

"At 82, I'm still working 12 hours a day getting out the paper," Dabney said Friday at his office, 238 East Fourth Street, where the walls are covered with autographed photographs of the nation's leading Negro citizens.

Dabney was founder of the Douglas League of Negro Republicans and for 20 years served as city paymaster. Born in Richmond, Va. Dabney studied at Oberlin College, taught school, became a nationally-famous banjoist and guitarist, conducted a music school and wrote a number of music books. A nationally-known figure, he has been the subject of articles in the Chicago Defender, Ebony Magazine and the Negro Digest, and many recent books on the Negro have carried laudatory articles about him. Cincinnati Times-Star. *Jan. 11-13-47*



# THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

*Defender Chicago, Ill.* breadth and length of this nation. Un-  
 A hundred years in the life of a pub- der the exacting and fearless leader-  
 lic institution cannot be tossed aside as ship of Colonel McCormick, the Tribune. attempt at an objective appraisal of  
 having no consequence in time or space. has been indefatigable in its crusade an important American institution.

Even the bitterest critics must attest against subversive ideologies and in its determination to propagate the theory  
 to the sturdiness of a foundation that lasts that long. of rugged Americanism as the gospel

No fortuitous circumstances could for the people of this land. This has  
 have conspired to insure the longevity led to many conflicting views even  
 of an organization that draws its among its own leaders and has placed  
 strength not from catering to popular it against the rising tide of socialism.  
 causes but from holding firm to its Even during the war when other  
 own convictions. *Sat. 6-21-47* papers were intimidated by a ridicu-

The Chicago Tribune celebrated its lous censorship, the Tribune printed  
 centenary last week. For a newspaper what it felt was news and what it felt  
 to have lasted this long, in years as that its readers should have under the  
 in its continuous effort to shape public theory of a free press. It was for this  
 opinion in accordance with its own and many other reasons that the Trib-  
 philosophy, is a remarkable feat that une fought the New Deal with all the  
 should delight serious students of con- power at its command. *Defender*  
 temporary history. Colonel McCormick stood like a rock

The Tribune is a journalistic phe- of Gibraltar against foreign entangle-  
 nomenon, for nowhere can we find dupli- ments which have led us into two wars  
 cation of a newspaper that champions and may lead us into a third. He is  
 the unpopular cause, fights what it opposed to the one world idea as a fan-  
 believes to be right however prepond- tastic dream of the idealists who  
 erant may be public sentiment on the advance this view as an opiate for  
 other side and still continues to increase recurrent international convulsions. He  
 its circulation beyond the level of its stands for America for Americans and  
 competitors. for private enterprise as the best ex-

From 1847 to 1914, the Chicago expression for a healthy economy in a  
 Tribune was the outstanding progres- responsible democracy.  
 sive paper in America. It attacked His fight for a free press has saved  
 during that period everything and American journalism from the unen-  
 everybody that was opposed to the viable fate of its European counterpart.  
 interests of the common man. In fact, His insistence upon the observance of  
 the Tribune provided the light that the doctrine of the freedom of the  
 guided the Republican Party through press has rescued the Negro press in  
 many decades of struggle for suprem- particular and especially during the  
 acy over reactionaries both in and out last war from those who were hiding  
 of the party. *6-21-47* their prejudices behind the cloak of

It has stood against the institution patriotism and who might have used  
 of slavery. It has provided much of their influence to destroy the minority  
 the arguments that were used by the press. *Chicago, Ill.*  
 Abolitionists against this evil. Its However much we may disagree with  
 early association with Abraham Lin- the politics of the Chicago Tribune, we  
 coln gave it an aura of sanctity of find virtues in its discipline that the  
 which few papers of this country can Negro press would do well to emulate.  
 boast. It is because of its magnificent Such virtues are consistency, fearless-  
 historical past and because it had come ness and unflagging devotion to a  
 to represent what was best and noblest cause, right or wrong. *Sat. 6-21-47*  
 in the Republican Party that the Ne- We do not see eye to eye with every  
 groes of this city have developed a issue in the Tribune and we do not  
 peculiar affection for it. suppose that the Tribune expects us

Today under Colonel McCormick, to see eye to eye with it. We cannot,  
 the Tribune enters into a different however, shut our eyes to its influence  
 phase of its history while clinging to and power and to the prestige it has  
 some of the early ideals of government accumulated after 100 years of un-  
 and of society—ideals that have helped broken continuity of service. These  
 to establish its fame throughout the expressions are not intended to be bou-



# Kentucky Paper Honors Anderson

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Charles W.

Anderson Jr., prominent Louisville attorney, was signally honored here this week when he was selected by The Louisville Courier-Journal as one of a group of 100 outstanding Kentuckians to be members of the proposed Kentucky Constitutional Convention. *dat. 9-13-47*

The convention will meet to write a new constitution for the State of Kentucky.



## COMMUNIST COVERAGE

The Daily Worker, published in New York as an organ of the Communist Party, has sent a staff writer to darkest Wilcox County to do a party line piece on the vast plantation in Wilcox County of State Senator J. Bruce Henderson. The article is droll through its meat-axe inaccuracies.

Consider: *Montgomery Advertiser*

By **ABNER W. BERRY**  
A/d. (Fourth in a series) *Tues. 9-9-47*

Wilcox County, Alabama, in the heart of the Black Belt, is the most backward in Alabama's counties. But there is nothing backward about Bruce Henderson, the leading planter and first citizen of Wilcox County. Henderson, a Mobile-born, northern educated plantation owner, took over the county's political reins from the late Ben Meeks Miller.

Miller served his state as governor during the depression and suffered the additional embarrassment of having the Scottsboro case explode during his tenure. He was retired in 1932 and is remembered best in Wilcox as Judge Miller.

As probate judge of the county he was the county's chief executive. In this position he won the appellation "sturdy oak of Camden." He was antebellum Black Belt stock and would have no truck with new-fangled trinkets like running water and electricity. His home in Miller's Ferry was maintained in a pure early 19th century atmosphere—well water, kerosene lamps, bedroom "slop-jars" and out-houses. *Montgomery Advertiser*

There is no Meeks Miller. And Meek Miller was never probate judge, but circuit court judge. He acquired the sobriquet "Sturdy Oak of Wilcox" when he was campaigning for Governor, and he got it from The Advertiser's editorial page. He lived not at Miller's Ferry, where Senator Henderson dwells, but at Camden. *Montgomery A/d.*

Here is more of the Communist organ's effort to hold Henderson up as a capitalistic capitalist whom the workers of the world must unite to undo: *Tues. 9-9-47*

Henderson, on the other hand, is a "modern." He believes in electricity and the tractor, and he uses both. He studied agriculture and animal husbandry at the University of Illinois, taking his Master of Science degree there in 1916.

But, with all of his science, he is no advocate of cheap electricity. He still believes in kerosene—for his Negro croppers who have no other source of nighttime illumination. The Henderson commissary stocks kerosene as an important item of "furnish" for share cropper families. . . .

When Henderson came into Wilcox County in the '20's he interested himself in education. At that time illiteracy among Negroes in the county was over 70 per cent. As an educated man himself and as a Presbyterian elder he helped found

a colored school in the county seat, Camden Academy. The school is still run by the Presbyterian Church. But Negro literacy in the county still is not at the 50 per cent mark. . . .

But there are now only two accredited Negro high schools in the county for a school population of over 6,000, while 1,123 white school children have three high schools. . . .

Henderson's enlightenment, it seems from the records, is severely limited by the needs and the traditions of the plantation.

The grounds of the Presbyterian-sponsored Camden Academy are strewn with broken down autos. These junkyard "cadavers" are models for student-mechanics. The students are youngsters, many of them vets, from the plantations, who will graduate into tractor drivers and maintenance men.

Henderson, his school and his plantation, are preparing the transition from the mule to the machine. The plantation is getting streamlined. . . .

But the croppers are more than ever croppers, producing cotton and corn, and, in their "spare time" gained by machinery, they are gardeners, timber cutters, cattle herders, stump pullers, mechanics and handymen—for "Mr. Bruce" Henderson is proving that science can free the hands of the croppers to do more work and create more wealth for an "enlightened" planter. . . . *Tues. 9-9-47*

All in all, that is not as rough treatment of Henderson as one might expect from a depraved organ like The Daily Worker. The Daily Worker is avowedly propagandistic, looking for facts to fit previously fabricated theories. It could have found some much more convincing stuff on the fiefs of feudal barons other than Henderson.

For as we have remarked hitherto, Henderson is the author of legislation that compels tests for syphilis and tuberculosis — a boon to the colored man possibly surpassed only by the Emancipation Proclamation.

But what can you expect of a chronic cub reporter who, seeking information about Henderson and Alabama politics, asks questions of a Negro tenant, to wit:

I was told by one of Henderson's croppers that "Mr. Bruce" had announced his candidacy for governor in 1948.

If the bird who wrote this story for The Daily Worker is the kind of flunkey the Communist Party has working for it, we have been doing a lot of unnecessary worrying. *Tues. 9-9-47*



# CBS Examines Jim Crow

## At Work in Our Press

*N.Y. Wed. 6-18-47*  
CBS Views the Press, examining Jim Crow practices in journalism, hit sharply at newspapers with "one code of ethics for writing about white people, and another for Negro people." (WCBS, Saturday at 6:15 p.m.)

Commentator Don Hollenbeck pointed first to the Daily News' handling of the recent story about a 69-year-old Brooklyn minister who rescued his wife from an attacker who was quickly caught by the police.

"The opening paragraph of the Daily News story, in heavy type, identified the accused man as a Negro—not by name, which he has as we all have, but simply by his color," said Hollenbeck. "The same identification was used three more times in the body of the story."

This reportage, said Hollenbeck, flaunted a request made 10 years ago to the newspapers by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people: that color or race shall NOT be used in describing anyone connected with a crime unless color or race is an essential part of the story. *Wed. 6-18-47*

The point made by the NAACP was that repeated usage of color designation had aroused in the public mind a belief that the Negro is more addicted to crime than any other group, "a belief which impartial studies have revealed is not the case." Other groups and nationalities aren't marked for specific mention, so "is it too much to ask that . . . the singling out of Negroes be done away with?"

The Journal-American used the word Negro three times in its write-up of the story of the minister. The Mirror, Sun, Times and Herald Tribune used it once, the Tribune using it only on direct quotation from the pastor.

"To their credit," said Hollenbeck, "the World-Telegram, the Post and PM did not once describe the accused attacker in terms of his color." *Wed. 6-18-47*

Associated Press, in writing up a Southern tornado, spoke of "a Negro whose automobile was plucked from the highway and flung into a cotton field."

"That man who was killed by the storm had a name, and the

Associated Press is usually most reliable about getting names," said Hollenbeck. "In this case, the victim's color alone seemed to be enough identification."

Hollenbeck, in his Saturday broadcast, also gave a forthright appraisal of the press' treatment of the recent CIO rally calling for a veto of the Taft-Hartley labor Bill.

"There wasn't a line about the rally in the next morning's Mirror," he said, "and somebody on the Daily News betrayed a faulty ear for music when in the paper's first edition, he wrote that there was sporadic singing of the Communist Internationale. In later editions of that paper, the title was changed to Solidarity Forever, which is a good old American union song."

On the credit side of the ledger, Hollenbeck found good reporting by the Tribune's Walter Arm and PM's Leon Edel on the Douglas Chandler treason trial in Boston.

### Give Negroes Credit

Editor Constitution: When something creditable is done by a Negro, it never makes the front page of our Southern and Southwestern dailies. Yet one can always know when some Negro has been accused of rape or lynched because it will always be on the front page.

I thought that the appointment of Gov. Hastie, a Negro, to the Virgin Islands, would be big news in the white dailies. But it wasn't. The fact that several Negroes have been appointed to high judicial posts in various parts of the East did not even merit mention.

Atlanta Constitution  
One rape case has gotten more space on the front page of our white dailies than all of the contributions that the Negro has made since the days of Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass. To read the white papers, one would assume that as far as white readers are concerned, the Negro hasn't made a decent contribution to American culture since the birth of the Negro spiritual.

Thurs. 6-19-47 J. A. MORAN.  
Columbus.

White (General)

DAILIES DROP TAG:

## Racial Designation Afro-American Omitted From News

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47

RICHMOND—"Recognition of the place that all of us occupy in the social, economic and political structure of the nation" was cited last week as the motive behind action of local white dailies in eliminating racial designations in news stories.

The action, taken simultaneously by the Richmond News Leader and the Richmond Times-Dispatch, both owned by Richmond Newspapers, Inc., was noted in their editions beginning May 12.

Asked about the change, Friday, an official of the News Leader told the AFRO that the racial identification of persons in the news will be made only when necessary for clarification. This will obtain largely in stories on sports, it was indicated.

### Citizens Gratified

Local citizens hail the new policy as a long step forward on the road to amicable race relations and proper recognition of the dignity of the human being, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Many hope, also, that the new policy will be adopted by city officials, since practically all blanks or forms provided by the city for listing payment of taxes or other debts carry a space for racial designation.

That is true of forms provided for listing payment of poll taxes, income, personal property, and motor vehicle license taxes.

Although real property tax bills carry no racial designation, real estate of colored and white persons is listed separately.

### Limits Jury Selection

This practice makes it possible for jury commissioners to limit to a minimum the number of colored persons called to serve on juries—no more than two or three of whom are found in each panel of from 20 to 30 veniremen.

At present, all jury commissioners, named annually by judges of courts of record, are white, but a concerted move is under way to prevail upon the judges to include one colored commissioner among the appointees.

### Own Arbiter Needed

Proponents of the move point out that few, if any, white men know colored persons sufficiently

well to judge whether or not they possess "good character and reputation," prime qualifications for jury service.

## Radio Flays Press Over Race Tag Usage In News

Sat. 6-28-47

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Jim

crow practices in journalism are the subject of a blistering attack against biased newspapers being made by Radio Station WCBS here every Saturday at 6:15 p. m.

The program, entitled "CBS Views the Press," hit out sharply at newspapers which have "one code of ethics for writing about white people and another for Negro people."

During a recent broadcast, Commentator Don Hollenbeck compared the treatment given by several dailies to a story about a 69-year old Brooklyn minister who rescued his wife from an attacker who was quickly rounded up by the police.

"The opening paragraph of the Daily News story, in heavy type, identified the accused man as a Negro—not by name, which he has as we all have, but simply by his color," Hollenbeck said. "The same identification was used three more times in the body of the story."

The Journal-American used the word "Negro" three times in its version, while the Mirror, Sun, Times and Herald Tribune used it once, the Tribune using it only on direct quotation from the pastor. Hollenbeck said only three papers describes the accused in terms of color. These three were the World Telegram, the Post and PM.

He pointed out that the overusage of racial terms in local dailies had and is continuing to flaunt a request made ten years ago by the NAACP that color or race "shall not be used in describing anyone connected with a crime unless color or race is an essential part of the

## Ways Of Some White Folks Mighty Strange

An observant author once said the ways of some white folks are strange. Last week a local paper that recognizes no equal in the world, carried a headline story about a "Negro Moron," who was alleged to have made indecent proposals to two white youths, and then disappeared while 20 policemen searched for him. At the bottom of the lengthy story the case of five whites accused of rape was given two paragraphs. One of the men admitted the charge, but examining physicians said no such thing had happened.

About the same time, a tiny space was devoted to the case of a white man who tried to steal the purse of a woman knocked down by a streetcar, as she lay unconscious in the street.

## NAACP made this request because the frequent usage of color designation had "aroused in the public mind the belief that the Negro is more addicted to crime than any other group, a belief which impartial studies have revealed is not the case." Since other groups and nationalities are not marked for specific mention, "Is it too much to ask that the singling out of Negroes be done away with?"

Picking out another story which related to a tornado in the south, Hollenbeck said that the Associated Press spoke of "a Negro whose automobile was plucked from the highway and flung into a cotton field."

"That man who was killed by the storm had a name, and the Associated Press is usually most reliable about getting names. In this case, the victim's color alone seemed to be enough identification," he said.

Another instance of the bias practiced by newspapers was shown in the reporting of a recent CIO rally calling for veto of the Taft-Hartley labor bill. Though there was no word of the rally in the Daily Mirror the next morning, Hollenbeck asserted that "somebody on the Daily News betrayed a faulty ear for music when in the paper's first edition, he wrote that there was sporadic singing of the Communist Internationale. In later editions of the paper, the title was changed to Solidarity Forever, which is a good old American union song."

Disappointment in seeing the word "Negro" used last week in an Associated Press release on a Chicago fire, without being capitalized, was expressed to the editor of the Nashua N. H.

Telegraph, by Cliff W. MacKay, managing editor, AFRO-American Newspapers, Inc. He pointed out that, if Italian, Spaniard, and Englishman are to be spelled with capital letters, "Negro" should be spelled with a capital 'N'.

## AFRO Scores Spelling of 'Negro' by Daily

BALTIMORE  
Disappointment in seeing the word "Negro" used last week in an Associated Press release on a Chicago fire, without being capitalized, was expressed to the editor of the Nashua N. H.



Sept. 19, 1947

New York, Sep 18th--The NAACP found it necessary to protest to the New York Herald Tribune concerning a political cartoon entitled "Topsy Didn't Just Grow," which was featured in the September 18th issue of the newspaper. The following excerpts are from a letter written by Madison S. Jones Jr., administrative assistant, to Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, President of the New York Herald Tribune: *press service*

*The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*  
"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People feels that this cartoon was most insulting. The gross caricatures of Negroes portrayed in the picture were indicative of the most exaggerated stereotypes and its publication by the Tribune shocked and astounded us. For some time we have felt that the New York Herald Tribune has been foremost in the fight for a fair and equitable press for all Americans, but with the appearance of the cartoon in question it would appear that the policy of the paper had radically changed.

*New York, N.Y.*  
"We are asking that an apology be made to all readers of your paper and that steps be taken to insure any recurrence of such offensive material. We have had many calls from persons who have identified themselves not only as Negroes but as whites, who felt that the cartoon was an insult to intelligent Americans."



## In the Negro Press

**JIMCROW FOR EXPORT?**

By John Hudson Jones

**PITTSBURGH COURIER** columnist Horace R. Cayton

was "paying my income tax about a couple of weeks ago and began figuring up where my money was going. When he began to think about jazz as well as some Negroes and better than a lot."

Richardson mentions such great white jazz artists as Charley Ventura, Bix Beiderbecke, Muggsy Spanier and the original "Dixieland Band" members. He gives much credit to the influence of Negro jazz artists of the past and present but "No race can lay claim to all the credit for its development or blame the other for its failings."

"Henry Wallace in Europe . . . is fighting the same battle which Paul Robeson is waging here," namely, the fight against American imperialism. **THE AMSTERDAM NEWS** columnist Lester Granger, who last week warned Negroes against the CP, says, "we Negroes must steadfastly oppose any demand for outlawing the Communist Party." Any American has the right to be a Communist and to seek the late Henry Ford. "He had any legal ways to change our compassion and a high sense of system of government. This a appreciation for those who had to basic right in a democracy. When struggle against relentless handi-caps," it pines, evidently forgetting Ford's goon squads that cracked workers heads for joining the union.

**THE CHICAGO DEFENDER** sprays perfume over the career of the late Henry Ford. "He had any legal ways to change our compassion and a high sense of system of government. This a appreciation for those who had to basic right in a democracy. When struggle against relentless handi-caps," it pines, evidently forgetting Ford's goon squads that cracked workers heads for joining the union.

Columnist W. E. B. Dubois be- rates Truman's Greek plan as "the most stupid and dangerous proposal ever made by the leader of a great modern nation."

"The leading minds of the world have advocated some form of socialism for a century. Finally in the twentieth century when 'free enterprise' has well-nigh ruined civilization, Russia proposes a remedy and tries it on herself. You do not like it. Very well; then YOU try something better than a second and third world war."

**PEOPLE'S VOICE** columnist Ben Richardson disagrees with those who claim only Negroes can play jazz. "It is true jazz originated with the Negro but he does not have any sole racial claim to its progress or development. Some white musicians can play paralleled our physical victory

over fascism with a psychological conquest of racism, prejudice and cultural intolerance."

**THE BLACK DISPATCH** comments on President Truman's scuttling of the New Deal. "The man who placed his hand on the Bible and vowed to continue the program of Roosevelt, has unquestionable sold his brethren down the river."

**Would Abolish Identification**  
To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Nineteen of the nation's important daily papers have announced their purpose to drop the racial tag in reporting stories involving the Negro race. These include The Chicago Sun, The New York Times, The Fresno Bee, Des Moines Register, Detroit Free Press, Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, Dallas News, Christian Science Monitor, St. Paul Dispatch, Pioneer Press, Minneapolis Star Journal, Tribune and Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, Bridgeport Post, Gary Post Tribune, P.M. and the Columbus Dispatch.

It would be an inspiring example to Louisville citizens who are embarrassed by the hypocrisy of unnecessary racial segregation for the local daily papers to cease the non-democratic policy of reporting deaths, births, court cases and news with the racial identification "Negro". Wouldn't it be just as logical for you to identify other races, nationalities or religions in the same way?

I am sure you will agree and give serious consideration to advancing the cause of better racial understanding in the community in the same way you have worked for other civic improvements. In keeping with Brotherhood Week, which is being observed, this would be a fine gesture.

Sincerely,  
C. EWBANK TUCKER, President.  
Louisville. Kentucky Bureau of Negro Affairs.



# Indicting A Whole People

Journal of Guide  
Burke Didn't Know How, But  
The Headline Writers Do

norfolk, Va. Sat. 12-27-47  
By R. B. ELEAZER

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Eleazer is a thoroughly informed student of race relations, formerly executive director of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, now with the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church at Nashville, Tenn.

The subject on which he writes notes a general practice of a majority of the daily newspapers in the lower South. In many dailies of the upper South, the practice has been greatly modified, or is non-existent, as in the case of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Papers in Virginia and North Carolina that are now pursuing a definitely enlightened and constructive policy in their treatment of crime news in which Negroes are involved are, Newport News Daily Press and Times-Herald, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Dispatch, Richmond Times-Dispatch and News Leader, Roanoke World-News, Suffolk News Herald, Raleigh News and Observer, Winston-Salem Sentinel, and Greensboro Daily News.

"I DO NOT KNOW the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people," said Statesman Edmund Burke, in a famous plea for conciliation with the American colonies.

There is such a method, however, and many American newspapers are demonstrating it in their handling of crime news involving Negroes. The fact that this is done without thought of injustice, merely as a matter of custom and convenience, makes its results no less serious.

## SIMPLE, BUT EFFECTIVE

The method is simple — merely that of featuring race in the headlines of practically every story involving Negro crime or misdemeanor. Seeing these headlines daily, month after month, the public inevitably gets the impression that color and crime are closely related, if not synonymous. Thus is the whole race indicted, and in the minds of the superficial, convicted.

As illustrative of this practice I think specifically of one daily which I know very well. This paper certainly is not hostile to Negroes. I would say, on the other hand, that it is essentially friendly, desirous of being fair and helpful. Yet a review of its headlines throughout a recent month (May, 1947) reveals the unvarying pattern described above.

## AN UNVARYING PATTERN

In the thirty-one days of the month this paper ran 133 stories of crimes, misdemeanors and court actions involving white people, and in not one of the 133 did the headlines mention the race of the culprit or suspect. In general this was just as it should be. But note this contrast:

During the same month the pa-

month, (May 6, 25 and 28). Two of the accused were white, the third colored. The headlines ran true to pattern: "Jailed on Driving Count" and "Man Arrested for Drunken Driving," but "Negro Arrested After Accident."

## MORE OF THE SAME

Here are typical headlines in homicide stories in which the suspects were white:

May 10, "Youth Guilty of Killing Brother."

May 10, "Great Grandmother indicted for Murder."

May 15, "Soldier Admits Strangle Killing."

May 15, "Holdup Man Slays Victim."

May 19, "Youth Admits Slaying."

May 30, "Father Kills Three."

Just people again, you see, not members of any particular race. Now note the following in which the suspects were colored. Observe again how race dominates the picture:

May 3, "Negroes Face Trial on Murder Count."

May 16, "Wife Hires Negro to Slay Husband."

May 16, "Negro Sentenced for Killing Wife."

May 20, "Ten Years Given in Negro Slaying."

May 21, "Negro Bound Over on Murder Charge."

May 21, "Negro Questioned in Atlanta Killing."

## SOCIAL DYNAMITE

The greatest injustice, however, is in the handling of stories of criminal assault. Because of the heinousness of this crime the public is peculiarly sensitive to it and easily aroused to resentment and even violence. Such charges, (not infrequently erroneous), have provoked many lynchings and more than one race riot. There is need, therefore, that such stories be handled with great care.

During May the paper carried sixteen stories of criminal assault involving white men. In these stories the headlines identify the attackers or suspects only as "man," "soldier," "would-be-attacker," "youthful slayer," and the like—never once as belonging to this race or that.

Note again the contrast. During the month the paper carried four similar charges against Negroes (of which one was repudiated next day, and two more were later dropped for lack of evidence). Here are the headlines, conspicuously advertising each case as a racial offense:

May 16, "Girl Assaulted;

Gun-Wielding Negroes Escape." 12-27-47

May 26, "Expectant Mother Attacked by Negro."

May 26, "Negro Surrenders After Escape from Mob." (The Jackson, North Carolina Case).

May 26, "Mob Feared. Negro Whisked to State Prison." (This was South Carolina.)

And here is another significant contrast in the same connection:

The horrifying story of the 16th was spread on the front page, under double-column, double-deck headlines. Nobody could miss it. On the other hand, it is repudiated next day as "just a hoax" was inconspicuously reported on an inside page, under a small-type, single-column head, where it is reasonably certain that comparatively few saw it.

Probably fewer still ever learned that the courts later dropped all charges against the two Carolina Negroes featured in the headlines of the 26th, leaving only one of the four accusations still standing up. Without doubt the original headlines closed all these cases for most readers, leaving the Negro branded as a menace and all Negroes under suspicion.

## A HOPEFUL TREND

Recognizing the danger pointed out above, a number of the nation's greatest daily papers have recently discontinued use of racial tag in reporting crime. They see no gain, but a great deal of loss, in continuing the indictment of a whole people.



## HOLIDAY'S FAUX PAS

The slick-paper-magazine HOLIDAY devotes nearly half the written material in its current issue to Baltimore and Maryland, but the accounts make only a one-line mention of the State's colored citizens. *Afro-American*

That statement, which says there are 182,000 colored citizens of Baltimore, is dated by seven years. We are 265,000 in Baltimore—a sixth of the city total and a twentieth of the State population total. *Baltimore, Md.*

We are surprised that a magazine boasting five million readers, and purporting to disseminate accurate information, can be guilty of such gross error and violation of protocol.

We have been around Maryland a long time . . . ever since the Ark and the Dove disembarked the Old Line State's first settlers. We are numerous. Our past and present contributions to Baltimore and Maryland are considerable.

Colored Marylanders should be and propose to be considered in any and all things affecting, spoken or written about their State. *Sat. 10-25-47*

We shall remember Holiday's one line when we go to the newsstands.



# First 'Mainstream' Off the Press

Something new, strong, and handsome has been added to American culture. It's **Mainstream**, the new literary quarterly that went on sale yesterday at 50 cents a copy.

Chock full of fine writing by new and established authors, it "... carries forward the progressive literary traditions of our country; advances a people's literature truthfully portraying American life; encourages working class writing in America; and strives to stimulate Marxist thinking in literature and the other creative arts." However, **Mainstream** "invites the participation of both Marxists and non-Marxist progressive writers." And last, but definitely not least, it pays for contributions!

Dalton Trumbo, the screen writer, has a satiric poem about a liberal who got scared and resigned from a progressive committee; John Howard Lawson, also of Hollywood, deals with "Parrington and the Search for Tradition;" "The Dawn Swings In" is a fine short story by Lance Jeffers, a young Negro veteran; Milton Howard, *Daily Worker* associate editor, looks at "Partisan Review: Esthetics of the Cage"; provocative is the word for Negro playwright Theodore Ward's "Five Negro Novelists: Revolt and Retreat."

## 2500 SUBS

Samuel Sillen, editor-chief, said "Mainstream" had paper for 10,000 copies, already has more than 2,500 subs. The first printing is practically taken up by the subs and advance orders, which have come from every state but Mississippi, and from a score of foreign countries.

He was anxious to emphasize "the fighting character of **Mainstream**" Sillen declared when interviewed at 832 Broadway. He was very happy over the representation of veterans in the first issue.

Sillen called our attention to "Notes From the Gallows" by Julius Fuchik, a Czechoslovak Communist murdered by the Nazis in 1942. The piece is an extract from a manuscript that was secretly written in the Gestapo prison, Prague.

Among other contributors are Milton Blau, veteran poet and one of the founders of Contemporary Writers; Arnaud D'Usseau, co-author of *Tomorrow the World* and *Deep Are the Roots*, writes on "The

Theatre Critic As Thinker"; Langston Hughes, the great Negro poet, who gives "Trumpet Player: 52nd Street"; Thomas Bell, author of *There Comes a Time* on "The Man Who Made Good in America"; Morris Schappes, noted anti-fascist scholar, deals with "The Folk Art of Sholom Aleichem" and critic and translator Joseph Bernstein on "Stendhal's Sense of History," a short story by Meridel Le Seuer, and a critique on Jacob Lawrence's art by Gwendolyn Bennett.

Significant are "Four Greek Poems" written by Greek partisans whose names can not be disclosed for fear of fascist reprisals in their battle-torn country. There are several fine reproductions of Jacob Lawrence's tempera series on John Brown. The magazine's symbol is by Rockwell Kent.

In every respect the first issue of **Mainstream** is a triumph. Perhaps the letter from a California bookseller ordering a supply for his shop gets the idea, "It's about time some quarterly literary journal was started that has good, honest, sincere, American writing in it for a change."



35 1947.

White (News and Courier)

*News and Courier*  
Would Delight to Lynch It.  
*Charleston S.C.*

Since The News and Courier came into being in April, 1873, have been thugs in South Carolina who would have gladly lynched it because since that time it has never ceased to denounce lynchers. Lynchers are persons who in gangs or mobs do murder. *Sun. 5-25-47*



35 1947

White (PI)

~~PM Daily~~  
**Disappointed** 7-26-47

To the Editor:

I was one of the original subscribers to PM. I understood from the prospectus sent me the paper was to be conducted along the plan of *Life*. A few issues convinced me the periodical was far to the "left." It supported Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the limit in all his absurd propositions to deprive the American laboring man of his liberty. The Wagner *slave* Labor Act was the most diabolical labor act ever perpetrated upon honest hard-working American citizens. Under its baneful influence, more freeborn American workingmen were enslaved than there were Negroes in bondage at the outbreak of the Civil War. I strongly advocate unionism, but not of the type created by racketeering labor leaders.

Kravchenko is not the only individual who so emphatically condemns Marshall Field of Chicago. There are thousands of others who heartily condemn his blind support of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his Raw Deal Administration.

Please remove my name permanently from your files. I am for America First and Last!



# 'Readers Digest'

## Jimcrow Policy

### Exposed in NM

*Daily Worker*  
*New York, N.Y.*  
*Sub. 4-1-47*

The treatment of Negroes in 'Readers Digest' is the subject of an article titled **Jim Crow: Editor and Publisher** in the current issue of New Masses. Based on the findings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was written by Edmund Fuller, author of 'A Star Pointed North' and Frederick Winter, free lance writer. Quoting the NAACP, the authors declare that the digest magazine, with the largest circulation of its kind in the world, "has established a definite policy adverse to the best interest of the Negroes. In scope this policy ranges from viciously intense anti-Negro propaganda to that of benevolent tolerance. . . ." 4-1-47



## The Man Says We're Amusing

*The Southern Weekly*  
 TO make room for the full text of the De Mille brief on the closed shop this week, we have been compelled to leave out "The Views of the Southern Press" department. We think this is fully justified by the importance of the De Mille brief, though we dislike omitting this justly popular feature of our paper even for a single issue. *Sat - 3-22-47*

However, we are not going to wait until next week to pass on to our readers one "view" of a Texas editor which has special interest. It is from *The State Observer*, Austin, and reads as follows:

"It is amusing to see 'life long Democrats' of the conservative brand urging the fellow sore heads to 'vote the Republican ticket'. Peter Molyneaux, who runs a little 'Anti-Negro' magazine called THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY, belongs in this category. He is always quoting Thomas Jefferson to support his missionary efforts for the Republican cause. *Sat - 3-22-47*

"Frankly, we believe that Mr. Molyneaux is to be commended for his candor in openly espousing the Republican cause. Our only objection is that he is still trying to tell the Democrats how to run their Party.

"We have no desire to exterminate men who are openly and sincerely Republicans. We might even grant that they have some usefulness in our type of Democracy, though very rarely in public office.

"But this thing of always condemning everything that the Democrats do, and advising everybody to vote Republican, seems to be Editor Molyneaux's idea of serving the cause of Democracy. We would like to see some other country run under the Molyneaux ideals and ideas, and then we'd like to see everybody with the same philosophy have to live in it. We dislike to exhibit a mean, vindictive spirit, but these fellows deserve some horrible fate like that." *35*

Nice fellow, isn't he? Of course, the editor of THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY has lived many years under Federal administrations run according to his ideals and ideas, some Democratic and some Republican. As a matter of fact, the Republicans have controlled the Federal Government longer than the Democrats during his lifetime so far, and the present outlook is that this will be the case during the remainder of his life.

White (*The Southern Weekly*)

As for "always condemning everything that the Democrats do", it seems to us that we have been commending the Southern Democrats in Congress for some time more often than condemning them. Indeed, we have been more vigilant than almost anybody else in this section of the country to see that they receive public recognition for their votes with the coalition. What we would like to see is for more of their constituents to profit by their example. *Sat - 3-22-47*

The editor of *The State Observer* finds our course amusing, he says. It may be, for all we know. But we wonder if we are quite as amusing as is the *Observer's* affectation of superiority in referring to THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY as "a little 'Anti-Negro' magazine."



# Being Proud and Humble By John Temple Graves

*News and Current*  
 "They are proud in humility; that is coming to us now from so many sources? How are we going to keep our flags flying against the Time cover prior to the what is being said of us in the Brooklyn Dodger who is slated for another honor on "Jackie Robinson Day," sponsored by Bill (Bojangles) Robinson and the Amsterdam News when he receives a \$500 wrist watch and a \$5,000 car *10-5-47* *2 min*

Time led off last week in loud approval of itself for its Marian Anderson fantasy, printing one letter after another of fulsome praise. Faithful to its long policy towards this part of the country of admitting (publicly) nothing on the other side, even where mortal error is made, it does not print any of the letters it received in criticism. No sentient person anywhere disapproves that fine artist and human being, Marian Anderson. But many disapprove the false pieties, the historical untruths, the gushing sentimentalities, and the very vicious "racism" with which Time told her great story. *Charleston S.C.*

In the same issue, reporting on congressional designation of January 5 as George Washington Carver Day, Time says: "He was a man of whom the U. S. was proud; someday the South would be proud of him, too." This set me remembering a huge farm chemurgy meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1937, with Dr. Charles Herty present, and Mississippi's governor, and distinguished men from all over the Southern states—and how eagerly they applauded the address of their honor guest—humble, God-fearing, South-loving, truth-serving, forever qualifying George Washington Carver. He was the whole show that day in Bilbo's capital.

"I was really surprised," Dr. Carver wrote me later (April 16, 1937) about the ovation all agreed he had won in Bilbo's capital, "at the reception I received in Jackson. It was really uncalled for, as I certainly didn't do very much, nothing like what I had hoped to do . . . I believe that we are going to get just what we want here in the South . . . I stood the trip far better than I had expected, but the excellent care I had all along the way is responsible for it . . ."

A correspondent thinks it unseemly of me to criticize Time for its unceasing dishonesties towards the South, after having been myself the target of a devastating Time story last March. He says I am "just mad." But since the story came after I had been criticizing Time for these dishonesties, I would be a weak sister for sure if I stopped because Time hit me.

Intrepid Drew Pearson, totally unarmed, attacked Senator Bankhead again the other night with the same lie which had much to do with the senator's death. These daredevils just can't be stopped. Not even in graveyards.

How, oh how, are we of this part of the country going to keep our wits about us and our decencies

alive against the kicking-around sales which has hit the stands in a decade. *New York, N.Y.*  
 Marian Anderson appeared on the Time cover prior to the Brooklyn Dodger who is slated for another honor on "Jackie Robinson Day," sponsored by Bill (Bojangles) Robinson and the Amsterdam News when he receives a \$500 wrist watch and a \$5,000 car *10-5-47* *2 min*  
*Eeny, Meeny, Miny, Mo*

It's important to see straight. Straight enough not to filibuster for what is ours merely because it is ours. Straight enough to go ahead under our own lights, not turn them out just because somebody thinks we haven't any. It's a regular circus trick. We have to be proud and humble at the same time. Proud enough to oppose the liars about us, humble enough to wash our sins away.

## "Jackie" Makes "Time" Cover Page

By Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK—Jackie Robinson who has stolen 26 bases this season, more than any other National leaguer, and the first acclaimed Negro in the history of big time baseball, has just about all his eggs in one basket and they are not cracked. This week he graces the cover of the staid ("Time") weekly news-magazine edited by Henry R. Luce. According to newsstand men here in New York, the sale of magazines with the "rookie of the year's" likeness thereon has topped anything in sales which has hit the stands in a decade. *Norfolk Va*

Marian Anderson was the last Negro to have appeared on the Time cover prior to the Brooklyn Dodger who is slated for another honor on Jackie Robinson day sponsored by Bill (Bojangles) Robinson and the Amsterdam News when he receives a \$500 wrist watch and a \$5,000 car from admirers in the Brooklyn boro. *Sat 9-27-47*

## Jackie on Cover of 'Time'; Sales

### Hit New High

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Jackie Robinson has just about all his eggs in one basket and they are not cracked. This week he graces the cover of Time magazine. According to newsstand men here, the sale of magazines with the "rookie of the year's" likeness has topped anything in

*Chicago September*  
 TIME MAG, AS WE HAVE COMPLAINED BEFORE, is a master at the subtle insult to Negroes. Example, in July 28th issue, under picture of Dora Jones in New York the ultimate." Search reveals only reference to NYC on page 8-9-47 in overcrowded Harlem slums, venereal disease is up 188 per cent." That apparently is the "ultimate." In Aug. 2nd issue on Liberia, typical reference: "it got its independence in 1847 chiefly because nobody was looking." It laughs depreciatingly at use of "constitutional" where it should have been "institutional" in a Liberian cablegram. (Hasn't Time ever received a misworded wire to "Lime" or "Slime"?)



## Joins Daily Staff

NEW YORK—Larry Douglass of Jamaica, L. I., has joined the staff of the Long Island Daily Press as feature writer, it was disclosed this week. Douglass, feature writer, whose first article was on Count Basie, is the first Negro to write for this journal. *Chicago, Ill.*

The news scribe was formerly on the staff of the Pittsburgh Courier, Cleveland Herald, PM and People's Voice and has contributed articles to Ebony and Life magazines. *Sam May 11-47*

## Negroes Get Benefit of New Press Rules

WASHINGTON

Jim Crow restrictions against Negro correspondents in the Congressional press galleries were erased in good part yesterday by the Senate Rules Committee.

Revised regulations covering the Senate press gallery hereafter will give limited accommodations to representatives of weekly newspapers. The change was primarily for the benefit of the Negro press.

The long submerged issue broke into the news last March when the standing committee of correspondents—with Griffing Bancroft of PM and the Chicago Sun the only dissenter—denied accreditation to Louis R. Lautier, correspondent for the Atlanta World, Negro daily, and Negro weeklies.

The Senate Rules Committee ordered Lautier's admission. Yesterday, acting on recommendation from the correspondents committee, it allowed press gallery membership to one correspondent for an association serving a substantial number weekly newspapers. In special cases two correspondents will be admitted. *Tue. 6-3-47*

Speaker Joseph W. Martin recently approved the change for the House gallery.

## Admit One

Negroes have been elected (and admitted) to Congress, but never to its press galleries. Some technicality or other in the admission rules always kept them out. Last week a Negro journalist finally made the grade. By unanimous vote of its governing committee, the periodical press gallery admitted Percival L. Prattis, Washington correspondent of *Our World*, a Negro monthly magazine published in Manhattan. *Mon. 5-24-47*

Another Negro was still knocking at the daily newspapers' gallery, which had refused to open the door. This week the Senate's Rules Committee would hear the appeal of Louis R. Lautier, 46, correspondent for the Atlanta *Daily World*. A fortnight ago the correspondents' committee looked over his credentials, found that he also represented 36 Negro-weeklies (there

is no gallery for weekly newspapers). Lautier protested in vain that more than half his income came from the daily; the committee ruled that his "chief attention" was the weeklies. Lautier hoped the Senators would agree with Griffing Bancroft of the Chicago *Sun*, who cast the only dissenting vote and called his fellow correspondents' decision "nothing short of outrageous. . . ." *Chicago, Ill.*

## Race in the Press Galleries

In Washington last week, Louis R. Lautier, correspondent for The Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, walked into the Senate press gallery and took his seat there. *Dayton, Ohio*

Lautier thus became the first of his race ever to sit in the gallery reserved for newsmen of the daily press or press associations. But he was not the first Negro to win admission to Congressional press galleries. A few days before, P. L. Prattis, correspondent for *Our World*, a Negro magazine published in New York, had taken a seat alongside correspondents of magazines in the periodical press gallery. *Dayton, Ohio*

But Lautier had gotten there by a



Harris & Ewing

Lautier: A "first" for the Negro press longer route. The standing committee of newsmen had rejected him on the ground

that his work for The World (circulation: 28,000), was far outweighed by his work for the NNPA, serving 36 newspapers, mostly weeklies, with a combined circulation of about 1,500,000 (weeklies are ineligible for places in the daily press galleries). Lautier had then appealed to the Senate Rules Committee (NEWSWEEK, March 17). *4-31-47*

Last week, the Senate committee unanimously overruled the newsmen's group. For Lautier, this meant a seat in the House gallery as well as the Senate, since the newsmen's committee issues credentials for both and it knew that Speaker Joe Martin of the House would go along with the decision handed down by the Senators.

It was the first time the newsmen's committee had been overruled, and it almost resigned in protest. Even Griffing Bancroft of The Chicago Sun, chairman of the standing committee and only member to oppose barring Lautier in the first place, was angry over the way Chairman C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois Republican, had conducted Lautier's hearing before the Senate committee. *Dayton, Ohio*

Brooks wanted none of this. "If you issue this man [Lautier] his credentials," Brooks said, "the immediate problem is solved."

The newsmen angrily muttered that to Brooks the "immediate problem" meant the million Negro voters in Illinois, rather than solution of a perennial space problem in the press galleries. Disgusted, the Washington newsmen laid their appeal for rules revision before Martin.

## Writers Assail Senate Unit for Bar to Weeklies

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Following the Senate Rules Committee decision on Louis Lautier, the Correspondents' Standing Committee took the rules unit task for failing to revise gallery rules so that all representatives of the weekly press could have gallery facilities.

The reprimand was made in a letter to Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, chairman of the committee. The correspondents also stated that their attitude concerning Mr. Lautier's admission remained unchanged, but that they had issued him cards to both the Senate and House galleries since it would have been incongruous to accredit him to the one and not the other.

## Precedent Set

P. L. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier has been admitted to the Periodical Galleries as a representative of *Our World* magazine, which also sets a precedence.

After the Standing Committee denied him admission to the Senate Press Gallery, two weeks ago, Lautier, Washington correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA, appealed to the Senate group. *5-24-47*

Following a public hearing on the matter, the Senate Committee met in executive session and voted to admit Mr. Lautier to the press gallery. *Afro-American*

## Bricker Offers Motion

Sen. John W. Bricker (Rep., Ohio) offered the motion that Mr. Lautier be admitted. The motion was seconded by Sen. William E. Jenner (Rep., Ind.) and was passed unanimously.

Senator Brooks asserted that the vote was taken in accordance with his committee's construction of the existing rule, which limits admission to the press galleries to correspondents of daily newspapers using telegraphic service.

Following action on the Lautier case, Senator Brooks's committee, over the objection of Sen. S. L. Holland (Dem., Fla.), ruled that no patron could be barred from the Senate restaurant because of race. *Baltimore, Md.*

## Holland Overruled

Senator Holland, in arguing against the action, asserted the Lautier case was not the same as the restaurant case, expressing the belief that the question of social equality entered into the decision

on the case. *5-24-47*

Senator Brooks speaking against Senator Holland's position asserted that racial discrimination should have no place in the capital of the world's leading democracy.

Members of the Senate Rules and Administration besides its chairman, Senator Brooks, are: Sens. Kenneth S. Wherry (Rep., Neb.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Rep., Iowa), William F. Knowland (Rep., Calif.), Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep., Mass.), William E. Jenner (Rep., Ind.), John W. Bricker (Rep., Ohio), Irving M. Ives (Rep., N.Y.), Carl Hayden (Dem., Ariz.), Theodore F. Green (Dem., R.I.), Brien McMahon (Dem., Conn.), Francis J. Myers (Dem., Pa.), and S. L. Holland (Dem., Fla.).

## First Since 1871

With the Senate action, Lautier becomes the first colored correspondent to be admitted to the press since 1871 when Frederick Douglass, editor of the Washington New Era, was admitted.

## Resignation Suggested

Many of the gallery members, irate over the Rules Committee action, urged the Standing Committee to resign en bloc in order to bring the issue to a head.

At the same time, a movement was started to demand the Rules Committee to go on record as to whether it was going to assume the right to oust members whom the Standing Committee has termed qualified.

Commenting on the decision of the correspondents' committee to issue him a card to both galleries, Lautier said he had not asked that committee to do him "any favors."

"I believe I am entitled to admittance to both galleries as a matter of right, and I was perfectly willing to submit the issue of the House gallery to the Speaker of the House or to the courts for adjudication," Lautier said.

"That, however, is not necessary since I have been given a card to both galleries."

Lautier said he was very much gratified over the action of the Senate Committee and expressed his thanks to all who had in any wise contributed to this victory, giving the colored press equal access to sources of public information.

The Standing Committee has



now proposed that a House-Senate correspondents' committee be appointed to draft rules changes to grant gallery membership to correspondents for weekly newspapers. *Sat. 3-29-47*

It was suggested that this group be composed of House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, or his representative, a member of the Senate Rules Unit and two members of the correspondents' group.

## Negro Press Attends White House Affair

*Journal & Chronicle*  
*Washington, D.C.*  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington bureau, Associated Negro Press; Louis Lautier, chief, National Newspaper Publishers Association; P. L. Prattis, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and Washington representative of Our World magazine, and Mrs. Prattis were among the 2,000 members of the press, radio and photographic association who attended the annual reception given by President and Mrs. Truman at the White House Tuesday evening. *Sat. 12-20-47*

The "ladies of the press" in their gay gowns of shiny satin, rich velvet and draping crepe, trimmed with ruffles, bustles and sparkling sequins, and the "press gentlemen" in their "tux" and "tails" were received in the blue room by the President and the First Lady. Afterwards they passed through the red room into the state dining room where punch was served.

### DANCE IN BALLROOM

After Mr. and Mrs. Truman had retired the guests milled into the ball room where they danced to the music of the marine band.

In addition to members of the newspaper fraternity, there were also present members of the President's cabinet.

Among distinguished guests who attended the reception were Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Lewis Schwellenbach, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. John Snyder, Attorney General and Mrs. Tom Clark and Postmaster General and Mrs. Jesse Donaldson.

## Newsman Feted At White House

*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington Bureau, Associated Negro Press; Louis Lautier, chief, National Newspaper Publishers Association; P. L. Prattis, of The Pittsburgh Courier and Washington representative of Our World magazine, and Mrs. Prattis were among the 2,000 members of the

press, radio and photographic association who attended the annual reception given by President and Mrs. Truman at the White House Tuesday evening.



# Woman Admitted to Senate Press Gallery

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Standing Committee of Correspondents voted Tuesday to admit Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan to the Senate and Congressional press galleries. Mrs. Dunnigan is a representative of the Associated Negro Press which services most Negro newspapers throughout the United States. *Sat. 8-28-47*  
Mrs. Dunnigan is the first Negro woman admitted to the Senate press gallery.

*Afro-American*



**ADMITTED TO GALLERY**—Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Associated Negro Press representative in Washington, who was admitted to the Congressional Press galleries this week, the first woman representative of weekly papers to win the honor. Louis Lautier of NNPA, admitted in March, was the first weekly paper representative to gain a seat, making two newspaper reporters who now have seats in the Congressional press galleries. *Sat. 8-28-47*

# State Department Accredits Mrs. Alice Dunnigan

*Atlanta Daily World*  
*8-30-47*  
**First Negro Woman Ever To Receive This Distinction**

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, has been made an accredited correspondent to the Department of State. Mrs. Dunnigan is the first Negro woman to be admitted to the Department of State Correspondent association. The only other Negro accredited correspondent is James Hicks of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association. *Sat. 8-30-47*

The first Negro ever to receive this distinction was ANP's former representative, Ernest Johnson, who is now in public relations in New York.

In March of this year, Mr. Hicks received his accredited correspondent card, and Mrs. Dunnigan received hers last Monday. This makes Mrs. Dunnigan the third Negro to become a member of the correspondents association, the second Negro who is now a member, and the first Negro woman member. *8-30-47 Sat.*

Only two months ago Mrs. Dunnigan was made a member of the Senate and House press galleries, being the first Negro woman to receive that recognition.



MRS. ALICE DUNNIGAN, Associated Negro Press correspondent, chalked up another step forward August 22, when she was admitted as a White House reporter. She was admitted to the Capital press gallery June 16 and to the state department August 18. She was the first Negro admitted to all three and the first Negro woman in any one of them.

# Admitted To Press Galleries



A single victory was won this year when three Negro newsmen were admitted to the congressional press galleries. First to be admitted was Louis R. Lautier, Atlanta Daily World correspondent and National Negro Publishers association bureau chief. He was backed by Griffing Bancroft, Chicago Sun correspondent and chairman of the senate press gallery's standing committee of correspondents, who opposed seating Lautier. Mrs. Alice Dunnigan, Associated Negro Press correspondent, was admitted later after Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (Rep. Ill.), chairman of the senate committee on rules and administration, overrode the white newsmen's objections. Percival L. Prattis, a correspondent for "Our World" magazine, has been admitted to the Periodical Press gallery of the senate. ANP correspondent Dunnigan is the first Negro woman to ever be seated in the capitol press galleries. (ANP) *8-28-47-528*



Birmingham, Ala., News  
February 14, 1947

## Negro Editor Recognized

Robert Durr, editor of The Birmingham Weekly Review, has been recognized for his work during the year passed and has been designated by the Wendell L. Willkie Journalism award committee for Negro journalism to receive honorable mention.

The awards will be presented by President Truman in Washington Feb. 28.

## Local Negroes Urged To Give To Jewish Relief Campaign

Birmingham Negroes today were being urged to put their wholehearted backing behind the current Jewish Relief drive.

The appeal came from Robert Durr, editor of The Birmingham Weekly Review. He urged that Negroes here volunteer their support to the United Jewish Appeal, whose goal is to raise \$170,000,000 for relief of suffering Jews in Europe. Quota for Birmingham is \$425,000.

"We Negro citizens who know what it is to suffer as those Jews suffer, know how their hearts must be overwhelmed with anxiety as trials and tribulations beset them on every side," wrote Durr. "We must count it a great privilege to dig down deep and contribute as liberally as possible to this great effort for the alleviation of the suffering of the great Jewish people of Europe."

"We know of many of the Jewish faith here in our own community who have contributed most generously to every worthwhile effort designed to improve conditions among our people," said the Negro editor. "In this respect Messrs. Louis and Isadore Pizitz, to my personal knowledge, have been outstanding contributors," he continued.

Durr urged members of his race to assist Mr. Isadore Pizitz, local appeal chairman, by taking contributions directly to the Pizitz store. "We have not been asked to assist those of the Jewish faith in raising their \$425,000," he declared. "This gives us a bountiful opportunity to voluntarily impress upon our people to help with their contributions."

Giving to this cause, Durr concluded, "will be like bread cast upon the waters, which will come back to mankind multiplied manifold. . . All men are our brothers, brothers everywhere, and when men suffer anywhere, men suffer everywhere."

"I am sure our ministers will organize some sort of appeal in

which the entire community will join."

## Speaking Out From The New South

By ROBERT DURR  
Power Behind Talmadge

ON THE evening that Drew Pearson spoke on the steps of the capital of Georgia in defiance of the Ku Klux Klan, I was the guest speaker at an interracial religious meeting held in the auditorium of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, right in the center of Atlanta.

While waiting for my audience to assemble, I engaged in conversation with some white men and women leaders of the group and I casually observed that I had been informed that morning that the Georgia Power Company and allied interests were backing old Gene Talmadge and his white supremacy campaign.

Believe it or not, a large group of whites and blacks came out to hear me that evening. Most of them apologized for what had happened a few days before—the election of Gene Talmadge.

One of the white women present said that her husband worked for the Georgia Power Company and that she had not heard anything from him which would substantiate the charge made against it and allied interests.

It is rumored that railroads and big business are backing Herman Talmadge, pretender to the governorship of Georgia. That same charge is being made throughout the South insofar as the promulgation of hate is concerned. For quite some time, I have been interested in finding out if these charges are true, mainly because they smell of the sort of thing which made Hitler a most destructive force.

In a recent election in Alabama, voters disapproved of the Boswell amendment which is designed to prevent colored people from voting in sufficient numbers to challenge white supremacy rule in all the large cities and counties, except Birmingham.

### "The Silk Stockings"

The "silk-stocking" folk of Birmingham—the third most important industrial city in the nation in time of war—voted overwhelmingly for the amendment. That was indeed an eye-open-

er. Who would have thought that the elite of Birmingham would support a measure introduced by a lawmaker from the infamous Black Belt section of Alabama, where in some counties there are three colored persons to every white person.

The Alabama News Magazine, so-called mouth piece of the reactionaries, in commenting on the election pointed out that for a long time there had existed a cleavage between the industrial and allied interests and the dominant white land-owning group of the black belt where in many counties there is said not to be a single colored voter.

It is very important that the power, steel, railroad and allied industrial groups of this nation get busy and get it out of the minds of those who think that some of these groups are fomenters of strife, racism, fascism and white supremacy tomfoolery.

American industry has contributed a great deal to our standard of living, but we cannot sit by and permit it to divide, conquer and enslave the American people or so infuriate them that in desperation they are driven to tear down the great and good American institutions which it has taken hundreds of years to build up.

### Doing Great Work

If subversive forces are out to rob industry of its shirt and then have it arrested for indecent exposure, a stop should be put to the destructive activities of these forces. There is such a thing as being destroyed by the thing one builds if one neglects to see that what one builds is possessed of a soul and a sense of social responsibility. Contrary to many southerners, I hold that the Walter Winchells, Drew Pearsons, Orson Wellses and others can render no greater service to the nation than by keeping the glaring light of pitiless publicity trained on the efforts of unenlightened racists and those who are out to make money by dividing and conquering the weak.

### People Grateful

When you read "Southern Exposure," "Color Blind" or Lilian Smith's writings you get a peek

at such power as is alleged to be behind the Talmadges and other unenlightened racists, opposition to fair employment legislation, proponents of segregation laws. The people of the deep South are deeply grateful to the magazines, newspapers, radio commentators and social scientists who have kept the pitiless light of publicity turned on the evils of the South as well as the rest of the nation. This has, in a measure, retarded the efforts of those who continue to fight the war between the states and to doom colored people to the status of a servant of the white man.



# ROSCOE SIMMONS WRITES FOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE

*The Plaindealer*  
Kansas City, Kansas Fri. 4-25-47

For the past two decades or more the name of Colonel Roscoe Conklin Simmons has been a household word among all classes of people throughout the nation and many other parts of the world. Several things account for this. He has for many years been the most popular orator before the American people, attracting huge crowds almost everywhere he has appeared to hear him tell a story in the typical Roscoe Simmons style. He has been a great influence for service to many people and in many ways.

For the past several months he has enjoyed an unusual distinction of having been invited by the publishers of the Chicago Tribune, advertised as the world's greatest daily, to write a column under the caption, "The Untold Story." The Tribune is published in Chicago and from the standpoint of circulation and otherwise does stand out as a publication of commanding influence and great power. Millions of people read it. Whoever, then, has the privilege to speak to the Tribune audience is honored. Fri. 4-25-47

In this column, Colonel Simmons writes about great deeds of many distinguished men of both races and the wonderful words they spoke, some of which have been kept in the classic silence of yesterday. "By all great deeds and words there is a story," says the writer, "the classic silence of yesterday, the unspoken poetry of often unspoken heroism." Col. Simmons has been commissioned by what many people call the greatest of all newspapers to discover these things and present them. Millions of people are reading what Mr. Simmons writes in this column and many fine comments have been received on account of the same.

## Michigan DOUBLE TALK

It comes as something of a shock to learn that the Washington newsmen who control the right of admission to the Congressional press galleries are still living in the 19th Century. Last week a five-man standing committee voted to deny the request of Louis Lautier of the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA for permission to use the facilities of the press that are provided in the Congress. They held that Mr. Lautier did not make adequate use of wire services, although it is admitted that many of the correspondents, including those for the Washington papers, did not make much use of the wires either. Griffing Bancroft of the Chicago Sun was the lone committee member to support our correspondent.

The old story of pulling a "tech" on a Negro to disqualify him is repeated again in this instance. It is not generally known that a similar set of circumstances surrounded the fight to get a Negro news-

man accredited as a White House Correspondent. At that time members of the Negro Publishers Association met with a committee of the White House Correspondents Association and vainly sought to persuade them to admit a Negro. Finally the NNPA went over their heads and appealed directly to President Roosevelt through Steve Early. Some members of the White House Correspondents group had said that a colored newsmen at the President's press conferences might cause "trouble." President Roosevelt scoffed at the idea and personally intervened to admit our correspondent to the White House conferences. *Detroit Michigan*

The Washington newsmen have not grown up and they are still trying to carry on the anti-Negro tradition. Coming at this time when the whole world is concerned about the freedom of the press, the action of the Capitol newshounds is indefensible. These same writers condemn countries, and rightly, where the press is not free and at the same time they place restrictions on the press as a matter of course. This is another instance of hypocrisy and double talk. *Sat. 3-13-47*

Freedom of access to information is the essence of a free press, and when this is denied to legitimate newsmen on the grounds of race, we have a situation which cannot be squared with our concept of democracy or freedom. We are grateful for the fact that not all the Washington newsmen have such strong prejudices and that there are men like the Sun's correspondent who will stand up for the right. We are going to fight to eliminate the color bars in this business of news gathering and we are not going to be cornered by double-talkers who say one thing and do another.

## Negro Journalist 9 Months Behind 'Iron Curtain'

*The St. Louis Argos*  
St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 6-27-47

BY HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES, June 23—(ANP)—John Pittman, outstanding young labor figure, journalist and lecturer, told a press conference what goes on behind "the iron curtain" Russia is

charged with having drawn across several countries of Europe. The press conference took place Monday in the Crystal room of downtown Hotel Clark.

Pittman has just returned from a nine month tour of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, France and England, under assignment by the Chicago Defender and the Peoples Daily World, to get first-hand facts in the region which all the world is wondering about with apprehensions of an early World War III.

A few of the highlights of

Pittman's study of the people, their politics and economic conditions follow:

The vaunted "American way of life" is being closely watched, with wonderment freely expressed as to how it can have a "Negro question." Labor is highly recognized abroad and gets full representation in government, he said. *Fri. 6-27-47*

Every instance of lynching, mob violence, restrictive covenant agitation, poll-tax enforcement, Ku Klux Klan activities, etc., gets bannerlined front page play in the daily and weekly papers in Europe.

Negro culture has penetrated behind the "iron curtain" in certain aspects, music by Duke Ellington being the most popular.

One of the most highly respected citizens in Warsaw is a Negro, born here in America, but operating a fine cafe and playing trumpet in his cafe orchestra. The rest of the outfit is Polish and other nationalities.

—Capital press galleries, the senate and congress, have admitted a Negro woman. She is Mrs. Alice Dunningan, the representative of the Associated Negro Press. *Wed. 7-9-47*

## Negro becomes accredited State Dept. correspondent

WASHINGTON—A Negro newsman on the staff of the National Negro Publishers' association has been accredited to the State Department as its first Negro correspondent and accepted as a member of the State Department Correspondents' association. *Sat. 3-13-47*

The Negro newsman is James L. Hicks, a former Army captain, tribute veteran of 34 months in the Pacific, who came to the NNPA staff the Dept.'s public relations division, record conferences.

The State Dept. Correspondents' association has a membership of

130 Washington correspondents, representing the major press services of the world who cover press conferences of the Secretary of

State. Admitted To Press Gallery

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World (SWS)





*Top Left Kansas City*  
**ACCREDITED.**—James L. Hicks, staff writer and assistant chief of the NNPA News Service in Washington, became the only Negro newsman officially accredited to the State department when he was accepted Wednesday, Feb. 20, as a member of the State department's correspondents' association. *Fri. 2-25-44*



*350*  
**ADMITTED TO GALLERY.**—Griffing Bancroft, Chicago Sun correspondent and chairman of the senate committee on rules and administration, overrode the white newsmen's objection. Percival L. Prattis, a correspondent for "Our World" magazine, has been admitted to the Perito-ANP correspondent Dunnigan is the first Negro woman to ever be seated in the capitol press galleries. *Sun. 2-27-44*



Knoxville, Tenn. Journal

August 31, 1947

PATTON'S OLD TIMER

# Negroes Published Two Papers in Tennessee After Civil War

By CHARLES V. PATTON  
Journal Staff Writer

Two historic newspapers, printed in Tennessee in the Nineteenth Century by W. B. Scott & Son, Negroes, recently came under the observation of executives of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The newspapers referred to were The Maryville Republican, printed October, 1876 and The Colored Tennessean, printed August 12, 1865, in Nashville.

Both papers were edited and published by W. B. Scott Sr. and his son, W. B. Scott Jr.

W. B. Scott Sr. was the maternal grandfather of Prof. Charles W. Cansler, retired educator and author of Knoxville.

The Colored Tennessean was the first newspaper published in Tennessee by a Negro. This newspaper was published before the race was legally free.

However, Scott, the harness-maker and editorial writer, had been a free man all of his life.

Scott and son later moved their newspaper plant from Nashville to Maryville and the newspaper, printed weekly, became the county's only newspaper. The paper was first published as The Maryville Republican. It later was published as The Maryville Democrat and Scott probably was the first Negro in this section to change his party affiliation.

The newspaper was generally referred to as "Scott's paper". It was at that time the only newspaper published in Blount County. It was a lively local newspaper and contained all of the news of the county and nearby territory. W. B. Scott Jr. was the printer and edited the paper largely by the assistance of his father, W. B. Scott Sr., who operated a sad-

dle and harness making establishment in Maryville. The newspaper was well-edited and the printing was as accurate as any found in textbooks.

It has been disclosed that W. B. Scott Sr., wrote the editorials on both newspapers. He was a forceful writer and used the best English.

There are many older residents in Blount County who recall that they were subscribers to "Scott's weekly paper."

The story behind the publication of the two historic papers became known after Charles W. Cansler, grandson of W. B. Scott Sr., wrote the manuscript and published his book entitled "Three Generations". Prof. Cansler's book is in the libraries at Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, Duke, Louisiana State and many other leading institutions over the United States.

It is interesting reading to review the Nashville "Colored Tennessean", which made its appearance 82 years ago and The Maryville Republican that was issued 71 years ago next month.

The pioneer editor evidently believed the success of every individual depended upon the interest taken in the work chosen for livelihood. He believed anything worth doing was worth doing right. Positions were open for those who strived to excel in any calling, business or profession.

Under the caption of "Timely Topics" Editor Scott had this editorial comment in The Maryville Republican, Oct. 7, 1876.

"It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or his calling. Yet, nothing is more common than to hear men constantly finding fault with their particular callings or businesses and describing themselves as unfortunate, because they are fastened to their jobs to gain livelihood.

"In this men fret and laboriously destroy all of their comfort in work, or they change their business and go on miserably shifting from one thing to another until

the grave or the poorhouse gives them a fast grip.

"A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is no profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing his business."

The two copies of Tennessee papers have been added to the microfilm series. The series and a copy of the book "Three Generations" by Prof. Cansler will be placed in Lincoln University School Journalism Library, in Jefferson City, Mo., also in many other universities and colleges.

An advertisement appearing in The Maryville Republican will be of interest to many in Knoxville and Maryville. However, the advertisement appeared Oct. 7, 1876. The announcement said Maryville College would open Sept. 5, 1876. Board, fuel, lights, washing was to cost from \$90 to \$150 per year. Both sexes were to be admitted. Rev. P. M. Bartlett, D.D., was president. He said: "The most complete chemical and philosophical apparatus ever brought into East Tennessee had arrived and additional equipment costly instruments had been ordered from European manufacturing centers. "During next year our students will witness the most brilliant series of experiments that have ever been performed in East Tennessee."



PATTON



# Dayton Daily Adds Negro to Staff

DAYTON, O. — (ANP) —  
George Lawrence, 22-year-old  
journalist, was named last week  
as the first Negro to work on the  
staff of a white newspaper in this  
town. *Sat 8-30-47*

Lawrence was hired as a full  
time reporter on the staff of the  
Journal Herald here. He had  
formerly served as managing edi-  
tor of the Daily Express, one of  
the nation's two daily Negro pap-  
ers.

The young journalist came here  
from New York City, where he  
served on the editorial staff of the  
People's Voice and the New York  
Times. The Dayton appointment  
was hailed by liberal forces  
throughout the state of Ohio. It  
came right after the announcement  
that William Brower, former Afro-  
American executive, was hired by  
the Toledo Blade.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, 22-year-  
old journalist, was named last week  
as the first Negro to work on the  
staff of a white newspaper in Day-  
ton, Ohio. *3-5-47*

Lawrence was hired as a full-time  
reporter on the staff of The Jour-  
nal-Herald. He had formerly served  
as managing editor of The Daily  
Express, one of the nation's two  
daily Negro papers. *8-31-47*



## Powell Still An Owner Of PV

NEW YORK (ANP) — The widespread belief in newspaper circles that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., had severed all connection with Harlem's "People's Voice" was spiked this week by a legal notice appearing in that newspaper's current edition, listing young Powell as one of the owners.

Other prominent names listed in the statement of ownership are: Charles Buchanan, manager of the famous Savoy ballroom and Dr. Max Yergan, *Columbia S.O.*

## Harlem Paper Held Aiding Negroes' Foes; Plays Role of 'Uncle Tom,' Critic Charges

*Times New York N.Y.*  
The People's Voice, a Harlem program of PV, and holds weekly published also as PV, at it to be the best way of running 210 West 125th Street, was accused the paper in the interest of the yesterday by The Daily Worker of Negro people."

playing the role of "Uncle Tom" Harrison S. Jackson of 200 West to the foes of the Negro people, 135th Street, lawyer for the Rev. and of following a policy that Adam Clayton Powell, declared would mean one thing—"that PV that so far as he had been in is cowering before the witchhunt-formed, Mr. Powell, who is also ers."

The charge was made in a signed second (Harlem) Congressional article in The Worker, official District, "is not active in running Communist party organ, by Dr. the paper." It was announced by Doxey A. Wilkerson, former editor Mr. Jackson a year ago that Mr. of PV. Dr. Wilkerson is now de-Powell had withdrawn from the scribed as a "member of the Na-paper "completely" after being in tional Committee of the Commu- active in its management for a nist party." *12-19-47*

Deploring the passing of the editorial policy that enabled PV to be known as a "genuine 'People's Paper,'" Dr. Wilkerson praised the three columnists who remain from his regime—Paul Robeson, Lena Horne and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He attacked the present policy as one that will "lead only to the betrayal of the basic interests of the Negro people and the alienation to its progressive white and Negro readers."

Dr. Wilkerson's successor is Denton J. Brooks Jr., formerly a writer and executive with The Chicago Defender. Mr. Brooks expressed "total ignorance of the reasons back of the Wilkerson story," but said that the controlling interest in PV "is still owned by Dr Max Yergan," previously considered the treasurer of the Powell-Buchanan Publishing Company owners of the paper.

The National Negro Congress, an organization in which both Dr. Wilkerson and Dr. Yergan were active until last summer, has been dissolved "officially," but the Council on African Affairs of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street continues, and Dr. Yergan is listed as its top executive. *12-19-47*

Mr. Brooks said that Dr. Yergan



# NEGRO JOURNALIST SPENDS NINE MONTHS BEHIND "IRON CURTAIN"

*35a*  
*The Black Dispatch*  
*Home City, Oklahoma*  
John Pittman Says Old World Wonders At American Lynchings

## KU KLUX KLAN GETS HEADLINES IN WARSAW *Sat - 7-5-47*

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — John Pittman, outstanding young labor figure, journalist and lecturer, told a press conference what goes on behind "the iron curtain" Russia is charged with having drawn across several countries of Europe. The press conference took place Monday in the Crystal room of downtown Hotel Clark.

Pittman has just returned from familiar jim-crow, brought there a nine month tour of Poland, by American officials. A luncheon was given by them and everyone of importance invited, but Pittman was studiously ignored. Said he: "I think a talk I made over the radio congratulating the people on the manner in which they had conducted their election did not set well with the Americans, with thoughts in their minds of disfranchised millions in our country. Correction of such evils is the best protection against the influence of communism, currently being flaunted as such a bugaboo."

A few of the highlights of Pittman's study of the people, their politics and economic conditions follows:

The vaunted "American way of life" is being closely watched, with wonderment freely expressed as to how it can have a "Negro question." Labor is highly recognized abroad and gets full representation in government, he said.

Every instance of lynching, mob violence, restrictive covenant agitation, poll-tax enforcement, Ku Klux Klan activities, etc., gets bannerlined front page play in daily and weekly papers in Europe. Negro culture has penetrated behind the "iron curtain" in certain aspects, music by Duke Ellington being the most popular.

One of the most highly respected citizens in Warsaw is a Negro, born here in America, but operating a fine cafe and playing trumpet in his cafe orchestra. The rest of the outfit is Polish and other nationalities. *Sat - 7-5-47*

All the countries visited by Pittman are desperately trying to make a comeback; contrary to American opinion they do not crave dictatorship, but cherish the right of free government in spite of lack of food, devastated cities, and broken homes.

In Rumania, Pittman met the old

in tents, and food is scarce, but they are bearing up under it all bravely, Pittman said.

Said Prime Minister Petrugroza at Warsaw, "My government has succeeded in restoring friendly relations between all nationalities living here." Said Mintchonaidsff, minister of public instruction in Bulgaria, "My government has removed restriction against Turks, Egyptians, Jews, Macedonians, Gypsies, and all groups considered inferior under Nazi domination. We operate through a dual policy to secure equal opportunities in labor, and bring about better understanding between various nationalities." *Sat - 7-5-47*

Pittman told how surprised he was at Chuge, Transylvania, when an interpreter brought in two of the day's papers. Across the tops in big black bannerlines they told of Paul Robeson's leading a delegation to the White House to protest against lynching.

In France, he found conditions improving, but still some traces of Nazi influence as regards differences in race. Warsaw will take a generation to rebuild, following its destruction by the Hitler blitz. Many of the population are living



Columbia, S. C. Record  
March 19, 1947

## Senate Press Gallery Open To Negroes

WASHINGTON, March 19—(AP)—The Senate press gallery is open for the first time to two Negro reporters—one of them by order of the Senate Rules Committee.

The rules group voted unanimously yesterday to permit Louis R. Lautier to use the gallery despite his 4 to 1 rejection by a standing committee of newspaper correspondents who normally enforce gallery regulations.

Percival L. Prattis, correspondent for Our World, a Negro magazine published in New York, was disclosed to have been fully accredited to House and Senate galleries last week by the periodical press gallery executive committee. The press galleries are divided into three main groups—daily newspapers, magazine and radio.

Lautier, writer for the Atlanta Daily World and 16 weeklies of the national Negro publishers association, was turned down by the newspapermen's committee as not coming within the rules "clearly limiting membership in the press galleries to correspondents whose chief attention is given to daily newspapers."

The newspapermen split on the point whether Lautier devoted his main efforts to the Atlanta paper or the 16 weeklies. After a brief hearing, the senatorial committee declared Lautier qualified under the present rules. This over-rode the newspapermen.

The latter declared in a statement they "regret that a charge of color discrimination has been raised. It is, of course, not true."

They suggested that the Rules Committee name a special group to draft an amendment to the regulations to permit a limited number of representatives of associations of weeklies to be admitted to the galleries.

The correspondents explained that their "compelling reason" for strict interpretation of the rules is the space problem. When the rules were adopted there were 200 gallery members and now there are 700, they said. The Senate press gallery seats only 93.



**CHAIRMAN—P. L. Prattis,** The Pittsburgh Courier's executive editor, was elected as chairman of the important group work division of the Federation of Social Agencies in Pittsburgh last week. Mr. Prattis will head a committee composed of distinguished citizens.



## Race Editor to Write Column for Daily Paper

*Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.*  
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — J. Robert Smith, nationally known newsman and editor of a San Bernardino weekly has been added to the staff of the San Bernardino Sun, local daily.

He will contribute a weekly column entitled the "Brighter Side," in which he will deal with the contribution and achievement of the Negro nationally and locally. 4-27-47

## First Negro Writes For Western Daily

*Chicago, Ill.*  
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — J. Robert Smith, editor of the Tri-County Bulletin, won the distinction this week of being the first Negro newspaperman to write on a daily newspaper west of Chicago.

Smith, who still edits his paper, will contribute a weekly column to the only San Bernardino daily on the contribution and achievement of the Negro, nationally and locally. 4-27-47

None of the dailies in California has a Negro writer, and Smith's breaking the ice may serve as an opening wedge for qualified Negro newsmen being considered in the daily field.

The Sun is one of the largest dailies in California, and its editor, James A. Guthrie, is well known for his liberal racial policy.

one of the first from a small number of Negro writers who were employed to reportorial positions on major newspaper dailies. At present he is a member of the staff of The New York Post.

The featured classes on the occasion of the Home Coming meeting are the classes of '24, '34, and '44.

## Ted Poston Famed Newsman, Coming To Speak at A. and I.

*Blaine, Nashville, Tenn.*  
Ted Poston, distinguished American journalist, will be presented

as guest alumni speaker on the occasion of the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association of A. and I. State College, Wednesday, November 26, in the college auditorium at 7:00 p. m. 11-14-47

Mr. Poston was graduated from A. and I. State College in 1928 with the bachelor of science degree. As an undergraduate he was active in campus publications and pursued courses in journalism. After graduation he became a reporter and city editor of several newspapers in New York City. He took advanced work in journalism at New York University, spent several months in Soviet Russia, returned to the United States and served as city editor of the Amsterdam News.

During World War II, he was in charge of news about Negroes in the Office of War Information. At the close of the War, he became



**Walter White**  
*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
**Writes On "Why**  
*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*  
**I Remain A Negro"**

NEW YORK—The feature article for the Saturday Review of Literature for October 11 is by Walter White, NAACP Secretary, entitled "Why I Remain A Negro." *1 hr. 16-17-47*

In the article Mr. White recalls with humor and bitter sarcasm and ridicule the many revelations of the attitudes of white people and their reactions in certain situations. The editors of SRL have hailed the piece as one of the most important they have published.

In his long career with the N. A. A. C. P. Walter White has used the advantage of his color in literally thousands of situations to gain ammunition for the fight for equality for the Negro. His most famous and dangerous services was in his early years with the NAACP when he personally investigated lynchings and race riots, posing as a white man. On one occasion, the Tulsa, Oklahoma, riot of 1921, he was deputized and assigned to a squad car to patrol the streets looking for "Negroes to kill." His SRL article touches also upon his intimate contact with Negro and white soldiers and officers in the last war in both Europe and Asia.

Nine condensed recordings of the article was made, for broadcasting purposes by Station WNEW, New York, and arrangements are being made to release duplicates of the recording for other radio stations.



WALTER WHITE

# NAACP Called

## Safe from Reds

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

"COUNTERATTACK," THE WEEKLY news letter to expose Communism, which is edited by several former members of the FBI, recently reported that the Communist high command has disbanded the National Negro Congress, charged with being a Communist front, and instructed the former Negro Congress members to "take over" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 11-21-47

These borers from within, according to "Counterattack," are to operate very discreetly for a time, "to refrain from pushing the party line too conspicuously" and "thus to quiet the suspicions of Walter White . . . and prevent him from acting against them before they get too strong for him to stop."

This machiavellian ten, twenty, thirty plot is astounding to some newspaper men, I have learned, chiefly because they found me far less worried than they were. "Do you mean that you aren't disturbed?" one reporter asked me incredulously.

The reasons for my lack of concern are three in number and very simple. The first is that despite considerable expenditure of money, time and very hard work the Communists in the National Negro Congress have failed completely to attract more than a child's handful of members. Despite his swiftly-growing disillusion about American democracy, the Negro has learned through grim necessity to look before he leaps politically. \* \* \*

HE IS BITTERLY cynical about the genuineness of the talk of most white Americans about "democracy" and "freedom." He watches with deep interest and a certain measure of hope the efforts in Russia to wipe out race prejudice.

But he isn't yet sure that the job has been done as completely in Russia as the Communists claim or that in his lifetime Russian methods or ideologies will work here.

And most of all, the Negro is aware of the fact that dur-

ing the Hitler-Stalin pact the Communists dumped the Negro overboard and, whenever the party line made it desirable to do so, have compromised on the Negro issue while the NAACP has never done so.

It is because of this that the National Negro Congress and organizations like it which have been accused of being Communist fronts have conspicuously failed to attract any appreciable number of Negroes. 12-21-47

MY SECOND reason for not being concerned about the NAACP's being "taken over" is because I firmly believe that an organization has the right to exist only as long as it justifies that existence by the quality and quantity of the results it produces.

As long as an organization keeps faith with its members and contributors by doing an honest job, just so long and no longer does it merit support.

The NAACP's half-million Negro and white members indicates a faith in it. The Negro Congress' failure to muster any mass support at all also indicates political sagacity on the part of the Negro and causes me to lose no sleep over any political group "taking over" the NAACP. \* \* \*

THE THIRD reason for my lack of concern is that the final decision on whether or not the world and America go Communist or Democratic or Fascist doesn't rest in the hands of any one organization or individual.

If the ruling powers of America—business, Congress, press, radio—don't stop Communism by stopping bigotry and inequal-

ity, there is little which an organization like the NAACP can do to stop the sweep of Communism, or, far more likely, the sweep of fascism.

Let those who worry most about Communism crushing democracy turn their energies toward cleaning house here at home and Communism or any other totalitarian ideology will be stopped dead in its tracks for all time to come.

Negroes on White Papers (Walter White)



White



## FREEDOM IN THE BALANCE

# Oligarchy in the South

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THIS COLUMN begins an association with The Detroit Free Press and other newspapers which it is hoped may be long lived and beneficial. *Detroit, Mich.*

The late Wendell Willkie and other students of the modern world are agreed that the paramount problem of the Twentieth Century is the question of color and race. *Sun. 10-13-46*

In it are involved tragically inadequate standards of living and denial of even the rudiments of democracy to hundreds of millions of brown, yellow and black people around the globe through the imperialism which has spread all over the earth during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

It is the spoils from this system which played so great a part in causing World Wars I and II and may cause World War III.



White

IT IS MY HOPE AND intention to write periodically of some of the implications of race and the impact of this question upon the lives of every human being on earth.

But this column will not be exclusively about the problems of race.

The editors have been generous enough to permit me to write on any subject in which you as readers would be interested and about which I may be able to write.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES have been subjected to a dictatorship for most of the past 300 years.

Men like Bilbo, Talmadge, Rankin and McKellar are products as well as spokesmen of this system. *Sun. 10-13-46*

Restriction of the franchise to 2, 3 or 4 per cent of the potential voters of their states makes it ridiculously easy for undesirable men to get themselves elected and re-elected to office over and over again.

Southerners like Bilbo and Talmadge have a right to express their opinions except when

they conflict with the law and with the democratic process. *10-13-46*

But it is about time that we recognize that much of our national and international policy is being decided on the lowest common denominator of democracy by men whose power over other men has been so long unchallenged that they are psychopathic in their determination to retain authority.

WHETHER THEY DO RETAIN IT or democracy invades even the darkest backwoods is a question the answer to which in the long run involves the preservation or the destruction of human freedom for all Americans.

## A LESSON FOR VOTERS

# The Enigma of Truman

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

I DID NOT know until later in the day that President Truman had just had his famous teletype conversation with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Paris in which the South Carolinian had reputedly laid down his ultimatum that either he or Henry Wallace had to go. *Sun. 10-20-46*

James Carey of the CIO, Boris Shiskin of the AFL, Frederick Reissig of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and two of us from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had told the President of the horror of many Americans at the current wave of mob violence sweeping the South.

Mr. Truman indicated he wanted me to remain after the others had left. He seemed dejected. "No President in history has ever had a more difficult job than mine," declared.

I intimated that Roosevelt had had a depression and a war to deal with which hardly seemed child's play.

"YES, BUT ROOSEVELT had support in Congress which I don't have. People come here to the White House to insist that I take a stand for this position or that. But they don't go back to the people to build up support for such positions."

"But Roosevelt created his own support—



White

Negro (On White Papers--Walter White)

and his opposition—by daring to experiment and to tackle problems head on," I dared to remind the President. "And Roosevelt had the greatest of all qualities of a leader in a crisis—to surround himself with men of superior ability even if they did not always agree with him."

"I've tried to get first rate men to serve the Government," he answered. "But they won't work for the salaries the Government pays."

It was embarrassing as well as startling to hear the head of the most powerful nation on earth—at the moment—talk with such simplicity and honesty. *10-20-46*

ONE COULD NOT FORGET THE reactionary Republicans and the savagely selfish Southern Democrats of the Tydings and George, as well as the Bilbo and Talmadge persuasion who were ganging up on this lonely man imprisoned on Pennsylvania Avenue.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
HAVE YOU EVER STOPPED TO THINK that you and I get exactly the kind of President and Congress and state legislature and tax collector we deserve—the kind we have intelligence enough to elect.

Lonely, bewildered Harry Truman is an ordinary citizen, just like you and me. No better and no worse. He is your President and mine and, unless we overthrow the Government we now have, every time you and I gibe at him, we hurt ourselves. And thereby lower the steadily lowering opinion of Americans all around the earth.

## CONGRESSIONAL ACTION MAY TELL.

# How Will Negroes Vote?

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SEVEN WRITERS during the past eight days have asked: "Is the Negro returning to the Republican Party?" *Sun. 10-27-46*

Alarmed and disgusted as they are with the increasing control of the Democratic Party by the reactionary Southern wing, there is however little enthusiasm among Negro voters for the GOP.

The political lynching by the Old Guard of Republicans like Charles LaFollette of Indiana, who waged an uncompromising fight for such measures as the FEPC, follows too close for comfort on the job done to LaFollette's fellow Indian, Wendell Willkie, in 1944. The reaction-



Here are the specific issues which, along with what Congress does about prices, wages and foreign policy, may turn the political balance of power in any reasonably close election in 17 states with 281 electoral votes. A greatly expanded civil rights act is being drafted. An anti-lynching bill, made necessary by the recent wave of mob violence, will be pushed. A greatly strengthened campaign to abolish the poll tax will be made. A similar fight will be made for the establishment of an FEPC. The Senate will be

HOW THE NEGRO VOTES in 1948 will be decided by the recent wave of mob violence, will be a very large measure upon five crucial issues with which the 80th Congress will be confronted. If Senate and House Republicans continue to play ball with the reactionary Southern Democrats, any hope by the Republican Party that it once again will have the support of the crucial Negro vote might as well be abandoned.

If, on the other hand, Republicans keep some of their promises to Negroes, the present Negro resentment against the Bilbo-Talmadge-Rankin-Byrnes domination of the Democratic Party may develop into a strong force.

ary Southern Democrats and equally reactionary Republicans have become inseparable bed-fellows in the Congress.

The overwhelming majority of Negroes prefer an out-and-out enemy like Bilbo or Talmadge to other politicians who make florid promises with no notion of keeping those pledges.

REPUBLICAN HOPES OF WINNING the House of Representatives hang largely on how the Negro vote goes in the pivotal districts. There is constant emphasis in these districts on the 1944 Republican platform pledge to support a Federal anti-discrimination law.

But Negroes know that 118 out of 183 Republican members of the House refused or failed to sign a discharge petition to bring the FEPC out of the House Rules Com-



White



# REPLY TO SENATOR MORSE

## Poll-Tax Vote Analyzed

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, for whom I have great personal respect as a distinguished jurist, legislator and friend, takes me to task for saying that there is no enthusiasm among Negro voters for returning to the Republican Party.

Enthusiasm for such a shift is lacking, I said, because the majority of the Republican senators are aligned with anti-Negro Southern Democrats on many of the economic, social and racial issues on which the Negro feels his security and that of other Americans are based.

*Sun. 11-3-46*

TO BORROW ONCE AGAIN Al Smith's famous phrase, "Let's look at the record." The vote on cloture on July 31, 1946, was 39 yeas and 33 nays. The failure to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority resulted in abandonment of the bill to end disfranchisement of this character of 7,000,000 Southern whites and 3,000,000 Southern Negroes.

But analysis of the 39 yeas is highly significant—22 Democrats, 16 Republicans and 1 Progressive. Six Republicans voted against cloture, while 16 others were absent or abstained from voting.

Had the 22 Republicans voted for cloture, the total would have been 61 yeas against 33 nays, which would have almost provided the necessary two-thirds majority.

*Detroit Mich. Sun 11-3-46*

THE ONUS WOULD THEREBY have been put totally and permanently upon the Democratic Party for defeat of the anti-poll tax bill. The Republicans would have been in the clear and would have had an unanswerable argument for use in the 1946 and 1948 campaigns.

## NEGRO ROLES DISTORTED

## Prejudice in the Movies

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

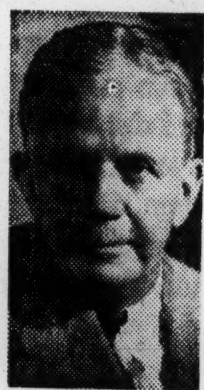
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

RECENTLY I TALKED with Richard de

Rochemont, brilliant producer of the "March of Time" films, of the influence of theater owners on the content and distribution of films. "About a year ago when we tried to say in a film called 'Americans All' that the United States was built by Americans of various origins, faiths and colors," he remarked, "seventeen hundred Southern picture houses refused to exhibit the film."

The experience of the "March of Time" reveals the increasingly potent control over what not only Southerners but all the people of the United States and of the world shall know and think about Negroes, and to a lesser extent, about the world in general.

Moving pictures reach the minds, eyes and ears of more human beings than any device man has yet contrived. Thus organized and implacable pressures, which work to keep out of moving pictures every presentation of the Negro as a normal human being, constitute an important means of perpetuating race hatred. Constant picturing of the Negro as a grinning buffoon or somewhat simple-minded menial fixes stereotypes which do infinite harm.



White

Three times during the last two years of his life the late Wendell Willkie and I went to Hollywood to discuss this with producers, performers, writers and directors. Mr. Willkie told them of the resentment he had found in many parts of the world against American films extolling imperialism and white supremacy, either explicitly or implicitly.

*Sun. 11-10-46*

HE URGED the film makers to realize the responsibility they faced in narrowing or broadening the dangerous antagonisms between the races, the haves, and the have-nots of the world, lest they build up concepts which might produce more Hitlers.

Elaborate and eloquent promises of reform were made by practically every producer in Hollywood. A few of the pledges were kept. But Willkie's tragic death dampened and almost extinguished the reforms he stimulated. A highly vocal and belligerent minority which insisted that there be no change in film treatment of the Negro soon re-established the goblin of box-office returns in the thinking of Hollywood producers and the New York banks which control the industry.

In picture after picture with but rare exceptions the Negro is portrayed as scared of ghosts, addicted to tap dancing, banjo plucking and the purloining of Massa's gin. Almost no movie-goer can today learn through

the film medium that there are Negro business men, housewives, educators, or just plain John Does. Thus a stereotype is not only being perpetuated but spread around the globe.

## EMBASSY PARTY REVEALING

## Communists Eye the Negro

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

BECAUSE American Communists have frequently attacked me for criticisms of their activities and of certain phases of Russian policy it was a surprise to receive an elaborately engraved invitation from Ambassador and Mme. Novikov to attend a reception at the embassy celebrating the twenty-ninth anniversary of the October Revolution. I went.

The event lived up to all the stories of the opulence of Russian parties.

Gold lame gowns, sables and minks, hats and dresses by the most expensive coutouriers were challenged in their glitter by the uniforms and decorations of Army and Navy officers of a score or more nations.



White

Although caviar was missing, it would be hard to think of any other item of party food or drink omitted from the several long and groaning boards. Ambassadors, society, military and writers forgot political ideologies and everything else in their concentration on the food.

I brought away with me, however, impressions unrelated to the abundance and richness of the food or the distinction of the guests.

One concerned the number of Negroes present. Even in the national capital, where the color line is almost as rigid as in Mississippi, the Russians dare to ignore prejudice.

*Sun. 11-17-46*

THE INVITING of Negro Americans may portend and probably does mean that the new Soviet policy so far as the United States is concerned is to concentrate on the wide gap between what the democracies say they mean when they talk about freedom and what they do in certain cases.

During recent months at least four Communist or fellow-traveling organizations have made vigorous efforts to enlist Negro support by capitalizing on the current wave of lynchings. To date most of these efforts have met with little success.

But the practicing by Russia of the abolition of color prejudice while "democracies" continue lynching and imperialism and segregation may have far greater effect on the darker peoples of the world than a lot of Americans now realize. When is the capitalist white world going to wake up? *Sun. 11-17-46.*



## PERIL TO UN SEEN

# Smuts' Threat Denounced

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

"I HOLD thee fast, Africa," exclaimed Julius Caesar in 47 B. C. and Jan Christian Smuts echoes his statement 1993 years later.

On Nov. 13 the premier of the Union of South Africa angrily and unequivocally told the United Nations Trusteeship Committee at Lake Success that if the Union's demand that it be permitted to "annex" the former German colony of Southwest Africa is denied, the Union will continue to administer it, United Nations or no United Nations.

It is important to world peace to understand the implications of this undisguised threat. Weak and evasive as are the trusteeship proposals adopted at San Francisco for the governance of so-called colonial and mandated areas, they do represent a very modest plan to raise the living standards of the inhabitants of such regions and to guide them towards eventual self-government and independence.

Proposals for regular inspection of these places were bitterly fought and defeated but regular reports of progress are required which at least will require the semblance of some improvement of the status of the native population.

If Southwest Africa with its vast mineral and agricultural resources were placed under a United Nations trusteeship arrangement, some likelihood of raising the standards of living and hope of the most cruelly exploited human beings on earth could be expected.

**BUT IF THE** Union of South Africa is permitted to annex Southwest Africa, its natives would thereby become "citizens" of the Union and the United Nations could do precisely nothing about their fate.

The treatment of natives and of immigrant groups like Indians in both the Union of South Africa and in Southwest Africa is infinitely worse than the very worst treatment given Negroes in the most backward sections of Mississippi or of Jews in Nazi Germany.

IF SMUTS' defiance succeeds, we may as well

Negro (On White Papers--Walter White)  
disband the United Nations and the Peace Conference and spend the money and time as speedily and feverishly as possible preparing for the outbreak of World War III.

To the great credit of the United States it announced through John Foster Dulles that this nation opposes the demand of the Union of South Africa.

Any surrender whatever to Smuts' demands regarding South Africa will mean destruction of almost the last fragments of hope for the natives of Africa and colored people all over the world.

## SENATE IS ON TRIAL

## Bilbo's Removal Is Demanded

BY WALTER WHITE  
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHEN THE 80th Congress convenes in January, the United States Senate itself will be on trial instead of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

When the Senate is faced with the motion to deny a seat to the Mississippi Senator, so far as the American public is concerned, Bilbo will already have been tried and convicted by his own acts and words.

He did this when he openly and unashamedly advocated mob violence against Negro voters prior to the Mississippi Democratic primary. He further condemned himself as unworthy to sit in the Senate when he admitted in a radio broadcast Aug. 9, 1946, that he is a "member of Ku Klux Klan No. 40 called Bilbo Klan No. 40, Poplarville, Miss."

He is charged with having accepted large sums of money from war contractors. He has fouled the air of the Senate by vicious attacks on Jews, Italians, Negroes and "dam-yankees" and every other American group or individual which has dared to disagree with his troglodyte concepts.

The Senate will be on trial because the United States Constitution not only gives the authority but imposes upon each house of the Congress the obligation to judge the qualifications of its own members and to "punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

THE SENATE, therefore stultifies itself

To do otherwise would say to America and the world that the Senate does not consider Bilbo's notorious acts to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States or of the rules of decent human behavior.

AMERICANS USED to hide the fact that members of their family had become afflicted with tuberculosis or venereal disease and refused to let even doctors know the circumstances lest shame or public disapproval descend upon the families.

But we today have passed beyond that particularly dangerous type of ignorance. If any member of the family is now ill, he seeks treatment.

It is imperative that the same enlightenment be applied to a national illness like Bilbo.

## Georgia's Arnall Hailed as Force in Future of U.S.

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHAT MANNER of man is actually Ellis Arnall of Georgia? How genuinely does the man Henry Noble McCracken declares to be the "only Democrat who can win in 1948" believe in the things for which he has fought—balancing of budgets, abolishing freight rate differentials between North and South, bettering educational facilities and penal institutions, lowering the voting age to 18 years and wiping out the poll tax?

Did he fight for such objectives because he cannily sensed a coming Southern revolt against the Talmadges and Bilbos, as some of his critics assert, or is he the kind of man who would sacrifice career for principle?

These were the questions uppermost in mind as the C-54 winged its way to New Orleans where I was scheduled to speak at the presentation of the annual Thomas Jefferson Award to the Georgia governor by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

He is well aware of the fact that he must not offend too much the backward local Democratic machines nor the Northern industrial interests which control the South's economy if he ever hopes to become President or Vice President or gain other high office.

But Arnall has courage. All kinds of pressure were brought to bear on him and on Governor-Elect Jim Folsom, of Alabama, who had been scheduled to make the presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award, to cancel the engagement, sponsored by an organization called "red" because it refused to segregate the races at its meetings.

At the last moment Mr. Folsom telegraphed his regrets. But Gov. Arnall appeared and made a down-to-earth speech on what the South needs to cure its maladies.

THE GEORGIA GOVERNOR blasted both the extreme left and the extreme right with equal vigor, voicing concern at the nu-

ern banks and manufacturers own and control most of the large industries located in the South.

But the blame for the present condition of the South does not lie as completely North of the Smith and Wesson line as Gov. Arnall's speech and his recently published book indicate.

GOVERNOR ARNALL is a growing man. He is destined to loom increasingly on not only the

of the growth of authoritarian philosophy in the South and in the country at large. Personally, I consider the danger of Fascism more immediate and serious in the United States than the danger of Communism.

"When you see phalanxes of storm troopers being organized and outfitted with uniforms, you will know that somebody is somewhere, is financing hate publications on a par with those of

Southern but the national scene as well. His is a new type of leadership not yet completely developed to cope with national and international problems but, barring misfortune or mistake, developing rapidly to that end.



# WHITE CHARGES RACE PREJUDICE

## Free Press, Detroit, Mich. GOP 'Cynicism' Rapped

BY WALTER WHITE  
Secretary National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People

THE MOST disturbing phase of the now famous Meader report on Germany is the coldblooded cynicism of the Republicans in utilizing racial and religious prejudices to achieve partisan and personal political advantages. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

George Meader became chief counsel of the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program through the influence of Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan. *12-15-46*

Meader is reputed to be ambitious to become a congressman through the support of American Firsters and of the dismaying array of organizations which feed on the prejudices, fears and hatreds of Michigan industrial workers, many of them from the South.

Meader spent a grand total of three weeks in France and Germany. In a manner reminiscent of the jokes about American writers becoming expert enough to write definitive tomes on England or Russia after a few days visit, Meader proceeded in a 63-page confidential report to state and solve a host of major problems. *12-15-46*

Exhibit III of Meader's report consists of seven single-spaced pages itemizing the major-generals, colonels, AMG officials and diplomats with whom he talked on his breathtakingly swift tour.

AS CAREFUL scrutiny as possible has been made of the list of 96 Americans, Germans and Bavarians with whom Meader talked. Not one Negro is named.

Yet Meader licks his investigatorial chops in repeating virtually every item of the world-wide anti-Negro propaganda which some of us who visited various theaters of war encountered wherever we went.

Negro troops are diseased, undisciplined, etc., etc., Meader reports, without any visible effort to ascertain the truth of the charges or to learn whether they apply to all Negro soldiers or to a minority of them only, as Col. Francis Miller, who was the source of Meader's information, later stated.

*Sum. 12-15-46*  
A PROMINENT Republican Senator re-

cently declared at a diner party in Washington that the program of his party for the next two years will be to "investigate, investigate, investigate—but not legislate." Is the handling of the Meader report a sample of this dangerous philosophy?

Whatever the answer to this question, and grievous as are the undoubted shortcomings of the War Department and the conduct of some of our troops in Germany, it is shocking beyond measure that prominent members of a responsible political party should display such political ineptitude and, even more, be willing to indulge in smearing minorities to gain political advantage for the party and publicity for any of its members. The unsavory mess will not be forgotten.

## WHITE CHARGES HYPOCRISY

## Meader Report *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.* 'Leak' Derided

BY WALTER WHITE  
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SENATOR Joseph H. Ball, of Minnesota, writes me as follows regarding the release of the Meader Report on Germany by the four Republican members of the Senate Committee to investigate war expenditures:

"Apparently you did not get the report of our statement giving our reasons for releasing it, and I enclose that statement. The fact is that all of the portions of the report which you find most unsatisfactory have been deliberately sent out to the press, which gave a completely distorted picture of the total. *Sum. 12-22-46* 9 issue of Liberty Magazine. The writer was Owen Brewster, Republican senator from Maine."

"That was why we felt it necessary to release the entire report, because it is my conviction that the preliminary criticisms of the Administration so overshadowed the more sensational material in importance."

THE STATEMENT alleges twice that the report was made public because "leaks of confidential committee material have appeared in the press" and "distorted versions of the testimony of executive hearings and of the contents of the confidential report have been published."

It is charged that the Democrats alone were responsible for the leaks. Let's look at the record.

The meat of Meader's report was included in an article in the Nov.

MAGAZINES OF nationwide circulation go to press at least three weeks in advance of their appearance on newsstands. Authors usually must have final manuscripts in the hands of the editor six weeks before publication.

Thus Senator Brewster utilized confidential material of the Senate Committee of uncorroborated charges even before Meader left Washington on Oct. 10 to make his preliminary investigation.

Thus it is arrant hypocrisy for the four minority members of the committee to attempt to excuse their release of the uncorroborated charges of Meader by saying that it had leaked to the press.

*Free Press*  
IT IS TO BE hoped that a bipartisan, biracial, nonpolitical and irreproachable committee will be appointed soon to find out and report to the nation just what is going on in Germany.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Such an investigation should include thorough probing of the vicious charges which have been made by Meader against two of the most helpless groups in the world today—Jewish refugees who have gone through the hell of Nazism, and American Negro soldiers at the mercy of Army segregation and discrimination.

Mr. Meader and his informants appear able to see nothing good about any Negro soldier—only the worst.

*12-22-46*  
HE SEEMS to reserve all his Anglo-Saxon sympathy for the women of America's late enemy and to have none left for soldiers who fought to preserve a United States in which a man like Meader can run for Congress.

He seems unconcerned with America's responsibility for whatever derelictions of which Negro troops may be guilty—such as that most of them were born and raised in Bilboland where social hygiene facilities and instructions are scarce for whites and virtually nonexistent for Negroes.

Instead Meader is willing, even eager, to smear Negroes and to spread unverified tales which can only play directly into the hands of the Ku Klux Klan.

## South Standing *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.* at Crossroad in *Sum. 12-29-46* a Changing Era

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

EUGENE TALMADGE'S death, which has been greeted with the greatest restraint of sorrow since the alleged passing of Hitler, highlights what may be the passing of an era in the South.

Time and illness are reputed to have laid heavy hands upon Bilbo, McKellar and others who have made a highly profitable enterprise of hate.

What manner of leadership is arising to take their places? Here are some simple and contradictory episodes illustrative of the two poles of thought which give the South again a choice of direction al-

and we want them to know us. We want to know young Negroes. Colored skins or religious beliefs. Our age because they have different

Such an investigation should include thorough probing of the vicious charges which have been made by Meader against two of the most helpless groups in the world today—Jewish refugees who have gone through the hell of Nazism, and American Negro soldiers at the mercy of Army segregation and discrimination.

Mr. Meader and his informants appear able to see nothing good about any Negro soldier—only the worst.

As the man hastily applied his brakes, the woman with him jumped from the car to face a simply-faced white youth screaming obscene imprecations at a young Negro boy waiting for a street car.





## HOW TO FIGHT IT?

## The 'Communist Menace'

Free Press, Detroit, Mich. 1-5-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

"COMMUNIST INFILTRATION in the United States: Its Nature and How to Combat It," just published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is an expensively, beautifully printed two-color job.

It is persuasively written. Much of it is reasonably stated and accurate.

Its objectivity in stating the facts regarding Communist methods and the extent of success of its activities will be convincing to many Americans. But, unfortunately, it fails in two major respects.

It succumbs to the very faults of loose thinking which it levels against Communists. And it totally fails to offer any program, other than exposure and publicity on Communist activities, to solve the failures and weaknesses of democracy and capitalism.



White

"In our own land we have movements of organized private power, intolerance and hatred," the pamphlet asserts.

"The Ku Klux Klan, the persecution of racial, religious and national minorities, and even outright anti-democratic movements have had at least limited sway at different times in parts of the United States. Our democracy is great, but it is not perfect."

THESE SENTENCES raise the reader's hopes that the Chamber of Commerce, in recognizing the existence of such evils, would recommend a program of attack upon them.

But having picked up the gauntlet, the Chamber does nothing with it other than to remark with classic understatement later on that "others may have felt discrimination because they were members of minority groups."

As one who passionately believes in democracy and who hates every form of totalitarianism, whether it be of the left or of the right, this commentator would like to suggest a much more effective pamphlet on the Communist "menace."

The first section would be a temperate statement of the case for capitalism and democracy. Both have a case to sell not only to America, but the world.

Failures and weaknesses of the system would be honestly faced, admitted, and pro-

posals for their correction presented.

1-5-47

COMMUNISM CAN threaten and eventually overwhelm private enterprise only if capitalism itself fails to make good on its promise to provide a better way of life and greater security in an increasingly insecure world.

Millions of men and women all over the world today turn their faces toward Moscow only because they have lost faith in Washington, London and Berlin.

May it be vigorously suggested that the Chamber withdraw its pamphlet and add to it the important part which has not yet been written—the section telling what it and its conferees plan to do to correct the faults of the democratic process and thereby demonstrate that democracy is a superior method and philosophy of government to Communism or any other totalitarianism.

JOB IS UNFINISHED

## The Bilbo 'Compromise'

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

A SWEDISH woman journalist, newly arrived in America, bewilderedly stumbled out of the Senate press gallery on the opening day of the 80th Congress.

Asked what she planned to write about the Bilbo controversy, she replied, "Nothing. They would never believe it back home."

Equally unbelieving were a Chinese and a Filipino student with whom I talked. "Is this the way in which the richest and most powerful nation on earth conducts its business?" the Chinese asked.

But they were no more puzzled than a lot of Americans who witnessed the brawl. Swart, crinkly-haired Allen Ellender, of Louisiana, was shouting his agreement with Bilbo's "white supremacy" views.

"Ah know the kind of fair



Negro (On White Paper—Walter White)

trial you plan to give Senator White Bilbo—slit his throat from ear to ear!" he screamed.

A little later Ellender, his arms flaying like a windmill in a hurricane, roared, "Today you crucify Bilbo. Tomorrow it may be my distinguished colleague, Senator Overton. Then it may be me!"

AT THIS POINT a new and most encouraging thing happened. The gallery burst into applause and laughter.

Since the beginning of the National Government of the South, or at least many of its representatives in the Congress, has ridden roughshod over the rest of the country. Few have had the temerity to challenge them over the issues, first of slavery, and since the Civil War, of the Negro question.

Accustomed to exercise of the powers of life and death over voteless Negroes and whites, they have ruled in feudalistic fashion. But a day of reckoning has inevitably, though belatedly, come.

THE COLDBLOODED arrogance and immorality of Bilbo has made the situation so unbearable that the fading bourbons are now on the receiving end of attacks. And they plainly showed they do not like it.

Republican Robert A. Taft and Democrat Glen H. Taylor both turned in superb jobs of unrelenting determination to cleanse the air of the Senate. The Senate itself showed, up to the compromise which temporarily ended the filibuster, a determination to yield no longer to men of Bilbo's type.

It is most unfortunate that the "compromise" of tabling the Mississippi Senator's application to be sworn in and permitting Bilbo and his staff to go on the payroll left the basic issues wholly unsettled.

THE JOB IS NOT finished. Important as it is to uphold the dignity and honor of the Senate by barring from it men who make no bones of their corrupt acts, the issue will not be resolved by voting Bilbo out and then calling it a day.

The virtually unanimous public condemnation of Bilbo by Southerners as well as Americans in other parts of the country gives the Senate not only the opportunity but imposes upon it the obligation to end for all time the disgrace of filibusters by amending the Senate rules to limit debate by a majority instead of by a two-thirds vote.

JUSTICE VS. MERCY

## Case of Willie Francis

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE should have been in the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 13. Had he been there he most surely would have ruefully remembered his famous line, "The quality of mercy is not strained."

For on that day five justices of the court—Mr. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Hugo Black, Robert H. Jackson, Stanley F. Reed and Felix Frankfurter—hued bitterly close to the line of "justice"

White knowing from the day of his birth only the contumely to which a black skin condemns its possessor in the deep South, Willie Francis sat in death row many long days and longer nights.

Newspaper dispatches originating in Louisiana talk of 17-year-old Willie Francis as a man. When they sat him down in the electric chair on May 3, his tiny, emaciated, boyish form was almost swallowed up by the man-sized chair.

NO ONE KNOWS what happened to the electric current.

Whatever did happen, Willie Francis did not die. Some newspaper correspondents have played upon the word "tickled" as the sensation experienced by the friendless black boy as he looked over Jordan.





But Willie Francis told it better than any other human being of our time has described the sensation of dying but not quite achieving death. *Detroit Mich*  
 "You feel like you got a mouthful of cold peanut butter and you see little blue and pink speckles in front of your eyes . . . the kind that shines in a rooster's tail" is Willie Francis' movingly poetic description.

*Chicago*  
 AND NOW five men wrapped snugly in the silken robes of the high court and seated in the marble aloofness of the building in Washington dedicated to equity and human kindness as well as "the strict letter of the law" have said that Willie Francis must sit again in the Louisiana electric chair—and again, and again, until the death sentence of the court has been fulfilled.

Gentlemen, you have done your duty. Cold justice has been upheld. Only if there be pity in the heart of the Governor of Louisiana can Willie Francis' second—or maybe third or fourth—long walk of the last mile be stayed.

We hope, gentlemen of the majority of the United States Supreme Court, that you will not jump also in pain in your warm, comfortable beds in Washington the night Willie Francis again jams his feet against the floor when the switch is thrown.

Swing low, sweet chariot.  
**IF TALMADGE WINS—**

# The 'Comedy in Georgia

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich*  
 BY WALTER WHITE  
 Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE BRAZENNESS of the opera bouffe now being enacted in Georgia over the governorship as reflected in the claims of the Herman Talmadge faction, can be no more clearly exposed than by simple transition of one of the facts.

It was widely rumored in Georgia as early as last summer that Eugene Talmadge was suffering from an incurable disease which was virtually certain to end his life before he could take office.

*Sun. 1-26-47*  
 It would have been, of course, politically fatal (and morally right) if Talmadge or his family had admitted this. Instead a quiet campaign was conducted to induce friends of Talmadge to write in the name of Herman Talmadge. Six hundred and seventy-

five of them did so, while 691,881 Georgians voted for four other candidates. Now Herman Talmadge and his followers demand that his "constitutional rights" be upheld.

The transition of facts referred to above is a simple one. Suppose any one of Georgia's 1,084,927 Negroes had conducted a write-in campaign on his behalf and 676 Georgia voters had written in that Negro's name.

CAN YOU imagine Herman Talmadge, backed by his wool-hat followers, being equally diligent in demanding that the Constitution be upheld? Yet Talmadge demands, on the strength of his 675 write-in votes, that he serve as governor of Georgia's 3,123,723 citizens.

During the course of his filibuster to seat Bilbo at the opening of the 80th Congress, Senator Allen Ellender, of Louisiana, bitterly asked why such an issue should "have become so important all over the world."

*Sun. 1-26-47*  
 Ellender then proceeded to tell about his world trip last August (at government expense) and asserted: "In newspapers in the Philippines, China, Egypt, Greece and other countries I saw countless articles and a large number of pictures of Senator Bilbo addressing crowds in Mississippi. Why should that be? Why should so much interest be created in this man's election?"

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich*  
 SENATOR ELLENDER and any other American who honestly wants to know the answer and is genuinely concerned about one of the reasons for the rapidly shrinking prestige of the United States in other parts of the world, can find his answer in the shameless attempt of Herman Talmadge, backed by the Ku Klux Klan, the Columbians and the organized as well as unorganized forces of hate, greed and ignorance in Georgia to blackjack Talmadge's way into the gubernatorial chair.

Many Americans who live north of the Smith and Wesson line still naively believe that what happens in Mississippi and Georgia does not really concern Americans who live in other sections of the country.

But what is taking place today in Georgia in a process as anti-democratic as any coup d'etat in the Balkans, holds up all of America to shame and ridicule throughout the world and not solely the states in which these episodes are taking place.

VERY LITTLE has been said in the press about the effect of the imbroglio on the Negroes of Georgia. Theirs is a role of grim, watchful waiting.

If Talmadge wins, bloodshed, white and



White

Negro, is inevitable. Constitutional government in Georgia will have been struck what may be a mortal blow.

If Herman Talmadge gets away with telling the courts that he and his gang are above the law, the example will inevitably be followed by other would-be fuhrers.

## UNIVERSAL GOAL

# UAW Provides Lesson for U.S.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich*  
*Sun. 2-2-47*  
 BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

IT WOULD have been highly interesting for the many Americans, who believe organized labor a sinister force in our nation, to have attended the recent three-day training course of UAW (CIO) educational directors at Cleveland.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich*  
 Five hundred were expected and prepared for. Nearly one thousand showed up as did 178 visitors from other unions, city, state and Federal government agencies and other organizations concerned with labor-management relations.

One group which was missing expect management to go profit- and which could have benefitted less.

most from the workshops and training courses was management.

Had they done so, it is conceivable that after such an experience they would bargain with their employees the next time less determined to pin back the latter's ears.

They would do so because of a new realization that the union members seek the same goal which they seek—security from the dread prospect of poverty and fear.

Every seat in the famous old Hollenden Hotel's ballroom was filled and late-comers stood three and four deep around the walls at each of the general sessions.

*Sun. 2-2-47*  
 SHOULDERS MADE thick and muscular by toll hunched forward as Chester Bowles talked straight economics with no concession to whatever deficiency of college training some of his auditors may have suffered.

Economics to these men and women, however, was no cold and abstract science wrapped up in two-dollar words. It was as concrete as the trucks and motor cars their own hands turn out with fantastic efficiency.

They emphatically did not want industry destroyed nor did they



Walter White

*Sun. 2-2-47*  
 THEY CHEERED as lustily Bowles' assertion that "there has to be enough profit to expand plants and provide better machinery" as they did red-headed and dynamic Walter Reuther's declaration that increased wages, lower prices and increased profits are all simultaneously attainable.

Whatever your own opinion may be of labor unions, there is much each of us can and must learn from powerful groups like the UAW and from men like Reuther. They have made mistakes in the past and will make others in the future.

But if the efforts of those who today want to crush unions and vest all power in the hands of employers succeed, that success will mean the crushing of free enterprise and freedom for all of us.

The sanest of all courses would be to support honest and wise union leadership and get employers at the same time to match the unions' efforts towards more enlightened use of the industrial civilization we have built. Only in that way will industrial peace ever be achieved.



## WHITE ASKS ACTION

## The Anti-Filibuster Move

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AN AROUSED SENATE—stirred to action after a quarter of a century of legislative brawls called filibusters—is at long last on the verge of doing something about the matter.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

Six senators—four of them Republican and two Democratic, one from the South, have introduced four resolutions to limit debate by a majority instead of the present two-thirds vote.

*Sun. 2-9-47*

There are eminently sound reasons why an avalanche of public support should insist that the best of the resolutions be voted into legislation immediately.

The vast amount of publicity on filibusters has educated and disgusted Americans during recent years, especially the short-lived one by Ellender of Louisiana, Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Eastland of Mississippi to chisel Bilbo into a Senate seat at the beginning of the 80th Congress.



White

Have you ever figured out what filibusters have cost the United States in dollars and cents in the last decade? The actual cost of running the Senate in salaries and printing of the Congressional Record is today a minimum of \$22,000 a day now that the Congress has voted itself a 50 per cent raise in pay.

THE DAILY COST was \$15,000 until this year and that did not include the heating, lighting and other operational costs of the Senate for which \$339,500 was appropriated in 1946. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

No less than 72 full days of undenied filibustering (and a good many more days when pious denials of filibustering were made but when time-consuming talk flowed on and on) have taken place in the Senate in the last decade. *Sun. 2-9-47*

At the daily rate of \$15,000 this means that \$1,094,000 of the tax-payers' money has gone down the drain of the Bilbo-Ellender tonsils.

BUT THE SACRIFICE of money to the obstructionist tactics of the pro-silver, pro-

lynching, pro-poll tax and anti-F.E.P.C. minority of the Senate is but an insignificant part of the price we have paid.

During the heartbreaking days of 1944 when Hitler and Hirohito swept almost unchallenged across Europe and the Pacific, the censors of the United States Navy were so convinced that the obscene spectacles in the Senate were making us as a nation look ridiculous and hypocritical that no news of filibusters was permitted to go out of the United States.

If such news mocked our war aims then, how much more do filibusters mock our protestations of belief in the democratic way of life during these even more perilous days of peace?

## ON POLISH ELECTION

## White Says U.S. Has Glass House

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN tartly told the new Polish ambassador, Josef Winiewicz, that "it is a cause of deep concern to me and the American people that the Polish provisional government has failed to fulfill that pledge (of a free democratic election)" it is to be hoped that the Chief Executive at least had the grace to blush.

One would be hard put to find another period in history when the news of un-democracy in the American political scene was more odious or less timely for an American President to talk about some other nation denying a free ballot to its citizens. *Sun. 2-16-47.*

Mr. Truman must have felt like a man in a glass house taking a bath under Klieg lights.

As the President, with considerable justification, expressed his opinion of the way the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin agreement

at Yalta of "universal suffrage and secret ballot" had been shamelessly forgotten, a United States senator, notorious as an unscrupulous grabber of patronage, was viciously pursuing his vendetta against a brilliant and devoted public servant because he had refused to permit the TVA to be looted by politicians.

In another state a plethora of governors had created "a mixup so fantastic that it made the historic gyrations of the Balkans sound sedately sober in contrast," arising out of an attempted political coup d'etat identical in

many ways with Hitler's Munich beer hall putsch.

White

TONI HOWARD, a Newsweek correspondent, described in that magazine the election which gave Mr. Truman "deep concern." In a "dirty pink-brick school house . . . a line of tables (stood) along one wall.

"Behind the tables sat the election commissioners . . . checking names in enormous registration books . . . supervising the dropping of ballots into a large steel ballot box. . . . According to the Polish electoral law, people vote not for candidates but for entire party lists.

*Sun. 2-16-47*  
"No. 3 was the leftist government block; No. 4 was Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant Party list. No. 5 was for the local Catholic Party. . . . The only ballots I saw were No. 3s."

As I read this I could not help but compare Miss Howard's account with the story told me by the handsome, 68-year-old dean of the chapel of a Negro college in Mississippi of his attempt to vote in the recent election.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

WITH ALL ITS alleged murder, ballot-stealing and chicanery, the Polish election seemed almost a model of propriety when contrasted with what happened here.

In Poland there were at least five ballots—in Mississippi only one, that of Bilbo and his fellow "Democrats." In Poland even Mikolajczyk's followers were at least permitted to enter the polling booths.

In Mississippi, when the gentle and distinguished Negro educator approached the country store where the voting was taking place, his path was blocked by three husky, brutish deputy sheriffs with drawn revolvers who told the minister that they would shoot him like a dog if he dared put his foot on the steps.

Probably some good was done by the President in letting Poland, Russia and the world know that we know that the recent Polish election was rigged.

But the man from Missouri must have felt a little silly in voicing "deep concern" over what is happening in Poland even as the stench of the performances of the senile McKellar, the bumptious Talmadge and the ineffable Bilbo fouled the White House air.

## 'ANOTHER DARK CHAPTER'

## Haiti Fights for U.S. Loan

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE REPUBLIC of Haiti has loomed large in American history in the last 32 years and, by reason of our shabby treatment of that small Caribbean country, has loomed even larger in Latin America as a symbol of "Yanqui" imperialism and American race



but in reality "revolution, to establish a puppet government to prevent French or German influence in the island. *Free Press* Exposure of the action of

To understand the unhappy history of our relations with Haiti, it is necessary to sketch briefly what has happened. In 1915 the United States Marines landed in Haiti, presumably to put down a

prejudice. *Sun. 2-23-47.* An even darker chapter in the history of our relations with Haiti is now being written in Washington by the State Department and the Export-Import Bank.



the American Marines and banks in Haiti led to nationwide protest, the issue becoming one of the most hotly debated of the 1920 presidential election campaign. *White*  
*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*

Later the Marines were withdrawn but the American financial control continued through a series of private and Government loans and continues to this day.

**DURING THE** recent war the United States found itself in grave danger because of its shortsightedness in not creating a stockpile of rubber. Five million dollars had been loaned in 1941 by the United States Government to Haiti through the Haitian-American Society for the Development of Agriculture to develop agricultural products.

The society was hurriedly transformed into a war emergency project in 1942 to develop rubber from a wild Haitian vine, *Cryptostegia*.

American "experts" were sent to Haiti and had complete charge of the experiments which failed through no fault of the Haitians since they had nothing to do with them. But Haiti will have to pay back the \$5,000,000 because it guaranteed the loan.

**EVEN THAT** does not tell all of the story. Quite ruthlessly the Americans sent to Haiti expropriated 100,000 acres of the best Haitian soil which was owned and tilled by some 300,000 peasants. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 2-23-47*

These land owners were ousted from their land and paid the munificent sum of \$2 an acre as compensation. Their mango trees were cut down and their homes were ruthlessly destroyed.

A delegation of Haitians, headed by the scholarly and distinguished Dr. Jean Price-Mars, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been in Washington for many fruitless weeks exploring the possibilities of a loan from the Export-Import Bank with which to reduce the interest rates and aid in agricultural development and irrigate two fertile valleys which could greatly increase the economic status of Haiti if they could be made to bear more fruitful crops.

**BUT THE HAITIAN** delegation has met rebuffs on every side. The State Department has passed the buck to the Export-Import Bank. The Export-Import Bank is reputed to have declared that it cannot make the loan because it is not lending any money to foreign countries. This is in the face of loans that have been made to virtually every country on earth.

It is rumored that an Argentina delega-

tion has suggested that Haiti take her problems to Peron if the United States fails. The American Government and many American newspapers are gravely disturbed by the growth of Communism and Fascism in South America.

One of the surest ways to stepping up that growth is to kick helpless Haiti again and thereby give the anti-American propagandists additional ammunition to make the United States even more unpopular there.

## A CURRENT DILEMMA

# U.S. Liberals Urged to Unite for Action

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 3-2-47*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**AS ONE OF** a very few persons who were invited to attend, both the Conference of Progressive Voters in Chicago last October and the meeting in Washington in January out of which the Americans for Democratic Action developed, there are certain observations I would like to make which, it is hoped, may contribute at least a little to understanding the dilemma in which liberal voters find themselves today.

The first comment takes the form of the question as to what has happened to the dynamics of democracy, to borrow one of the two-dollar words of the socio-economists, which caused its followers to know their objectives and make them willing to fight for those goals?

Fascists, Communists, the extreme right wing of big business and their spokesmen in Congress seem to know what they want and how to go about getting it with a single-minded devotion and total lack of doubt that their methods will succeed.

In contrast, "liberals" today seem rudderless, hopelessly divided and bereft of the driving zeal and energy which other movements possess. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 3-2-47*



White

**BEWILDERMENT** was visible at both Chicago and Washington. At each meeting were men and women of unquestioned integrity, ability and patriotism.

But what to do to obliterate the spectre of Communism and even more to work out a working program of genuine liberalism in which the great majority of Americans believe—decent jobs, housing, security, peace—seems for the moment to stymie both groups.

There is no discernible difference in objectives. But there is one obstacle to a unified liberal movement—Communism.

**LET IT BE** freely admitted that certain forces in the United States are eager to re-establish control over the American people in the hands of a few and have cynically whipped up a concept of the power and influence of Communists which is ridiculous.

But let it also be said that the vociferousness, and the indefatigability and the success with which Communists have infiltrated into many labor, church, racial and other liberal groups has given some foundation to the charges against Communists.

However, the fact seems incapable that a true liberal movement in America must consolidate its forces and crystalize its ideals so that these same qualities of indefatigability and unswerving devotion to its cause may be developed.

It is in this way, and in this way only, that the many currents of liberalism, now flowing helter and skelter may swell into a mighty torrent, surmounting all obstacles toward our democratic destiny.

# Young Texans Sing New Southern Tune

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 3-9-47*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**SO MANY OF** these columns which deal with the sub-Potomac regions of the United States have been of so critical a nature that some headline writers have almost automatically formed the habit of reaching for the word "assail" in writing heads for the column.

But here is a story out of Corpus Christi, Tex., which demonstrates that substantial and thoughtful Texans are moving further and further away from the political and racial theories of men like "Pappy" O'Daniels.

The Corpus Christi Caller-Times of Feb. 11 reports a special session of the Board of Directors of the Corpus Christi Junior Chamber of Commerce which unanimously



White

voted to initiate immediately a statewide campaign to get the Texas Legislature to outlaw the poll tax.

Bob Archer, president of the Junior Chamber, announced that the Corpus Christi group would get in contact with the 115 other junior chambers

of commerce in Texas to enlist their aid in the campaign. This action of the Corpus Christi body followed a secret poll which indicated that sentiment in its membership was better than 4 to 1 against the poll tax.

**THE RESOLUTION** faced soberly and intelligently the harmful situation which had developed as a result of the requirement that citizens pay for the right to vote.

Each of the arguments which has been raised by the proponents of a poll tax was tersely and unequivocally answered.

Equally significant was the fact that there was no reference to race. Instead, the poll tax was opposed because it harms not only Negroes and poor whites, but all Texans.

It is to be hoped that the senior Chamber of Commerce may learn from its younger namesake.



## NO SEGREGATION

# Seattle Housing Plan

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
**Is Hailed as Model**

Sun. 3-16-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY, in its sixth Annual Report, has given the clearest and most courageous answer yet given to the question of race in public housing.

The successful pattern established there provides a model which, if followed by other housing authorities, could do more than almost any other step to ease tensions and the mounting racial and religious frictions which threaten America.

Before the war Seattle was chiefly known as a gateway through which the Northwest poured its abundant wealth of raw materials, of lumber, fish, dairy products, furs, minerals and agriculture.

The opening of the Boeing bomber plants, the expansion of ship building and other war industries, caused Seattle's population to increase with sudden and enormous rapidity.

Into the city poured men and women of every race, creed and color to work in its war plants. No American city faced a more acute housing problem.

The Seattle Housing Authority tackled this problem realistically. It determined from the outset that housing would be unsegregated and that available units were to be given to the applicant irrespective of race or creed on the basis of his need and of his value to the war effort.

THERE WERE, of course, those who feared the results of such a policy, particularly since many of the in-migrants were Southern whites.

"An alert management frankly discussed its non-segregation policy with any resident who expressed an interest, or wanted a question answered," the Seattle Housing Authority report states.

"Any sign of friction was quickly dispelled by this forthright policy. Problems were openly met, and tenants were quick to realize

that all persons housed by the Seattle Housing Authority were equally essential in the important business of producing war goods. Management candidly expected each resident to behave with reasonable consideration for his neighbor, and residents responded intelligently to that expectation."

AS A RESULT, what might have been an explosive situation was quickly changed into a community pattern which was accepted by everyone, including Southern whites who but recently had come from states like Mississippi.

It is hoped that Congress, in considering the Wagner-Taft-Ellender Housing Bill, will pay attention to the successful Seattle experiment and will not let itself be influenced by the prophets of hate and defeatism who claim that integrated racial housing cannot be achieved.

## GARGANTUAN FEAT

# White Sees Nation Taking Road to Ruin

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 3-23-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THERE IS ONE question on the issue of financial and military aid to Greece and Turkey which no one has raised and to which we are entitled to have an answer.

Why did not England submit the issue to the UN when she knew she could no longer hold on in Greece? She is presumably committed to collective action as is inherent in the UN.

If that be true, what unilateral issue to the

Negro (On White Papers--Walter White)

United States instead of to the United Nations? England—and the rest of the world for that matter—knew long before it was announced that the resources of Great Britain would not permit her to remain in Greece very long. Why did she wait until three weeks before moving out of Greece to make this announcement?

It is obvious that possible armed intervention in Greece and Turkey is only the beginning of a course which may tax every morsel of America's resources of manpower, and materials.

IF WE CHECK or eliminate Russian influence in Greece and Turkey, which is most doubtful, we will have gained only a foothold. To make success in those countries lasting, it is as certain as anything can be in this uncertain world of ours, that we shall have to follow up in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Finland.

Then, in the most unlikely event that the United States singlehandedly can accomplish so gargantuan a feat, we shall have to follow through in Asia, South America and Africa.

BUT DESPITE the enormity of the obligation Truman has asked the Congress to authorize, and its grave consequences which include the possibility and perhaps the certainty of war with Russia, one can quarrel chiefly with the method.

Something had to be done to preserve the right of the people of the world to choose their own forms of government free of the terrible strain of hunger and desolation caused by the late war. But proposals that the United States go it alone in trying to stop Communism can only result in exhaustion of the fabulous resources we possess.

It would have been far wiser to have tossed the problem first into the laps of the Big Four now meeting Moscow, then the United Nations, despite the near certainty of failure in each case.

At the very least, the United States would have thereby demonstrated its faith in collective action by the United Nations and would have enlisted the support of other countries instead of going



White

it alone.

and South America which demonstrates that there are decent and unprejudiced whites in the United States as well as bigots.

Americans, attracted by the incredible natural beauty and magnificent climate (many fled here from the icy weather and fantastic prices of Florida during the past season), are purchasing land in St. Thomas and in nearby pastures. St. Croix on which to build homes.



White

Gov. Hastie brings to the administration of the islands superlative gifts which already begin to produce results. He sees the problems of this strategic area in their entirety and not in myopic segmentation.

GOV. HASTIE'S appointment has proved a bonanza to waning American prestige in Latin America where the chief news of Negro-white relations emanating from the United States in the past has been of race riots and the color line doctrine as expounded by Bilbo.

A new facet has been presented to the people of the Caribbean

# Virgin Islands Offer Study in Contrast

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 3-30-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—An experiment in human and racial relations is going on in these islands which conceivably may have an influence tremendously greater than the size or economic importance of these tiny spots in the Atlantic and Caribbean would normally warrant.

A succession of governors, naval and civil, have been sent here since the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 for \$25,000,000 to keep them out of Germany's hands. (Do you care to speculate on what might have happened to the United States between 1939 and 1944 had Hitler had a base of military operations here?)

Some of the governors have been prejudiced. None of them, in either autocratic or lazy. A few of them variety of training, resourceful and experienced and free of race

What an example the United States could set for the rest of the world if the pattern the Virgin Islands today is setting could spread.

and talk together on the terrace of the beautiful Bluebeard Castle Hotel, and wondered where else have been duplicated.

I watched a group of four sailors from a visiting warship—two of them white and two Negro—enjoying a quiet drink



# White Cites Perils in Communist Ban

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.  
Sun. 4-6-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AS ONE WHO BOASTS of top lineage in denunciation in the Daily Worker as a "tool of the capitalists" and "ally of the lyncher bosses," particularly during the Scottsboro and other Negro cases which the Communists sought to capture, I would like to make a few observations on the current drive to outlaw the Communist Party.

Every honest American who retains any concern over the Bill of Rights would have far greater faith in the current hysteria if the chief sponsors of legislation to hang, draw and quarter the so-called "subversives" had ever manifested the slightest interest in fighting the equally if not more dangerous subversives of the right.

ineffective any and every enemy of democracy whether he be of the left or of the right. We must at all costs avoid burning down our house to rid it of rats.

And we must make that house more secure and attractive to prove to our own people and the world that ours is the best form of government.

## ON 'THE CHEQUER BOARD'

# White Backs Briton on Race Relations

Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.  
Sun. 4-13-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Some of the American critics of Nevil Shute's "The Chequer Board" have unwittingly revealed more of themselves than of literary analysis of the novel. One of them contemptuously dismisses as utterly incredible the successful marriage of an American Negro soldier and a white English girl.

Charles Lee, in reviewing the book for the New York Times, characterizes a Negro soldier's "court-martial on a trumped-up charge of attempted rape" as "artificially devised to enlist the sympathies of the British."

Others have in varying ways voiced disbelief that many of the people of Great Britain prefer associating with the more friendly and better mannered Negro soldiers instead of the sizable number of American white troops.

But the facts support Mr. Shute. There is not an episode in the story which has not happened over and over again in real life so far as Negro-white relations are concerned.

THE UNITED STATES Army made it possible for me to travel courage or honesty to tackle, you as a war correspondent several



White

will get a ringside view of the

wartime behavior of some of our troops which will help you to understand one of the reasons for the rapidly growing hatred of Americans by other peoples.

You will understand better the deep significance behind the answer the British farmer gave to a returned soldier who had asked how the local people got along with the American soldiers.

"They were fine—considerate, helping us with our crops, being nice to our women folk—we loved them until they brought along those white Yanks who spoiled everything," was the reply.

# Anti-Filibuster Plan Useless, White Says

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.  
Sun. 4-20-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THERE IS NOT the least reason to marvel at the enthusiasm with which Senate filibusterers have accepted the report of the Rules Committee on the proposed resolutions against this notorious evil.

The compromise resolution as reported by the Committee to the Senate on April 3 will do no more to shut off filibusters than would a resolution against the tsetse fly passed by the city council of Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Senate Rules Committee's contempt for the intelligence of the American people must be even greater than some of its previous acts would indicate if it believes that this shameful compromise can slip by unnoticed and unrebuked.

Six senators, four of them Republican and two Democrats, introduced resolutions in the 80th Congress to amend the Senate rules to limit debate after it had become evident that a filibuster was in progress.

All of the resolutions provided that a simple majority vote instead of the present two-thirds vote could impose cloture.

THE RULES Committee, after dawdling many weeks, suddenly came to life when Senator McKellar threatened the "damnedest fight" and filibuster ever seen on the Senate floor to prevent confirmation of David Lilienthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

But the committee jettisoned every one of the proposals which would really have stopped filibustering and contented itself

with merely recommending that unlimited talk on "amending the Journal" and on receiving the credentials of Senators-elect be hereafter barred.

Under the present rules of the Senate, debate on such matters can be shut off only by unanimous consent.

THE COMMITTEE proposals are wholly illusory so far as stopping men like Bilbo, Ellender, Connally or Overton from talking to death any Senate bill or resolution they do not like.

Any Senator who chooses to do so can still talk twice for as long as he chooses and his vocal chords hold out on any bill or resolution, and twice on any amendment to any bill or resolution.

The significance of this can be seen in the arrogant assertion by one of the opponents of the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill last year that he and his fellow-filibusterers had prepared 103 amendments to the bill on each of which he and his co-conspirators would each speak twice.



White

Imagine, if you possibly can, any man in American history who is less qualified by his own public or private record to pose as a defender of democratic procedure than Rep. John Rankin, of Mississippi. Or Rep. Eugene Cox, of Georgia.



But entirely aside from the dubious character of many of those who today demand rope

and faggot for dissenters, there is grave peril in the proposal that power be vested in a single man to determine what organization is and what is not "subversive."

THE PRESENT attorney-general, Tom Clark, of Texas, has made a good record in defense of civil liberties, despite being handicapped severely by the present inadequate laws.

But what might happen if an arch conservative attorney general occupied that post? He might declare quite honestly because of his own views or through pressure upon him from reactionaries that a church group was subversive because it had advocated price control or participation in a world government.

Or a radical attorney general might label a conservative business group as subversive for advocacy of free enterprise.

Sanity is imperative during these critical days. We must not punish and make totally



## SPENDING AT RECORD HIGH

# Negro Market Data

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 4-27-47*  
**Offers New Picture**

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**PARTLY BECAUSE** it is often true and partly because the average American so seldom is permitted by newspapers and other media of mass information to see the other side of the picture, the Negro has been generally regarded as an impoverished and submerged tenth of the nation's population which advertisers and the general public could safely ignore.

But recently that notion has been examined by a few of the more alert manufacturers and market analysts. The results of their studies are startling even after the more exuberant claims are wisely scaled down.

Although the Negro is still the last hired and first fired as a general rule, and kept in the unskilled or semi-skilled brackets with lower pay, 14,000,000 colored Americans now spend annually in excess of \$10,000,000,000. This is nearly one-fifth of the total national income of the United States in 1935, and larger than our present market in Canada.



White

When there is added the very sizable additional purchasing by Negro housekeepers, butlers, maids, chefs, purchasing agents and other employees for their employers, there is little wonder that this market is being increasingly eyed with interest. Some analysis estimate these combined markets total around \$12,000,000,000.

*Sun. 4-27-47*  
 IN MAY, 1946, one of my associates prepared a composite analysis of studies of the Negro market which had been made up to that time. Tide, the news magazine of advertising and marketing, in its March 7 issue, featured in its leading article even more recent data on the Negro as a consumer.

The Negro thus presented is startlingly different from the patched-pants, starved, improvident creature which many Americans believe him to be.

Through the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the manpower shortage during the war, his own efforts and those of some trade unions and liberal employers, the Negro during recent years has materially improved his economic

**HE WASTED** little of his earnings on silk skirts and broken-down automobiles as he and other Americans did during flush days of World War I.

Instead, he bought many millions dollars of War Bonds, purchased homes whenever and wherever restrictive covenants and other discriminatory practices did not keep him from doing so, sent his children to school and college, took care of his teeth and health generally and bought consumer goods which his war wages made possible.

Like his white fellow-Americans he moved away from rural to urban industrial areas where war plants were located, attracted by the same higher wages.

**HAVING SHAKEN** the dust of Dixie from their shoes, few of them ever wanted to see the South of Bilbo and Talmadge again unless stark necessity forced them to do so. They sought immediately upon arrival to find permanent homes and to sink their roots permanently into the new soil of somewhat greater freedom.

Should there come either recession or war, there will also come fluctuations in the size of the Negro consumer market. But the gains which war and the FEPC along with the growing education of the Negro created cannot and will not be entirely wiped out.

A new Negro is emerging to replace the shuffling, poverty-stricken stereotype of minstrel days. He is still the victim of the color line.

But despite his enemies and detractors, he forges ahead to a position where a sizable part of the economic future of America is inextricably interwoven with his ability to earn and buy.

## ADMISSION TO U.S. URGED

# White Presents Case for Displaced Persons

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 5-4-47*  
**BY WALTER WHITE**

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**THE MOST GALLANT** and practical gesture which a generous America could make as a contribution to United Nations' solution of the Palestine question would be passage by Congress of the Stratton Bill. This measure provided for no change whatever in our national immigration laws.

It confines itself merely to re-establishing unused and lapsed immigration quotas of the last 16 years now totaling over two million, to permit entry into the United States of 100,000 displaced persons a year for the next four years.

Admission of this number would do only a little toward relieving the unparalleled human misery

of homeless, starving, hopeless men, women and children now facing almost inevitable death in destroyed Europe. One hundred thousand carefully screened immigrants will have little effect on our housing and employment problems and these new Americans can, like others who have preceded them, make magnificent contributions to our country.



White

The most valuable and immediate benefit to civilization and the humanities of passage of the Stratton Bill would be, however, chiefly psychological.

**IT WOULD** enable our spokesmen in the UN to say—or better, NOT to say since it would be unnecessary—"The United States asks every nation capable of doing so to do as we have done.

"We have opened our hearts and harbors to give helpless human beings a chance to breathe free air, to lift their heads as men and to do their part in building a brave, new world."

If we do this the moral obligation to do likewise will hang heavy over the spokesmen of Russia, South America and other lands who to date have rendered little but lip service to the ideals and practices of brotherhood.

*Sun. 5-4-47*  
**WE WOULD** thereby vacuum out of our national honor a little

which Bartley Crum has recently revealed in "Behind the Silken Curtain" and Richard Crossman in "Palestine Mission."

If your heart can stand truth, won't you read these two accounts of how our Government, and even more that of Great Britain, have shamelessly double-crossed Jews in Palestine and thereby weakened the faith not only of that horribly persecuted minority but that of many others as well?

Only very active support by warm-hearted Americans who are too intelligent to succumb to race prejudice will give the Stratton Bill a chance of passage. The sledding will be tough at best.

## FROM 'FINIAN'S RAINBOW'

# New Stage Pattern for Negroes Seen

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
*Sun. 5-11-47*  
**BY WALTER WHITE**

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**"FINIAN'S RAINBOW"** marks an important milestone in the theater in handling political, sectional and racial questions.

The public has already demonstrated its approval as well as the fact that theatergoers are far more mature than the majority of producers seem to believe. If you doubt this, just try and buy a ticket for any date before June from anybody except a speculator.

For "Finian's Rainbow" blends superbly not only the staple ingredients of good music, colorful costumes and sets, and magnificent dancing but adds as sparkling and devastatingly ironic commentary on contemporary racial idio-

of the pot of gold and the leprechauns, do achieve at least temporary mastery over their destinies.

when the truth is engagingly and intelligently presented.

This spectator was delighted by the felicitous and successful manner with which the "Rainbow" ushered in what is roughly a fifth stage in the presentation of the Negro on the American stage.

**IN RECENT** times the Negro has been pictured as the helpless and hopeless victim of a fate so malign as to offer no chance whatever of escape.

"Finian's Rainbow" sets what is to be hoped will be a newer pattern. Instead of bowing low before the forces of bigotry as being eternally and irrevocably the master of mankind, they are instead skillfully kidded and ripped stark naked of their pretensions.

Instead of being portrayed as hopeless and predestined victims of fate, mired forever in a racial and caste quagmire, the Negroes of "Finian's Rainbow" by their own efforts as well as the magic

even Southerners in the audience guffawed at the poetic justice thus meted out. Seldom have I seen such complete amity and approval in a departing theater audience.

Once again Americans had proved under the test of imaginative courage that the artificial stumbling blocks which not only bigots but timorous do-gooders erect crumble and disappear

White, he ought to have his head examined. In Hollywood a year or so ago, Yip Harburg and I talked well into the morning, over the possible public reaction to the service of having Rawkins turned black by legerdemain. There need have been no such fears.

THE NIGHT I saw the show.





## SHATTERED DREAMS

# Guam's Faith in U.S. Broken, White Says

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

Sun. 5-18-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AN EXCELLENT LETTER about Guam written by John Collier, that extraordinary head of the Indian Bureau who blends an almost saintly idealism with hard practicality, brought back a variety of memories of a month or more I spent in that tiny Pacific island in late 1944.

The tide of island-hopping war had just moved on to Leyte. The Third Marines were furiously training for Iwo Jima in which so many of their number were doomed to die. The invasion of Luzon via MacArthur's unexpected thrust from Lingayen Bay lay ahead.

Although the screaming devastation of the Navy's sixteen-inch shells had been stilled, the war was still much with Guam, as kamikaze raids on the three huge B-29 airfields under construction frequently attested.

Collier's letter of what is happening to the Guamanians since the war ended makes everyone who learned to know the people there a little ill. During the Japanese occupation of Guam, its people were subjected to as intensive a propaganda campaign to turn them against white Americans as could be imagined.



White

TWO REASONS made the Guamanians immune to such siren appeals. Most potent had been the cruelty of the Japanese which negated most of their promises. Almost as effective had been the behavior of a few of the Navy personnel prior to the war who had treated the people of the islands as equals and human beings.

Above all else the islanders looked forward to a day when, as a reward for their loyalty, they would know peace and security again.

Sun. 5-18-47

HOW HAS their faith been rewarded? Let Collier tell the answer. Not one war damage claim over \$5,000 has yet been certified to Congress although Congress passed a law in 1945 authorizing such payment through a Navy Claims Commission.

Free Press  
Virtually every claim for loss

of life of personal injury has been incredibly cut by the Navy Lands and Claims Commission, apparently on the theory that life under a brown skin is less valuable than under a white one.

Detroit, Mich.

GUAMANIAN UNDER Navy rule are paid less than one-fourth the wages paid to imported labor.

On top of all this, Guamanians after July 1 will have to buy food, clothing and everything else they need at "stateside" prices plus the heavy cost of transportation from the States.

Thus do we repay loyalty and faith. I am glad that there is little likelihood that I shall be going back to Guam any time soon. I would not wish to see today the bewilderment of the gentle and loyal men and women who faced cruelty and death because they believed in a dream which today is broken.

## EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

# Sweatt Case Points Minority Question

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

Sun. 5-25-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHEN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY scheduled an educational conference on its campus which was opened formally by the beloved dean emeritus of Princeton, Dr. Christian Gauss, it is doubtful that the university knew how marvelous its timing would be.

On the very day that Dean Gauss spoke, the case of Hemon Marion Sweatt vs. the University of Texas, to secure for himself and other qualified Negro citizens education in tax-supported schools and thereby challenge the entire system and philosophy of segregation, was brought to trial.

Dean Gauss bluntly told the conference of representatives of colleges, secondary schools and government educational agencies that there could be no democracy in school or nation where racial segregation is practiced.

Not even Rankin nor Dean Gauss' fellow-Jerseyites would dare label the Dean as a "Communist." But the latter told the conference that in the matter of treatment of racial minorities as well as in its philosophy of education, Russia is far ahead of the United States.

The importance of the Sweatt case can hardly be overestimated although another important legal case—that of the trial of 31 lynchings in South Carolina—understandably was given greater prominence by press and radio.

THE SWEATT case, in its challenge to the practice of racial segregation in tax-supported institutions, hits at the very basis of the minority question in the United States.

It may conceivably turn out

to be more far reaching in its effect than the South Carolina lynching trials. Fortunately, only a few Negroes are physically lynched annually, the number having been decreased because of the decline in popularity of that crime.

But nearly nine million Southern Negroes are lynched intellectually every day by the dual system of education and living in the South.



White

ADMirABLE improvement has been made during the past decade in lessening the differential between the per capita expenditure for the education of whites and Negroes, chiefly because of legal actions and the education of public opinion growing out of those cases.

But the difference between the expenditure for the education of whites and Negroes in the South is still in the neighborhood of \$23,000 annually, according to the United States Office of Education.

Even if by some miracle that differential were wiped out, the South would still be far behind the rest of the country. Mississippi, for example, spends \$11.96 annually for the education of each Negro child as contrasted with \$71.65 for whites, a differential of 499 per cent.

## AT LEAST SUSPENSION

# White Offers Case for Ousting of South

Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

Sun. 5-25-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

IS THE UNRECONSTRUCTED element of the South trying for a new secession? Such an attitude is indicated toward the rest of the nation by the Greenville jury and defense counsel in the state where Fort Sumter was fired upon to start the Civil War.

The distinguished Southern sociologist, Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, in a recent book commented sadly on the growing antagonism between North and South.

Dr. Odum is an able observer but he completely fails to understand that a rising wind of anti-Southern sentiment caused by

would be simple self-preservation.

Whether the expulsion be permanent or only until the South demonstrates that it has achieved ability to obey the laws and Constitution of the Nation is debatable.

But there is little authentic ground for debate that drastic action is imperative to save the American people and government from the horrible contagion which has sickened the South unto moral and administrative death.

long endure if part of it obeys its laws while another part flouts them with impunity.

Expulsion of the South from the Union will work hardship on decent Southerners, both white and Negro, who are many in number and whose numerical strength is growing.

But the South Carolina jury which acquitted the 28 confessed lynchings, the freedom being enjoyed by the Walton County (Georgia) lynchings of four Negroes, and many identical cases, even have demonstrated to the rest of the Nation that the forces of decency in the South are powerless against the mob.

TO EXPEL that part of the Nation which avidly and even greedily enjoys the benefits of American citizenship while it contemptuously refuses to rise above a need for morality lower than that of the jungle, would not be vengeance. It

Perhaps the time has come to consider such a possibility, even if only to strengthen decent Southerners in their fight for law observance by posing a possible penalty to the unreconstructed South if the latter proceeds in its present course.

SHEER self-preservation of the Union is a factor which must now be considered. No sane man needs to be convinced that no nation can



White

of the 28 self-confessed Greenville lynchings has brought a torrent of letters to newspapers, urging that the South be expelled or suspended from the Union until it is the Constitution.



## CASE OF REP. TABER

America Falls Short  
on 'Selling' Itself

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AMERICA BOASTS of having developed the technique of advertising far beyond any other nation. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on dinning into our ears endless cacophonies about "bee-e-e-e oh-h-h," seductively inviting listeners to "meet Muriel—tonight."

But this same nation which is so advertising-skilled and publicity-conscious may be denied the right to sell its most valuable product—democracy—because a small-town mind doesn't like the broadcasts of the State Department's "Voice of America."

No reflection whatever is meant against small towns per se in labelling the brain of Congressman John Taber as such. Mental provincialism can be found in big cities as well as villages.

But the frog whose size is proportionate to that of the puddle he occupies too often fails to readjust his perspective when fortune shifts him to a larger pool. He continues to think in terms of the good old hole. Taber has repeatedly manifested his narrowness of mind but that was relatively unnoticed until last November's Republican landslide catapulted him into his present position of immense power as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Now Taber is fighting tooth and nail to keep the United States from publicizing the American way of life and answering the anti-American propaganda of other nations.

WHAT ARE the peoples of Russia, the Balkans, England, France and Asia hearing today about America? It is of strikes, bombings, destruction or waste of land, political blundering and corruption, witch hunts against labor.

Seldom if ever are they told that there are millions of Americans who are neither war-mongers nor lynchers nor fascists.

How do they hear details of the higher standard of living in the United States than anywhere else in the world but only about the mistakes, real and im-



White

AND WHY should they? Their job like that of any manufacturer is to sell their own products, not those of their competitors.

That is why the Russians in every town they captured during the late war erected immediately huge posters of Stalin everywhere, plastered billboards and houses with slogans and propaganda.

The British maintain at great expense in the United States and elsewhere a Ministry of Information to tell the world about Britain. So does every other nation in the world—except, if Taber has his way, the publicity-expert U. S.

Negro (On White Papers--Walter White)  
WHITE RAPS OMISSIONNegro Artists Fail  
to Appear in Film

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, my friend, Boris Morros, producer of "Carnegie Hall," wrote me, "I definitely am after not only Duke Ellington but Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson for their appearance in 'Carnegie Hall.'"

"As you know, I am very friendly with Paul so I am not going to negotiate through any agent, but directly with him. However, with Marian I suppose I will have to negotiate through Hurok with whom I am also friendly. So I do not think I will have any trouble in concluding the deal."

And what happened? Boris and William LeBaron recently released through United Artists with a ballyhoo usually associated with the introduction of a new perfume or motor car the film about the world's most famous concert hall.

It is an auditorium in which human as well as musical history has been made. In the 20s an immaculate, slender black tenor, Roland Hayes, began an era of concerts which were immediately sold out as soon as announcement was made of Mr. Hayes' Carnegie Hall dates. It is a hall in which today one can purchase admittance to hear what Toscanini has said is the voice of a century, Marian Anderson's, only if he buys tickets long in advance.



White

Sun. 6-15-47

IT IS THE hall in which that greatest of American swing artists, Duke Ellington, gave one of the first if not the first "jazz" concert and thereby helped to lift that art form from the levee to the level of serious and respectful consideration by the music pundits.

In brief, few if any scenarios in the history of motion pictures offered a more natural or less controversial background to picture a minimum of race prejudice than "Carnegie Hall." Not even the octogenarian, antideluvian one-man censor board of Memphis, could possibly have objected to the inclusion of great Negro artists in

"Carnegie Hall" does present many great artists—Lily Pons, Ezio Pinza, Leopold Stokowski, Jascha Helfetz, Walter Damrosch, Bruno Walter, the New York Philharmonic. But Negro artists are conspicuously absent.

And so Boris Morros and United Artists coolly and arbitrarily, so far as this film is concerned, wipe off the record for millions of moviegoers around the earth generations of contribution to the culture of the United States and of the world, the golden notes and creative artistic genius of Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Maynor, the Clef Club, Duke Ellington, Lionel Hampton, Jules Bledsoe and many others.

Southern Conference  
'Red' Label Assailed

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE ACTION OF THE House Un-American Activities Committee in labeling the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as "perhaps the most deviously camouflaged Communist-front organization" is as ominous as it is fantastic.

Timing the attack to break up if possible the Henry Wallace meeting at Washington's Watergate and to prevent effective answer to the smear, the House Committee is itself guilty of a deviousness which does it no credit.

When on top of this it denies officers of the organization opportunity to answer the charges the Committee makes, the situation becomes one which must give anxious moments to Americans who still believe in the basic principles in the Bill of Rights.

ALL THIS is said by one who has not always seen eye to eye with the Southern Conference or

believed that some of its officers have been as wise as they might have been in selection of some associates. For ex-



ample, when 106 Negroes were arrested in Columbia, Tenn., early in 1946 charged with "rioting" when a mob sought to lynch a young Negro Navy veteran joined with two organizations known to be Communist-infiltrated in calling a meeting to plan de-

have supported the Southern Conference, are Communists or Communist sympathizers is absurd and vicious.

The SCHW should be given a fair trial. If it is found guilty of disloyalty it should suffer the penalty. If the charges are incorrect, it should be cleared of all suspicion. The tactics used against it by the House Un-American Activities Committee to date are reprehensible.

The Congress owes it to itself to keep lynching off the floor of Congress. And decent Americans owe it to their own most profound self-interest to see that Congressmen live up to their oath to obey and preserve the Constitution which includes the Bill of Rights.

Technically and theoretically she had much on her side of the argument. But Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was co-chairman of the Committee, took the position with which the entire Committee and the NAACP agreed that any participation by Communists in the already difficult defense would needlessly complicate the case and play directly into the hands of those who were determined to convict the hapless defendants.

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## WHITE OFFERS REASONS

# Change of Attitude on FEPC Is Urged

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

PROPOSERS OF Federal legislation against discrimination in employment have relied, understandably if not always effectively, on appeals to faith that Americans will live up to their highly vocal affirmation of belief in idealistic democracy.

But these advocates have appeared at times naive in their apparent conviction that when it comes to a decision as to whether a Jew or a Mexican, a Catholic or a Negro shall be given the nod for a job over himself, the white, Gentile, Protestant and native-born American will step aside gallantly and insist that the other fellow be given the job because he is better fitted or more deserving of it.

Human nature just doesn't function that way.

When the chips are down, most humans choose self over the other fellow, whether it be his own interests or those of Joe who lives next door and belongs to the same church and has the same color of skin.

It is in the light of this understandable self-interest, however regrettable it may be, that two arguments are here-with proposed for support of prompt passage



White

by Congress of the Fair Employment Practice Bill introduced by Senators Ives, Morse, Downey, Murray, Meyers, Saltonstall, Chavez and Smith.

**THE FIRST ARGUMENT** is that employers ought to be as vigorous supporters of the measure as are trade unions of both the CIO and the AFL. The second is that every American worried by taxes should be equally insistent that the bill be passed.

In view of the vigor of the opposition to the FEPC in previous Congresses by some of the spokesmen for big business, it would be remarkable if a change of attitude occurred. But there are very sound reasons why this should be done.

Consider, for example, what the agency created by executive order early during the war by President Roosevelt was able to do despite an inadequate staff and budget and the implacable hostility of

bigots and reactionaries within and outside of Congress. I do not want to be guilty of exaggeration.

**BUT IT IS** incontrovertibly true that a minor revolution was wrought in the attitude of many employers and labor unions on the employment and upgrading of workers who were members of minority groups, especially Negroes. Scores of employers found that colored workers were as productive and faithful as those of any other race or color.

What was the result? The Negro market leaped to around 12 billion dollars, which was much larger than that of all of Canada and equal to more than one-fifth of the entire national income of 1935.

This sum, impressive even in days when astronomical expenditures are sloughed off with ease, is already an important part of the American economy.

Will "big business" and taxpayers be wise enough to realize that economic opportunity will benefit not only members of minorities but the Nation's economy as a whole? This remains to be seen.

## NEW VICTORY HAILED

# Turning Point Seen in Negro Vote Fight

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

FEDERAL JUDGE J. Waties Waring's blunt ruling in Charleston, S. C., July 12 that "Negroes are entitled to be enrolled to vote" in the Democratic primaries marks the end of a 35-year fight by qualified Negro voters against this form of disfranchisement.

This is the measured opinion of Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for George Elmore, of Columbia, S. C., plaintiff in this case.

Marshall argued, in co-operation with William H. Hastie, now governor of the Virgin Islands, the famous case of Smith vs. Allwright in which the United States Supreme Court in 1944 held that no qualified voter could be barred from the polls because of color.

Judge Waring's courageous decision eliminates the device of repealing all primary laws by which the Democratic Party in South Carolina and other Southern states sought to evade the mandate of the Supreme Court. Beaten at every turn over a period of 24 years by the courts, the attempted evasions and circumventions of the Supreme Court's rulings have now been exhausted, Marshall believes.

**AMERICAN CITIZENS** ought to know more about the long, tortuous and expensive fight over a period of many years which Negroes have had to wage to exercise the right to vote.

As far back as 1912, a test case was brought before the courts in Louisiana to challenge a state Democratic committee resolution that only whites could vote in primary elections.

When unauthorized and unauthorized resolutions of this sort proved ineffective, Texas in 1923, followed later by other states, passed state laws prohibiting any but members of the white race from voting in Democratic primaries.

**THE UNITED STATES** Supreme Court in 1927 ruled such a law unconstitutional. The Texas Legislature was promptly reconvened to pass a law giving political parties the right to set up their



White

own qualifications for membership.

Again a test case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that the state executive committee of a political party could not set up such qualifications but intimated that a state party convention might have such a right, provided the cost of the primary was borne by the party and not by the state.

Texas and other Southern states were quick to take the hint. The State convention unanimously voted that only whites could participate in party primaries.

**THIS PROCEDURE** was followed scrupulously until in the case of Smith vs. Allwright the United States Supreme Court held that permitting "a private organization to practice racial discrimination in the election, "would make Constitutional rights of little value." This decision was accepted at face value by Texas, Arkansas and several other Southern states.

But South Carolina and Georgia were still determined to find some loophole to evade the Supreme Court's ruling. The legislatures of both these states repealed all primary laws, although Gov. M. E. Thompson of Georgia vetoed the Georgia bill.

And now South Carolina has been put in its place.

## WHITE ASKS ACTION

# Need for U.S. Laws Cited in Shootings

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S Lincoln Memorial assertion that "the extension of civil rights today means not protection of the people against the Government, but protection of the people by the Government" was given tragic affirmation exactly 12 days later in the cold-blooded killing of eight unarmed and defenseless Negro chain-gang prisoners and the wounding of six others at a

prison camp near Brunswick, Ga. The absolute necessity of immediate strengthening of both state and Federal laws is apparent in the tragedy.

Here are the facts which a careful and unbiased investigation has asked for a conference with uncovered. The Negro prisoners were ordered to work in a chain-gang, thickly guarded by white guards. The prisoners were refused, whereupon the guards opened fire, killing eight and wounding six.

ON HIS RETURN, the warden ordered five of the prisoners whom he considered ring-leaders to step out of the crowd. The warden announced to one of the prisoners that he was going to kill the Negro. The warden said, "let them have it" and the help- less Negroes were mowed down. The total lack of security of life and limb of Negroes in such a situation is apparent in this case. Had the warden been sober, there might have been somewhat tenuous grounds for Federal action to punish him since he is an employee of the state of Georgia and, therefore, under Federal jurisdiction.

prison camp near Brunswick, Ga.

The absolute necessity of immediate strengthening of both state and Federal laws is apparent in the tragedy.



# White Assails Lack of Aid to Minorities from 80th Congress

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AS FAR AS MINORITIES are concerned, the first session of the 80th Congress was the do-nothingest session within human memory.

The now notorious coalition of reactionary Southern Democrats and of arch conservative, anti-labor Republicans has made a record which is the cause of dark despair among minorities, particularly the Negro.

Not least of the causes of this bitter feeling is the strategy of the conservative Republican leadership as it is reported by seasoned and informed Washington observers. Thomas L. Stokes, for example, declares that it is the intention of the Republican leadership to do nothing about civil rights, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation until just before the nominating convention in June, 1948, and the elections in November. Grandstand gestures on these issues at that time are considered by thoughtful Negroes and many others as a gratuitous insult to their intelligence.



White

SUCH A STRATEGY presumes that those who want such legislation are not able to remember and to be duly grateful in 1948 for courageous and effective action in support of such bills in 1947.

In the meantime mobs still roam the land. The poll tax continues to disfranchise not only four million Negroes but six million whites in seven Southern states.

Employment continues to drop among Negroes and to a certain extent among other minorities.

AND THERE is little real hope that, even prior to the 1948 party conventions and the elections, anything more than an opera bouffe performance will be staged against filibusters to defeat civil rights, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and FEPC legislation.

None of these measures can

be passed until the Senate rules on filibustering are amended to make cloture possible.

Republican leaders have assiduously cultivated the support of Southern Democrats to purchase their votes for the tax reduction, Taft-Hartley anti-labor and other bills of that character.

IN THE MEANTIME, not only have civil rights bills been shunted aside but the same treatment has been accorded Federal aid to health and education bills which have been allowed to die in committee.

An even greater source of dismay is the record of Congress on a number of other issues which vitally affect all Americans and particularly those handicapped by race, religion, poverty or political impotence.

The 80th Congress did nothing except hold hearings on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill and meekly bowed to the dictatorial rule of one of the most powerful lobbies seen in Washington for many years.

But, to the dismay and disadvantage of low-income groups, the same Congress virtually destroyed all housing controls and authorized "permissive" rent increases of 15 per cent, thoughtfully exempting the District of Columbia so that Congressmen would not have to pay higher rents.

# Negro (On White Papers--Walter White) In Capital Lobbying, It's Wine, Women and Legislation

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

BY THE TIME this column sees the light of day it is possible that the juicy scandals involving wine, women and song in the Senator Brewster-Howard Hughes imbroglio will have been quietly hushed up.

Too many destructive revelations about the extra-curricular activities of too many big shots are possible. Already subpoenas for luscious Hollywood bathing and other beauties have been canceled.

But before the story is dropped, to the great relief of a good many

prominent persons in Washington and other places, this

commentator would like to comment on some of the expensive lobbying he has witnessed from afar in Washington in recent years. I hasten to add that the possession of a modest amount of so-called "Negro" blood and the espousal of "controversial" legislation like anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, Federal Fair Employment Practice, and Federal aid to education and health bills has not, alas, made this commentator the target of invitations to champagne and girlie parties.



White

BUT I HAVE seen enough to make me smile wryly when told by "superior" whites that Negroes are immoral. And to do the same when a teapot tempest is raised over lobbying in Washington by some labor or minority group.

There was, for example, the unbelievably lush lobby which fought the Securities Exchange Commission bill to regulate banking and stock market speculation. The press revealed at the time that there were no fewer than 300 sleekly groomed and suavely mannered lobbyists with unlimited expense accounts.

The labors of these natty gentlemen were discreetly confined to the very, very private dining rooms of the swankiest hotels and superbly furnished private houses rented for the duration.

both of these individuals I know them to be as completely free from race prejudice as it is possible to be. But nearly three decades of experience along the color line from the somewhat perilous vantage point of one with one-half

I WAS GIVEN a second-hand account of the cellars bursting with the rarest of wines and liquors and larders filled with edibles from three-inch steaks to pheasant and grouse. And of the antics of Senators and Congressmen titillated by the expert coquetry of exquisitely perfumed and dressed girls imported for the occasion from Broadway.

There are many members of Congress who either through personal rectitude or age are not subject to the wiles of lobbyists who use champagne, women and other means of gaining their purposes. But there is something fundamentally wrong in Washington which needs to be ferreted out and cleaned up. It is most doubtful whether that will be done.

# 'Kingsblood Royal' Defended by White as Truthful Report

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

A WOMAN IN MAINE recently wrote me about Sinclair Lewis' "Kingsblood Royal": "Do you think a town in the Northwest would react that way towards a couple they had been raised with and gone to school with?"

A distinguished churchman asked, "Isn't it impossible that any white neighbors should act as did Neil Kingsblood's when they found that he was one-thirty-second Negro?"

From long acquaintance with Sinclair Lewis,

both of these individuals I know them to be as completely free from race prejudice as it is possible to be. But nearly three decades of experience along the color line from the somewhat perilous vantage point of one with one-half

age to lay bare these nameless fears is in a remarkable way proof of the accuracy of his observations.

UNHAPPILY FOR MANKIND, the concepts of race which Hitler used with uncanny success in playing on the determination of British, American, German and other "white" peoples to stay on top are as alive if not more alive in 1947 than ever before in human history. The tragic result is that although Sinclair Lewis' critics rage, it is not only possible but almost certain that in the not too distant future it will be the sage of Sauk Center who will be proved right.

committing the heinous sin of having been born the descendant of a great-great-grandfather who was a Negro.

But that he would have been ousted by fair means or foul there cannot be the slightest doubt. The nameless fears of the "superior" race would have made them act. There have been innumerable instances of such action. The very fury of the assaults on Sinclair Lewis because he has had the court-



White

NOT ONLY CAN IT happen here but it has already happened here. There have been lynchings as far north as

Minnesota. Restrictive covenants in deeds to property prohibit sale, rental or occupancy by Negroes in other Northern states. Perhaps Neil would have been ousted from job, home and family in states by more subtle means for



# Low Negro Health Levels Traced to Discrimination

BY WALTER WHITE

Sec. Natl. Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People

THE MOST explicit and scientific analysis of the problems the Negro doctor and patient face in obtaining medical training and treatment which has yet been written is "Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro" by Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Howard University which appears in "The Crisis" for July.

Its sub-title—"Old Clothes to Sam: The Negro Medical Ghetto"—summarizes an issue which should be of concern to every American citizen. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-24-47*

When the Negro man or woman attempts to obtain a medical education, he finds all too often total barriers or quotas in medical schools which are often insuperable. In the South he is taxed to support state universities and professional schools from which his color bars him.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-24-47*  
AS THE RECENT war revealed, the United States is woefully lacking in medical facilities despite its wealth. It is accepted that as a minimum standard of safety, there should be one physician to each 1,500 of population but the proportion of Negro physicians to Negro population is one to 3,377.

Only two cities—Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo.—have a proportion approximating the average of one physician to 750 of population, while in Mississippi the proportion is one doctor to 18,527 persons.

And yet, in the light of this condition, Negroes encounter constantly the accusation of higher mortality and morbidity as though they were characteristics peculiar only to the Negro.

VIRTUALLY ALL STUDIES of Negro health to date have been based on the assumption that the answer lies in "separate but equal" facilities for both education of doctors and nurses and treatment of patients.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-31-47*  
Dr. Cobb's presentation exposes pitilessly the fallacies of any such philosophy. He points out that the Negro is penalized when he attempts to develop his own hospitals because some medical associations and a great many public officials promptly use the existence of such hospitals as an excuse to deny qualified Negro doctors the opportunity

to practice in tax-supported and private institutions. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-24-47*

A few attempts have been made to establish so-called "interracial" hospitals. The pattern is invariably the same. When Negroes move into an area, hospitals which have been erected for the use of the previous residents are sold to Negroes. In most instances such plants are obsolete and usually heavily burdened by debt.

DR. COBB COLLOQUIALIZES the procedure as follows: "I am getting a new suit but this old one is too good and cost too much to throw away. I will turn it over to Sam. He needs a suit. This one is not new, but it is better than anything he has or can get now. With a few alterations, this will be just right for him."

"He ought to appreciate it, even be grateful enough to pay as much as he can afford for it. Maybe he will pay more than it is worth, prices being what they are. After all, for him this is progress."

Such a philosophy played a material part in the establishment of so-called interracial hospitals in New York, Cleveland and Chicago. It is clearly apparent from Dr. Cobb's incontrovertible facts that a far greater contribution to the medical improvement not only of the Negro but of Americans generally would have been made had the same money, energy and devotion been given to the integration of all doctors, specialists and nurses irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin in hospital systems generally.

## WHITE COMMENTS

# A Neutral Joins Ruark-Lee Row

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-31-47*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

A HIGHLY VULNERABLE neck is being stuck way out by stepping into the crossfire between Bob Ruark and Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee on the treatment of American occupation troops in Italy. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-31-47*

Having shared a tent in Guam for five weeks with Bob in 1944 and having spent a good deal of time with Gen. Lee in ETOUSA in 1943 and the first part of 1944, I know I risk the friendship of one or both by barging uninvited into their current lively fusillade at each other.

But having grown to like and respect both of them, I dare the risk because there seems to me to be a small contribution which a neutral observer can make about what went on during the war in Gen. Lee's command which has some bearing on what is going on now.

Having witnessed a great deal of the misuse of rank by officers during the war, I haven't the slightest doubt that much of what Bob says is going on in Italy is true. *Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-31-47*  
Our Army and Navy had to multiply themselves many times almost overnight when the war burst upon us.

Tens of thousands of men who had never had the opportunity to give an order to anybody except a lunchroom waitress were invested with bars, leaves and stars which forced other men to "Sir", salute and slavishly obey every order given, however petty.

Now to Gen. Lee. Much has been made of two bars in the train the Italian Government has put at his disposal. Gen. Lee does not drink, although he has no objection to his guests hoisting one if they wish. He went faithfully to church with his Negro chauffeur every morning even during the blitz in London.

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sun. 8-31-47*  
HE DID REQUIRE the men under his command to salute with a frequency and a snap which seemed to me excessive to the point of silliness. But he answered my question about this by saying that an alert soldier is one who won't be needlessly killed and that keeping his eyes open to everything going on about him, including superiors to be saluted, is one way to make and keep soldiers alert. I wouldn't know about this but that's his theory.

Whatever unjust things are being done by stupid and rank-happy officers ought to be stopped promptly and totally. But it seems to me that the griping ought to be considered in the total picture without crucifying anybody, from Gen. Lee down to the latest enlisted man to arrive in Italy, in a newspaper Roman holiday.





## WHITE ACCUSES DUTCH

# 'Good' Men, Too, Can Create Evil

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 9-7-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE STEADILY WORSENING NEWS from Indonesia brings to the mind of this commentator an experience he shared with John Dos Passos in Dutch New Guinea during the war.

It was one which illustrates how tragedy and evil can be created more often by well-intentioned but shortsighted men than by those of malevolent intent.

John and I as war correspondents were more interested in learning what economic and social readjustments would follow the war than in the actual fighting, of which we had seen far more than we cared for. We, therefore, began asking questions about hospitals, schools, plans for training natives for self-government, or at least some participation in administration, development of natural resources and raising of the standard of living.



White

Arrangements were speedily and cheerfully made for us to visit a new hospital which had recently been opened not far from Hollandia. It fitted none of our concepts of hospitals as we knew them in the States but was constructed for the hot, damp climate of New Guinea.

THERE WERE three buildings made of bamboo with thatched roofs and open sides which gave a maximum of ventilation but, we saw, also admitted whatever germs were flying about. There were about 60 beds and accommodations to treat an average of around 200 out-patients a day.

The staff consisted of a well-trained Javanese doctor and five nurses, two of them Dutch and three native. With pardonable pride, the pink-cheeked and affable young Dutch officials conducted us through the tropical institution.

Pleased at finding this visual evidence of implementation of Queen Wilhelmina's pronouncement from exile in London that the Dutch were going to abandon

their system of empire and give their colonials real freedom, we congratulated and commended the Dutch officials on spending money for the hospital when their funds were meager.

THIS INNOCENT remark led to as amazing a revelation of the effect on otherwise decent human minds of power of life and death over the lives of others as I have ever encountered.

"Oh, it isn't our money we spent," one of them told us. "It's your money—we build this with American lend-lease."

When we asked them if any more hospitals were contemplated for the estimated 100,000 natives, we were blandly assured that no more were needed besides this one and another with 12 beds in Hollandia.

OUR QUESTIONS about schools were lightly dismissed by the statement that "we'll continue to leave that to the missionaries." Inquiries regarding any plans to train natives for the self-government which Wilhelmina had recently promised brought the reply, "We know better than the natives what is best for them, so we do not contemplate any change in our method of handling them."

As to development of natural resources, this was the reply: "America is too far away to provide a market for fruits and vegetables which we could raise in abundance and Australia isn't a big enough market. We plan to develop mineral and natural gas resources which are enormous because the Netherlands will need every gulder it can lay its hands on to re-establish itself after the war is over."

It was apparent beyond any doubt that so far as these representatives of the far-away Netherlands were concerned, Wilhelmina's promises had no meaning whatsoever. The status quo ante

was to be continued without alteration and the natives were important only as producers of revenue for the Dutch.

THE TRAGEDY of the colonial system was never more evident than in these men. They were not cruel or evil men. They were not the makers of policy.

They were the executors of policy and in such capacity they were the concrete personification of a regime which offered nothing but endless slavery for the natives for whose intelligence it was manifest they had little respect.

## WHITE CITES BENEFITS

# What Bilbo Did for Tolerance

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 9-14-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

I WANT TO EXPRESS my most profound regret as a Negro the untimely death of United States Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi.

No American of our time has contributed as much to interracial understanding. None has done more to stimulate interest and sympathy for the disfranchised, discriminated against nine million Negro Americans who live below the Mason and Dixon line.

None has done more to awaken Americans to the menace of the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations.

None has been responsible for as much sympathy with the plight of displaced persons, especially Jews, in Europe. None has contributed as much to genuine unity between our own North and South or demonstrated more clearly the futility and peril of sectional prejudices. It is most doubtful that we shall see again the like of this man who did so much for his Country to cause it to narrow the margin between its professed and its practice of democracy and human brotherhood.

IN BILBO we saw what may be the apotheosis of the familiar saying, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

For the Mississippi Senator made bigotry so vulgar and loathsome that even some of



White

The late legislator sank to such depths of filth that sympathy and support automatically rallied to those he attacked.

AS LONG AS Bilbo confined his vitrol to Negroes by screaming about "white supremacy" to the starved and backward poor whites who repeatedly re-elected him, little attention was paid by the rest of the country.

But when he began to write "Dear Dago" and "Dear Kike" letters and to rail against "dam-yankees," Americans woke up to the fact that a particularly virulent form of fascism was full-blown in their midst.

So obnoxious had Bilbo made of himself, his admission that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan did as much as any other circumstance to retard the attempted revival of that outfit.

IT IS A senseless tradition in the United States that death is the signal to mouth pious phrases of sorrow and praise of the departed, however difficult it is to find something to praise.

That convention has never been more enthusiastically ig-

nored, with the possible exceptions of Hitler, Mussolini and Talmadge, than in the case of Bilbo.

Because he epitomized to most vicious, vulgar and neanderthal prejudices ever put into word and act, there was no mourning of his passing even in Mississippi.

How universal this sentiment has become is evidenced by the announcement that the House of Representatives counterpart of Bilbo, Congressman John Rankin, is not even being considered as Bilbo's successor.

BILBO'S DEATH marks in a way the passing also of an era. The enfranchisement of Negroes and poor whites which steadily grows as a result of United States Supreme Court decisions and the awakening conscience of the South, the development of trade unions which follows in the train of increased industrialization and other such factors will make it less and less likely that demagogues as crude and corrupt as he will ever get into office.

Opposition to racial and labor minorities will of necessity be of a more subtle and less blatant type. Though that will be more difficult to ferret out and defeat, it will at least mark recognition that Bilboism cannot longer be tolerated.

## WALTER WHITE

# Reds vs. the Freedom Train

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 9-21-47

THE COMMUNIST ATTACK on Freedom Train seemed so unbelievably silly when I first read it, I was certain that some enemy of Communism or some very smart Freedom Train publicist had concocted the diatribe.

Even after authenticity of the secret directive to Communist units signed by the chairman of the "National Educational, Agitation and Publication Department" had been admitted by the Communist Party, I found it difficult to believe any person or group could make himself or itself so ridiculous.

Equally incredible is the paralyzing fear (among otherwise normal and sane Americans) of a minuscule political party whose brains are of such calibre as to issue or even to think of such a document.

It was singularly interesting to note that the same

inevitably to abridgement of the rights of every citizen however far to the other pole of political belief he may be.

BUT NOW THE COMMUNISTS order their members to sneer at and discredit, as far as lies within their power, the very document whose protection they seek and whose name they invoke whenever they become entangled with the law.

This observer happens to believe devoutly that it is not only as imperative to protect the basic rights of a Communist leads in-



White

editions of newspapers reporting Communist instructions to its members to attack Freedom Train appearances throughout the country also published indignant demands that the "constitu-





as zealously the rights of dissidents as those of the most securely entrenched and respectable elements in our society but that it is even more imperative for the simple reason that the former's rights are more likely to be trampled upon.

A banker or a chamber of commerce president usually has the money to hire lawyers to represent him if he runs afoul of the law. Most of his friends and class will rally to his defense if only for reasons of self-preservation. Moreover, he is less likely to be trod upon in the first place because of his prestige and position.

**THE POOR OR THE** politically dissident have none or, at best, very few of these weapons of defense. Their rights are certain to be the first to undergo assault and abridgement. This makes all the more inexplicable the Communist order to its followers that it discredit the Freedom Train.

Suppose it be granted, for the sake of argument, that the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and Winthrop Aldrich "have a demagogic purpose" in being among the sponsors of this publicity campaign for the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Emancipation Proclamation.

But what can that purpose be in attracting more people than have ever before in the years of the existence of the Constitution to see and read for the first time what their rights are under that document? A much more sinister "demagogic purpose" would be preventing the people from learning their rights and how to obtain them in actual everyday life.

**THE FREEDOM TRAIN** exhibit would have been even timelier and more valuable if it included contemporary freedom documents such as Executive Order 8802 prohibiting job discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, or the Wagner Act. It is unfortunate they are not included.

But if the papers which mark the milestones of the struggle for freedom in America are made better known and respected, that will be a gain for democracy and certainly no advancement of any "demagogic purpose."

I can only conclude sadly that Communists have amply proved themselves capable of as great absurdity and downright stupidity as those who declared a year ago that if only price controls were abolished, prices would topple way down to "their natural level." A level of 98 cents a dozen eggs and dollar a pound butter!

# Fans Help Robinson in Fight to Remove Baseball Color Line

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**JACKIE ROBINSON'S SELECTION** as Rookie of the Year marks a triumph of baseball fans almost equal to that of the Dodger first baseman himself who has just finished what "Time" quite accurately describes as "the toughest first season any ball-player has ever faced."

These fans have fattened the National League exchequers by close to \$200,000 of ticket sales above those which normally would have been sold. This added patronage was made up of those who wanted both to see Robinson play and to demonstrate their approval of the cracking of the color line in baseball.

Robinson's .300 batting average, his number of hits climbing as this is written toward the 180 mark, his leadership of the league in stolen bases and his team spirit which is freely recognized as being an important margin between the Dodgers becoming champions or "waiting until next year," are familiar to all baseball fans and to the general public.

**THERE ARE** at least half a dozen rookies who might have been chosen as the outstanding newcomers of the year as justifiably as Robinson on the basis of sheer playing ability.

But behind the selection is a story of cool-headed guts which is paralleled in American sports history by no other man with the possible exception of Joe Louis.

Most important of all has been the lesson in democracy Jackie has quietly taught big leaguers, including some of his teammates. During the early part of the 1947 season few of the Dodgers cared if Robinson was spiked or roughed up in the innumerable ways possible in baseball.

**BUT WHEN** Enos Slaughter and Joe Garagiola, of the St. Louis Cards, spiked Jackie toward the end of the season with



White

apparently deliberate intent, half the Dodger team wanted to take the St. Louis players apart limb by limb.

Jackie had won their respect by hitting a triple with the bases loaded when one of the National League teams had loosed a black cat from the dug-out as he came to bat and in other ways showing his indifference to and contempt for bigots.

The day has not yet come when Robinson and other Negroes can compete in remunerative big league baseball on identical terms with white players. But Robinson, Branch Rickey and the baseball public who pay the freight have moved forward that day by many notches and that is a real gain for democracy.

## HONEST, EFFICIENT

# White Pays Tribute to LaGuardia's Skill

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**FIORIELLO LaGUARDIA** was accused at various times in his colorful career of being dictatorial, opinionated, and addicted to hamming when speaking and in choice of hats.

All these charges were true to a greater or lesser degree, depending on the circumstances of each occasion when he thought it necessary to use those weapons.

But LaGuardia was so infinitely more complex, zealous for honesty and efficiency in government, and skilled as few men in public life of our time that it used to hurt me to hear thoughtless movie-goers laugh at his facial contortions while they ignored the sound thinking and deep humanitarianism behind his words.



White

Two circumstances enabled me to know LaGuardia in a somewhat different capacity than that of some of his intimates and fellow-officials who saw him more frequently.

One Saturday morning during his first term as Mayor, he telephoned me to come to his office as quickly as I could on a very important matter, the nature of which he refused to divulge.

**WHEN I ENTERED** his office, he brusquely ordered me to raise my right hand. In answer to my startled, "For what purpose?" he replied, with the melodrama which was meat and drink to his ebullient personality, "I'm swearing you in as Parole Commissioner!"

He was annoyed at not having his way but amused at my wisecrack that having to deal with Congressmen was enough of a burden on me without having to deal with convicts.

He tried to argue me into taking the job both because Negroes embroiled with the law in New York were more numerous than was proportionate to their number because of prejudice and poverty, and because the position paid a higher salary than he believed me to be earning otherwise.

**REFUSAL OF** this and another

Above all else LaGuardia was noted for sheer physical courage. I spent the nights of Aug. 1 and 2, 1943, with the Mayor in a police patrol car covering the streets of Harlem as rioting raged because of a false rumor that a Negro soldier had been shot in the back and killed by a policeman.

Time and time again he dashed from the car, reckless of consequences, and by the sheer fury of his indignation shamed looters and dispersed crowds.

His was but a single standard—integrity and ability. New York is a better city because of him.



WALTER WHITE

# Notes on Freedom Train

*The Detroit Free Press, Mich.*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I HAVE BEEN a reader of your column ever since it began . . . I felt sure that here at least was one columnist that could be classed as a clear-headed liberal," writes a Detroit about a recent column I wrote on the directive issued by the Communist Party to "discredit" the Freedom Train.

My correspondent wants to know why I "criticize the one political party which has put up a fight for abolition of Jim-crowism in the United States" and cites the fact that Paul Robeson was received enthusiastically in the Soviet Union when he went there on a concert tour.

Another correspondent in Brooklyn declares, "We don't need Freedom Trains but education everywhere to learn the principles of democracy from the Declaration of Independence," and alleges that the "Freedom Train only repeats the propaganda that we are a democracy rather than educating people to believe in its principles and to create democracy."

A Chicago writer takes me to task because, he states, "My dear friend, it is the effrontery of the 'Justice Dept.' in sending out a Freedom Train just when it is attacking the freedom of so many persons that is so ironic. That is what makes it disgusting . . . not the great documents."

THE MAJORITY OF THE letters, pro and con, illustrate what seems to be a new epistolary cliché—"I am not a Communist, but . . ." The arguments follow an interesting pattern both in sequence and content.

The basic criticism which I made is uniformly ignored—that the Communists were guilty of bad public relations in ordering their supporters to ridicule or attack the exhibition of historical documents including the United States Constitution which political minorities appeal to for protection when their Constitutional rights are invaded or denied.

Inexplicable to me is the reasoning that we don't need Freedom Trains but education to learn the principles of democracy from the Declaration of Independence.



White

THERE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY many other effective ways of learning the principles of democracy in addition to seeing and reading the original Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation.

But if 1 per cent of the millions who visit the Freedom Train are moved enough by the sight of the Declaration of Independence to live up even a little bit more to the basic philosophy of that document, then Freedom Train will have proved itself one of the most effective instruments of education which could be devised.

It is not a perfect or a complete exhibition by any manner of means, as I attempted to point out in the column which aroused this discussion. Not only should the Atlantic Charter be included but the Wagner Labor Relations Act and President Roosevelt's Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practice Committee.

BUT IT HAS ALREADY been demonstrated by the tremendous crowds which have visited Freedom Train that more Americans have been taught at first hand what principles of freedom were established by the founders of this nation than has been done by any other procedure within the last quarter of a century.

Perhaps some of them have even learned that the Constitutional rights of Communists must be protected as well as those of other dissident groups.

Perhaps more Americans have learned than ever before that when the rights of any minority, whether it be political, racial or economic, are impaired that freedom for all Americans has thereby been weakened.

Listen, Comrades, don't you ever read any of my columns about the NAM, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Republican Party or the Southern Democrats?

## WHITE CITES BIGOTRY

# 'Birth of a Nation' Revival Condemned

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
Sun. 10-19-47

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO an irate, red-faced woman strode from a Broadway theater muttering, "I'd like to kill every nigger in America."

She had just seen what was then a sensational new film which marked a milestone in the making of moving pictures by its first successful use of mobs.

The picture was "The Birth of a Nation."

Its pro-Confederate and anti-Negro distortion of the facts of the Reconstruction era after the Civil War created such bitterness and violence that five states and 19 cities banned the picture. More than any other single factor "The Birth of a Nation" was responsible for revival of the Ku Klux Klan with its ghastly record of mobism during the '20s.

In the light of such a record, attempted revival of the film on Broadway in 1947 by Harry Brandt, who was largely responsible for "The Roosevelt Story," is utterly inexplicable on any ground other than that of a shortage of new pictures.

HARRY GOLDSTEIN, manager of the Republic Theater, admitted as much to a reporter at the picketline which was thrown around the theater by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after all efforts had failed. District Manager Kantor of the Brandt theater chain offered to try to find another picture if the pickets were withdrawn.

His offer was refused because he was so indefinite as to when a new picture could be found as a substitute for the hate-breeding film whose "hero," a Klansman, was emblazoned in a huge picture in front of the theater.

Resurrection of the picture played directly into the hands of the two opposing schools of political action—Fascists and Communists. The latter reaped the more visible and immediate benefit.



White

LATE SUNDAY afternoon a crowd of American Youth for Democracy, allegedly a Communist organization, descended uninvited on the picket line. Quantities of mimeographed leaflets were handed out. Eleven slogans under the caption "SHOUT 'EM LOUD" were printed on a smaller sheet given to the pickets. Lusty shouting followed.

Confusion of the issue promptly arose.

What had been a clearcut protest on non-political grounds could now be twisted by the sponsors of "The Birth of a Nation" into martyrdom as persecution by Communists. The NAACP pickets were therefore withdrawn until the AYD had called it a day so that there would be no confusion of the principle at stake.

THE EPISODE is significant in revealing the consequences of a desire to earn a few dollars of blood money by unearthing a film of this character.

Except for its mob scenes the picture is out-dated, dull and so ridiculous that audiences which have seen it during recent years at the Museum of Modern Art, which uses it to demonstrate the development of film-making, have greeted it with laughter.

Reviving it on Broadway, however, has been grist to the mill of those who want for one reason or another to capitalize on the tensions of this postwar era.

supervision of the distinguished American scholar, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. It is sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *Detroit, Mich.*

The fate of the document is admittedly doubtful. It is a very hot potato which those who seek to find a formula for peace at Lake Success would passionately not like to handle. This is particularly true of certain members of the Russian, United

WALTER WHITE

# Negro Petition to UN

*Free Press, Detroit, Mich.*  
BY WALTER WHITE  
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THREE DAYS AGO, a small but representative delegation presented to M. Henri Laugier of the United Nations Secretariat, and John Humphrey, chief of the UN Division of Human Rights, "A Statement on the denial of Human

Rights to minorities in the case of Citizens of

Negro Descent in the United States of Amer-

ica and an appeal to the United Nations for

redress." *Free Press*

This petition of 155 carefully docu-

mented pages has been in preparation for

more than a year under the editorial



States and British delegations. But success or failure of the United Nations may hang on what it does about the treatment of minorities in member countries. Japan tried to induce the League of Nations to recognize and create machinery for the correction of abuse of minorities. Others tried with equal failure to persuade the League to take cognizance of the abuse of minorities in Central and Eastern Europe.



White  
10-26-47

ONE OF THE REASONS the League failed so abysmally is that it was afraid. Thus the Nazis could and did utilize anti-Semitism to build up the most horrible military machine and philosophy of hatred which has ever cursed the world while the League of Nations looked on in impotence.

As a consultant to the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference, I had opportunity to witness the fears and machinations which dominated most of the American delegation.

At the outset of that historic meeting, it was decided by the American delegation that it would neither introduce nor support a human rights resolution nor attempt to do anything about the exploitation of native populations under colonialism.

Only the insistent demand of consultants and the public, representing interestingly enough, extremely conservative as well as more liberal thought, forced the American delegation to go as far as it did.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is disturbed about the presentation of this petition to the United Nations. The Chronicle raises the question of "how the NAACP hopes to get around the United Nations by-law which restricts its jurisdiction to disputes between nations."

But the drafters of the Charter of the United Nations, as Prof. Rayford W. Logan, of Howard University, points out, were determined "to universalize the protection of human rights and of minorities which had previously rested upon agreements with individual nations." This is manifest from the language of the Charter and the frequency with which the language is repeated.

The Preamble of the United Nations Charter unequivocally states, "We the people of the United Nations determine . . . (to) promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

IT IS POSSIBLE and even probable that the petition itself will be carefully filed away in the hope that it will be forgotten. Such

hopes are futile.

The issue cannot be downed nor will it lessen in its impact. If the people and government of the United States are wise they will welcome this presentation and its temperate, documented statement of the facts which are known and used against us throughout the world.

WALTER WHITE

## Education in the South

The Press, Detroit, Mich.

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

HAS THE SOUTH decided to surrender "states' rights?" It would seem so since 13 Southern governors voted recently at Asheville, N. C., to ask Congress to legalize regional instead of state professional and graduate schools for Negroes.

Perhaps the governors' attention has not been called to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Gaines case from Missouri. Sun. 11-2-47

If they had read and understood the forthright language of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, they might have discovered that their question has already been answered. And the answer is "no."

Lloyd Gaines, a Negro citizen of Missouri, wanted to become a lawyer. He could obtain a legal education only by going at his own expense to a school outside the state while his white fellow citizens could study much more cheaply at the tax-supported University of Missouri.



White

The Supreme Court ruled that Missouri must either supply equal accommodations within the state or admit Gaines to the already established law school for whites.

\* \* \*

THE DECISION HELD that this obligation is imposed by the Constitution "upon the States severally as governmental entities, each responsible for its own laws establishing the rights and duties of persons within its own borders. It is an obligation the burden of which cannot be cast by one State upon another . . . that separate responsibility of each state within its own sphere is of the essence of statehood maintained under the dual system."

Until legislation is drafted, it is impossible to pass judgment on the bill the governors intend to ask Congress to enact. But competent authorities of law agree that no matter how shrewdly the legislation is drawn it is clearly unconstitutional.

The Congress has no power whatever to

assist states to avoid their obligations as states to all of their citizens without regard to race or color. Vigorous opposition to any measures of this character will certainly arise.

THE STATISTICS OF THE public professional education of white and Negro student in the 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia which require separate schools are as follows:

Profession	White	Negro
Medicine	15	0
Dentistry	4	0
Law	16	1
Engineering	17	0
Social Service	9	0
Library Science	13	1
Pharmacy	14	0

What are the results upon both Negro and white Americans? In proportion to population the figures which follow represent one physician to the number of whites and Negroes respectively:

Section	White	Negro
U. S.	735	3,651
North	695	1,800
South	859	5,300
West	717	2,000
Mississippi	4,294	20,000

In the legal profession there is one lawyer per 670 whites and one per 12,230 Negroes in the U. S. as a whole. There is only one lawyer per 4,234 whites and one per 358,000 Negroes in Mississippi where the quality of justice for Negroes is most strained.

THE SAME DIFFERENTIAL not only between whites and Negroes but between the South and North obtains in other professions. Americans generally need to know these facts as a safeguard against sloppy sentimentalism when proposals such as the one out of Asheville arise. There is no such thing as "equal but separat" education or anything else.

Sun. 11-2-47



# WILL THE NEGRO ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

Negro (On White Papers--alter White)

November 14, 1947

no. 11.

New York, Nov. 13th--"In 17 states of the Union, with 295 electoral votes, there are now enough Negro voters to swing any reasonably close election", writes NAACP head Walter White in the November 22nd issue of **COLLIERS MAGAZINE**. In an article which appears under the provocative title "WILL THE NEGRO ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT?", Mr. White continues, "These facts, very disturbing to old-line politicians, have given rise to a whole series of questions which are perplexing the masterminds of both major parties; for the next year you'll see them scrambling frantically to learn the answers."

WALTER WHITE

## Hope for Civil Rights

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**AMERICANS WHO LOOK** to the future, Lloyd Morris asserts in his just published "Postscript to Yesterday," display no serenity, are oppressed with an increasing disenchantment with the social order, and are plagued with a growing conviction of deterioration of the "moral atmosphere."

There is, unhappily, a tremendous volume of evidence to support Morris' pessimism.

But there is also evidence that not only is the moral conscience of America not entirely moribund, but in some respects more precipient and courageous than it was in 1896, the year to which Morris looks back with nostalgic reverence.



White

The most striking proof of this is the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. That document is notable in two respects. It is the most uncompromising and specific pronouncement by a governmental agency on the explosive issue of racial and religious bigotry which has ever been issued. It is equally remarkable in that for the first time distinguished men of industry have spoken out on the subject.

**IN THIS SPACE** from time to time there has been criticism of the lack of concern by industrialists with assaults on democracy. Conservatives who have most to conserve should be the first to act against denials of liberty. The bland assertion by several of the most potent organizations of business men

that the preservation of civil liberties is not a matter of their concern has been appalling.

But Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, and Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, have set an example which merits the highest praise.

I do not know how many millions of dollars' worth of General Electric products and of Lever Brothers soaps are sold in areas of the United States where bigotries are so deeply entrenched that economic reprisals might be threatened against the corporations which take the kind of decent stand the presidents of these two companies have taken.

I do not believe there will be any such reprisals nor that it would matter if they were attempted. If this prediction proves to be true, another of the nameless fears which hold conservatives will be destroyed.

As one of those who suggested to President Truman that a more direct approach to the menace of bigotry is necessary, I would like also to pay tribute to him. During the bloody summer of 1946 there was a succession of lynchings and other acts of mob violence against minorities.

**A NATIONAL COMMITTEE** Against Mob Violence was formed in the Willkie Memorial Building in New York City to meet this situation and a delegation from that committee, representing church, labor, and civic groups, placed the facts before the President. But business groups declined to participate.

I shall never forget President Truman's face as he listened to the details of the gouging out of the eyes of Isaac Woodard, a Negro veteran, by the Chief of Police of a South Carolina town who not only admitted

but boasted of his act. The President decided to take direct action and the Committee on Civil Rights was the first step.

The choice of its personnel marks a distinctly new and tremendously important concern of every segment of the American people with the basic problem of human rights. The report puts Congress, and particularly the conservative Republican-Southern Democratic bloc, squarely on trial. If Congress fails to measure up to its responsibility the voters in 1948 will know where to place the blame.

**BUT THE JOB** is not one for Congress alone, as the report points out. State legislatures, private organization and each individual American have been told by the President's Committee what needs to be done. Whether democracy survives depends in large measure upon whether we do it.

The American "moral climate" may have deteriorated but the President's Report proves that complete atrophy has not yet arrived.

## UN GROUP TO MEET

## White Sees Failure for Talks on Rights

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**A MEETING OF IMMENSE** significance will convene at Geneva on Dec. 1, when the drafting committee of the UN Commission on Human Rights meets to consider implementing machinery to assure those rights.

Upon what is done there and at its final meeting at Lake Success next spring may hang the fate of all of us.

The committee is composed of the representatives of eight nations—Australia, Chile, China, France, Lebanon, Russia, Great Britain and the United States. If it can devise a method of preventing the utilization by another Hitler of anti-

Senators when the final proposals are voted on by Congress.

**THERE CAN BE** no question of Mr. Daniel's ability or integrity. But, unfortunately for the cause of human rights, there can be no question either of Mr. Daniel's timorousness.

He has operated always on the premise that "we must not move too fast lest we stir up the Talmadges and Rankins." Plagued with such fear, it would be a miracle if our spokesman at Geneva proposes any procedure much beyond that which would be acceptable to the lowest common denominator of human rights in the South.

characteristic sensitiveness, would limit action to investigation.

**TRAILING FAR** behind, also

characteristically, is the United States which confines implementation, as far as one is able to find out what she proposes and despite the best efforts of Mrs. Roosevelt, to discussion and definition of human rights.

A subcommittee on the rights of minorities, whose recommendations will greatly influence the decisions of the drafting committee, will meet in Geneva the week prior to the larger committee.

The United States representative on the subcommittee is Jonathan Daniels, of North Carolina, chosen primarily because it was believed a Southerner would lessen the opposition of anti-Negro

about justice, freedom and equality of all men everywhere.

But when it comes to belling the cat by creating specific machinery to put into practice these pious hopes that religious, racial, economic and political minorities be accorded their human rights, there is almost universal skittishness.

The most concrete proposal to date is that of Australia which proposes establishment of an international court of human rights. Great Britain, with her

White (United States), and then there is some hope of peace. If it fails, the world might just as well resign itself to early obliteration by atomic or other warfare.

**THE PROSPECTS** of success are not bright. The UN Charter filled with eloquent phrases

Semitism or hatred of another minority (including Americans in a vast - forming world distrust and envy of the United States). If it can devise a method of preventing the utilization by another Hitler of anti-



## GOOD HOUSING IN BALANCE

# High Court to Rule on Property Bars

*3501*  
BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

FOR 20 OR MORE MILLION AMERICANS finding a decent place to live at prices, or rents which are in the same range as those for other persons will hinge in large measure upon the decision which the United States Supreme Court makes on several cases which will be heard the week of Dec. 8.

These cases involve the constitutionality of so-called restrictive covenants in deeds to property prohibiting sale or rental to, or occupancy by, specified racial or religious groups. *11-30-47*

This device was concocted to achieve the results which the

Supreme Court has ruled could not be achieved through ordinances or state laws.

Covenants have been used most frequently against Negroes but during recent years they have increasingly been directed against Jews, Orientals and other minorities. It is self-evident that eventually this methods of restriction of use of land may extend to other groups and split every city in the United States into separate racial and religious camps, with all the attendant tensions and antagonisms which inevitably develop out of such situations. *11-30-47*

NATURALLY THE more avaricious real estate interests want covenants upheld and extended.

Today it costs a Negro more to buy or rent a home for the very simple reason that he is so strictly limited, much more in the North than in the South, in the areas where he can live.

When a buyer's market is limited by supply he pays premium prices, as black markets have proved. Real estate dealers, property owners and others have profited for many years in such real estate black marketing against Negroes.

NOW THE POISON has spread to others and there is no limit to the list of victims unless the court steps in and abolishes the trick



White

The question is not raised here of the right of property owners in a community agreeing among themselves to sell their land to no one except people like themselves, even though such agreements are of dubious legality and wisdom.

But when they write into the deeds of their property long-term penalties for sale or rental to individuals of this race or that one, an issue of grave public policy and welfare is involved. *11-30-47*

What right has any person to control in this fashion what is done with a piece of land long after he has sold it or been dead a hundred years? Even more grave is the specified demand that courts of law, paid for by the taxation of Americans of every race and creed, be required to enforce such private agreements.

The dire implications and inevitable costs to the democratic process itself are brilliantly presented in the briefs which have been filed in the four cases from Detroit, St. Louis and the District of Columbia.

It is about time that we awoke to the fact that those who would use the courts to protect their prejudices and greed ought to be stopped from doing so.

## FORTHRIGHT, COURAGEOUS

# White Hails Film on Anti-Semitism

*3501*  
BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WENDELL WILLKIE would be proud of the film company of whose board he was chairman for the courage it has shown in making "Gentleman's Agreement" the most forthright expose of anti-Semitism yet to appear on the screen.

To Darryl Zanuck, who personally produced the picture; Laura Hobson, who wrote the novel; Gregory Peck, who plays the leading role, and every other individual connected with the film, are due the gratitude of decent Americans. *11-16-47*

Even so excellent a picture as "Crossfire" ducked some of the implications and manifestations of racial and religious bigotry in the United States, the most serious menace to the democratic process which exists. "Gentleman's Agreement" pulls not a single punch. Its most devastating effect is its expose of the "nice" people who live in smug complacency in suburban Connecticut towns like Darien and New Canaan. These are the people who erroneously consider themselves "liberal", who twice a year denounce Bilbo and Gerald L. K. Smith and at the same time think nothing of dirty little dinner table stories about minorities.



White

IF AS MANY millions of Americans see this mature and courageous film as should see it, there ought to be at least a diminution of the embarrassed laughter which hereafter greets anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt, anti-Negro and other smutty little jokes which have been so prevalent at dinner parties in recent years.

It is certainly to be hoped that "Gentleman's Agreement" will be a financial success to justify the courage it took to produce it and to overcome the nameless fears which plague Hollywood.

Some of the writers and producers who have recently been pilloried by the House Un-American Affairs Committee as "Communist" have been almost solely the individuals who have fought racial stereotypes in moving pictures.

BEING ANATHEMA to the Communists I do not know who is or is not a dues-paying, card-carrying member of the party. I, therefore, have no means of finding out if writers like Dalton Trumbo or Ring Lardner, Jr., are either Communists or fellow travellers.

What I do know is that Trumbo's speech to the World Writers' Congress in 1943 on what Hollywood has done to perpetuate and spread caricatures of the Negro is the ablest and most courageous of its kind with which I am familiar.

Ring Lardner's script for the UAW (CIO) based on "The Races of Mankind" is another example of the fight against bigotry made by too few persons in Hollywood. *11-16-47*

IT WILL BE remembered that "The Races of Mankind" was used by the United States Army in its educational courses until the recently jailed Congressman Andrew J. May, of Kentucky, threatened to cut the War Department budget, even though we were then at war, unless the Army abandoned the use of this pamphlet on comparative racial mental abilities.

If "Gentleman's Agreement" is patronized as it deserves, there is hope that Hollywood will stop being afraid and will continue to tackle hitherto taboo subjects of this character. Perhaps in time it may even have the courage to do an honest picture about the Negro.



# Walter White

## People, Politics And Places

### Baskets of Letters

I HAD BEGUN to be worried about the reaction to the Town Hall Meeting of the Air discussion on race and religious prejudices in the United States because all of the letters and telegrams were favorable, even those from the deepest South. I am beginning now to feel better because the Bilboites are being heard from.

Town Hall tells me that the letters about this program have exceeded in number those on any other program they ever broadcast. A week after the broadcast the office staff was ill inundated, with several bushel baskets of letters they have not had time to open.

I would like to share with you two letters, one from a musician in Memphis, and the other from a student at Emory University in Atlanta. These two comments mark vividly the growing cleavage in Southern white opinion. I do not know the age or background of the Memphis musician, but whether his years are many or few, his ideas are as antediluvian as those of John Rankin.

*Dependence, Chicago, Ill.*  
**The Rank Southerner**

"THERE WAS NOT a single constructive suggestion that you made in your entire talk," he states. "It is astounding to us here in the South that a Negro of your sort, with your vicious, vindictive thoughts, can expect cooperation from the South. It was obvious from the beginning that your entire idea was equality in every respect—political, economic, and social." (The guy is not so dumb, after all.) "The first we are in favor of to a limited extent—for instance, we are not willing to have Negro officeholders in the South" is his somewhat muddled generosity.

The second (economic equality) we do not object to; in other words, if a Negro can amass a fortune, own property, etc., in the right way, we have no objection. We have several wealthy Negroes in Memphis." (They would have one more had not Dr. J. B. Martin been run out of Memphis in 1940 because he favored Wendell Willkie for President, which shows how much political equality, even of "a limited extent" the gentleman concedes.)

As to the third (social equality), we are opposed to it and will prevent it by armed force, if necessary." My correspondent need not worry from his ideas and spelling he need have no fear that I would ever want to associate socially



with men of his type. My correspondent goes on to berate the Negro newspapers, in particular the *Chicago Defender* and the *Pittsburgh Courier*, which he alleges "are nothing but a hate sheet whose columns are filled with items about what somebody has 'one to some Negro.'"

**The Sane Southerner** *Defender*

IN BEAUTIFUL CONTRAST comes a letter from a student at Emory University, located in the same city where the Columbians and the Ku Klux Klan have tried to capitalize on bigotry. I am quite immodest in quoting the letter, but the willingness of the writer to hear facts and to appraise them intelligently is my excuse for quoting it. He characterizes an article of mine which recently appeared in the *Saturday Review of Literature*—"Why I Remain a Negro"—as being "one of the most enlightening articles I have ever read" and declares that my broadcast on Town Hall Meeting "excelled any it has been my pleasure to hear." *Chicago, Ill.*

He then makes this statement: "It was not with special courage that you spoke, for I often wonder if our 'white race' is worth 'passing' into. The shame that is upon us, as is on no other people, has been a strange paradox in history. We in this country have found a freedom that works for common good, and why some would deny others this freedom I do not understand. After reading your article, I waved my hand before the light and was not too amazed to discover that it made a dark shadow. It seems to me that other people could easily make this discovery."

*Sat. 10-25-47*  
**Sends Contribution**

I HAVE NO WAY of knowing what the financial status of this young man is, but knowing from personal experience in my own family that college students seldom have spare change, I suspect it was a sacrifice for him to enclose a check for five dollars sent as a contribution to the NAACP "with faith and courage in its proper disposal."

Here then are the two Souths and the two Americas. *Sat. 10-25-47*

How fortunate it is that the media of radio and the printed page are increasingly more available to tell the truth, even as, in many other respects, America turns towards the political right.

WALTER WHITE

## Two Miracles

*Free Press*  
**in the Theater**

*Detroit-mich* *Sun. 12-28-47*

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

I HAVE RECENTLY seen two miracles in the theater, one American, the other Italian. The native product is "A Streetcar Named Desire," by Tennessee Williams, produced by Irene Selznick and superbly played by an expertly-chosen cast.

The other phenomenon is a film called *To Live in Peace*, made in Italy by a totally unknown cast at a cost probably lower than the cheapest grade C picture out of Hollywood.

The two productions are somewhat tenuously related in picturing the effect of adversity on the human spirit. Blanche du Bois, as played by Jessica Tandy in "Streetcar," is the kind of character Chekhov, Gorki or Dostoevski might have created had their genius of realism been tempered by pity and gaiety. *Sun. 12-28-47*

One critic correctly described her as "just a wistful little tramp, hiding herself in a magical world of her own invention." She is also a lush, a schemer, a nymphomaniac and a cheat. So, too, are all the other characters in the play creatures of selfishness and lust. *Free Press, Sun. 12-28-47*

**White** THERE IS NOT one line of propaganda in the entire play. But hours after I left the theater I found that the sordid story, written and played with tenderly magic skill, had been the most potent piece of propaganda I had encountered in many a day.

For the play is a picture of human deterioration under the impact of greed for material power and, even more particularly, of holding the power of life and death over the lives and destinies of other people.

"To Live in Peace" is as unpretentious a tale and, at the same time, as great a masterpiece in telling the effect of danger and fear and poverty—all of them far more tangible than the neurotic fears of Blanche Du Bois—as has been seen on the screen in our time.

The war had moved on past the peasant home of Uncle Tigna and his family and the conflict is remembered only by the presence of a Nazi officer and an Italian collaborationist. A precious pig escapes and the two children of the family are ordered to find it.

*Free Press, Detroit-mich*  
DURING THE SEARCH they come upon an American war correspondent and his wounded Negro soldier companion. The Germans have threatened to kill any Italian who shelters "enemy" troops but Uncle Tigna and his shrewish but tender-hearted wife run the risk.

As they eat a frugal supper one night, the German officer

the noise from below is as hilarious a comedy scene as has ever been shown in films. And the succeeding scene, when the German and the Negro face each other, is as tense a moment as you will encounter in a lifetime of theater-going. I don't want to spoil the story for you by telling what happened. But when you have seen "To Live in Peace" you will realize how tinselly the majority of pictures made in Hollywood are.

The two Americans are hastily rushed into the cellar where, to compensate for cramped quarters, they get gloriously drunk and begin to sing. Upstairs the family is falling asleep as the German tells in boring detail his war experiences. *Sun. 12-28-47*  
The scene where the family comes suddenly awake and joins the startled German in boisterous singing to drown out





## WHITE WANTS FACTS

# Impartial Reports on Palestine Urged

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

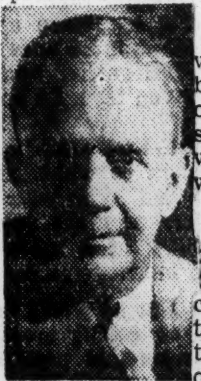
OUT OF THE FOG of charges and counter-charges on the Palestine partition issue, two significant factors emerge which may prove to be vastly more important than the Palestine issue itself.

The first of these is that the United Nations met and resolved for the first time an important moral issue involving human rights which it miserably failed to meet on the question of Indian nationals in the Union of South Africa.

The second is that the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics fought on the same side—and won.

Partition is admittedly a compromise. It is not the final answer nor is it the perfect solution.

But it was the only proposal offered. It it falls, at least the world will know by that experience that it must find some other answer. The days of severest test are those between today and Oct. 1, 1948. Now that the plan has been voted on



White

in democratic fashion, it is up to not only the United Nations but to the people of the world and particularly the non-Jewish citizens of the United States to enforce the decision which has been made.

AN IMMEDIATE question is whether or not the Arabs, like Rankin and Talmadge, will be permitted to use bluster and threats to defy the United Nations.

The Union of South Africa, with the aid of Great Britain and the United States, has virtually done this already. Another instance of such tactics succeeding would be disastrous to world peace.

There are already too many organizations working on this and other issues. I am hesitant, therefore, to suggest another one. But there is a function of immense value which can be performed by a temporary organization.

It would be a body of such

courage and impartiality that its statements would be accepted without question not only by Americans but by the people of the world on what is actually happening in Palestine.

It could use all available machinery and such additional machinery as may be necessary to obtain the facts, appraise them, apportion criticism or approval as the facts warrant, and to make such recommendations as it sees fit.

The world is going to be deluged with charges and countercharges by Arabs and Jews alike. I for one would like to have some yardstick by which I could determine which statements are true and which are false.

I WOULD LIKE at this time to commend the courage and the selflessness which motivated the crucial votes of Haiti, Liberia and the Philippines on partition. Had these three countries voted the other way, partition would have been defeated by a vote of 30 to 16.

Themselves the victims of proscription and discrimination, these three small but pivotal countries on this issue responded to appeals in the name of humanity and voted against their own material self interests in some respects, on the basis of sympathy for the homeless and hopeless displaced persons of Europe who find at least a temporary haven in Palestine.

## WALTER WHITE

# Fickle Public Chided for Attitude on Louis

BY WALTER WHITE

Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

AS I LISTENED to the crowd at Madison Square Garden boo Joe Louis for his unsatisfactory 24th defense of the heavy-weight title, two ideas pressed on my mind.

I wondered if the eagerness to tear down the cleanest and best-loved idol of boxing of this or any other time was not a yardstick of the sickness which infects mankind today.

Jennie Lee, the brilliant British writer and member of Parliament,

stated in London the other day on her return from the United States that American newspapers and radio had fed their readers during the war tales of disaster and gloom which in turn had created a cynicism and pessimism which continues



White

to pervade American thought. Have we as a nation become so permeated with the desire to destroy that in 60 minutes we transform a public idol into a bum?

THE SECOND idea which depressed me was one of wondering what an individual had to do to merit steadfast recognition from a fickle public.

Walcott's cleverness in keeping out of Joe Louis' reach and his effective counter-punching which kept Joe off balance wiped out, at least for the time being, all memory of what Joe Louis had done for organized sport.

Forgotten was the fact that when he emerged on the prize-fighting horizon the business of commercialized mayhem was in about as foul odor as the wrestling racket is today.

JOE LOUIS bluntly refused to have anything whatever to do with fixed fights. Joe's integrity surpassed that of any other contemporary boxer and was above reproach.

He had set a new code of behavior in the ring by stepping back and permitting his opponents who may have slipped to regain their balance instead of rushing in for the kill as was the custom.

He had coined one of the greatest phrases of World War II when

he said simply and unpretentiously, "We are going to win because we are on God's side."

I DON'T WANT to be cynical, but a public which can so instantaneously forget a record like this and demand that the title be taken away from Joe Louis because a cagy opponent stayed out of harm's way makes one wonder about the mental processes of such a public.

Bob Pastor bicycled for 10 rounds and made Joe Louis look as bad as did Walcott. But the next time they met Joe slaughtered the nimble-footed Pastor.

Joe is older now and his reflexes and footwork and perhaps even his punching power have doubtless deteriorated with age.

Next June in Yankee Stadium may be a completely different story. I, for one, would not like to be in Walcott's shoes. If anybody is wise to retire, my suggestion would be Jersey Joe.



# THROUGH THE YEARS

By FAY YOUNG

## SOME DO REMEMBER!

Dear Sir and Friend:

*Chicago, Illinois Sat-8-16-47*

Since the signing of the contract of Jackie Robinson with the Brooklyn Dodgers and how well he was received in the opening game by the fans in Brooklyn; how in his own way he made the entire circuit in the same way, proving thereby to all America that a Negro could do it, he paved the way for other Negro players to follow in his footsteps.

Our people, the world over, and especially here in Chicago, were in a tense frame of mind wondering not how he would be received in St. Louis or Cincinnati, but right here in Chicago, the First City for Negro sports of all descriptions. As a result, the entire race is proud of the wonderful attitude and conduct of our people at that historic game on that Sunday at Wrigley Field.

The crusade of the Chicago Defender and the Pittsburgh Courier warning our people what was at stake was well heeded by the fans. They not only conducted themselves as ladies and gentlemen at that game, but also at succeeding games. I am a regular fan at both the majors and Negro League games so I can frankly state that a miracle has happened—I have not seen a half dozen liquor parties and bottles at any of the games I have attended since then.



FAY YOUNG

NOW, THIS PART of my letter is about YOU. Since you are the Dean or Father of Negro sports writers, you did more than your share to bring about this great thing that has happened to us in the sports world. Thousands of your readers who have kept up with your weekly articles and comments, know how diligently you have gone on record with the high salaried sports writers on the big white daily papers to make your point—that Negroes should be in the big leagues. In the almost forty years that I have known you personally you never lost an argument on this point. Now your one big wish or prayer is answered.

The climax of this letter is, that since Jackie Robinson made his debut here in Chicago (and that was some time ago), I happened to have a party of out-of-town guests at White Sox Park on the day that Larry Doby was rushed in the park after he was signed with the Cleveland players.

We sat directly behind you but it was too big a day to attract your attention and we were as provoked as you were at those dumb Negro photographers (not all of them) whose sole purpose seemed to be getting in the way. We saw that look of pride and satisfaction on your face and expressed our views to each other. I think your view was about right. I said, "Fellows, now there is Fay Young who has worked as hard, in his own way, as all the white scribes put together for us to be able to have this great break."

*\* Sat-8-16-47*

SINCE JACKIE'S DEBUT, I have NOT read any expression of appreciation for your untiring efforts and devotion to the cause of Negro representation in the big leagues. I have not seen any compliment sent in to you nor to any of the other Negro sports writers in our other papers.

Fan mail Negroes have even sent Stepin Fetchit hundreds of letters congratulating him for just going to sleep in pictures. I still don't understand.

The part you played was TOO big for the people to forget or let you down this way so I take my hat off to you, A GRAND OLD ROMAN for the great job well done.



## For Newsmen Only

OTTO McCLARRIN is responsible for Howard U looking up in the press,—he's doing a bang-up job of press relations in a situation that ain't no bed of roses . . . Dutton Ferguson, late of OPA is doing press relations for the Urban League and presently Opportunity magazine will hit the stands again under his editorship . . . John Young III, is really putting on a show as public relationist for the Booker T. Washington Memorial Coin and Fund folks, his Booker T. parade up Constitution Avenue was a bit of all right . . . Jimmy Baker, just of Housing, is the latest convert to a public Relationist, for a housing development. *Sat. 4-19-47*

CHICAGO, — (A N P) — The Chicago Rockets announced the appointment of John H. Young, Jr., as assistant in publicity and public relations.

Young is a former all-American football player at Morehouse college in Atlanta. He has had further football experience as a member of the New York Brown Bombers, coached by former all-American great Fritz Pollard, and as football coach at Jackson college in Mississippi and Fisk university in Nashville. *Sat. 8-9-47*

A veteran of 16 month's service in the army, Young was discharged and remained in quasi-service as civilian flight instructor of army cadets at Tuskegee institute.

As Washington correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier, Young was one of the winners of the first annual Wendell Willkie awards for excellence in journalism. At present, he is director of public relations for the Booker T. Washington Birthplace memorial, and will continue to serve the memorial as public relations consultant.

Young's duties with the Rockets will be assisting in all matters concerning the club's publicity and public relations program.



## Editor of AFRO to Attend Institute

NEW YORK—William I. Gibson, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Inc., will attend the seminar for managing and news



editors which will be conducted by the American Press Institute at Columbia Institute here for three weeks beginning Sept. 22. One of 27 newspaper executives from 19 different States who will attend, Mr. Gibson, who has

been on the AFRO staff for 20 years, is the third representative of the paper to attend one of the institute's seminars. *352/ news*

### Mackay, Matthews Also Went

The first was Cliff W. Mackay, managing editor, who went to the city editors' session, and the second was Ralph Matthews, AFRO National Bureau chief, who attended that for general reporters.

A graduate of Hampton Institute, 1920, and Ferris Preparatory School, Mr. Gibson received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Ohio State University in 1926 and 1927 respectively. He came to the AFRO in 1927 as sports editor, became managing editor in 1933 and editor in 1944.





*Atlanta Daily World*  
STATE CORRESPONDENT —  
James L. Hicks, staff writer and  
assistant chief of the NNPA News  
Service, who was officially accred-  
ited last Wednesday by the secre-  
tary of state as a correspondent  
at the State Department in Wash-  
ington. He is the only colored  
newsman so accredited.



## CAPITOL PRESS GALLERIES OPEN

# Who Is This Man, Louis Lautier?

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

**F**ORTY-SEVEN years ago a little fellow came to live with Harry and Ida Lautier in New Orleans. They named him Louis Robert. Louis developed the yen to write at an early age. Shortly after graduating from Straight College Prep School, he decided to try his hand at putting his thoughts on paper.

He kissed mother and dad goodbye and struck out on his own. He got his A.B. degree from Morris Brown College and attended Howard University Law School for one year.

The Atlanta Independent gave him the first opportunity to get his journalistic spurs in 1923. When it folded, the youngster decided to be a free lance writer. By this time it had dawned upon him that he had the makings of the big time.

He jumped from a small, unknown local sheet straight toward the top.

The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers gave him a chance to show his wares by accepting some of his material for publication. That was 24 years ago. He has been a contributor ever since.

He made contacts with other publications and soon had built up a chain throughout the country that used his material.

## Publisher Organize

In 1940 publishers of colored weeklies and one daily decided to pool their resources to obtain national news coverage of Washington.

The organization, which had named itself National Negro Publishers' Association, after experimenting for a year or so, chose Louis to head the staff.

## Has Determination

Those who know "Louie," as he is best known, say he is a tough man when he gets peeved. Well he got his "dander" up over the fact that only white daily press reporters were admitted to the Senate and House press galleries. Under Roosevelt, the association's representative was already admitted to White House press conferences.

Although he is a little man weighing a scant 135 pounds and only five feet six inches tall, Louie never lets up when there is something he wants.

He applied, in a letter, to Sen. Harry Byrd (Dem., Va.), then chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, Dec. 3, 1945. The Senator promised to submit Louie's application to the committee but somehow never got around to it.

After appeals to Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas), his application was finally submitted. A letter announcing the correspond-

ent's rejection came Jan. 25, 1946.

When Republicans got control of Congress, Louis tried again.

This time he asked Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (Rep., Ill.) to present the matter to the Rules Committee, Jan. 7, 1947. At the hearing, Mar. 4, Lautier was again rejected on the grounds that his work with the 36 newspapers, mostly weeklies, was more important than his connection with the Atlanta Daily World. This put him in the weekly class, and weeklies are not eligible for places in the daily press galleries.

However, the rejection this time crystalized enough pressure from the weekly and daily press so that the previous decision made by the Standing Committee to bar him was overruled by the Senate Rules group.

The important thing is that Louie had won his fight.

## Second Experience

The diminutive chief of NNPA news service revealed that when he took over this post in 1940 it was not the first time he had been a White House correspondent.

Louie said that during the Coolidge Administration he became a correspondent upon the resignation of Lucian Skinner, who had, by some unknown method, managed to gain admission.

Louie attributes his latest success to two things: the change in the political administration putting the Republican party in power, and the publicity given the issue by the daily and weekly press.

## Bachelor Now

Louie has kept bachelor quarters at 1731 Willard St., N.W., for about 20 years. In 1923, he was separated from the former Miss Edith McGruder. They have one girl, Louis Odessa.

He is particularly fond of reading. His favorites are historic and biographical books.

He was an only child and grew up in better than average surroundings.

Louie did practically all the things that normal boys do, such



LOUIS LAUTIER

as playing baseball, basketball, football and other athletic activities.

"I was a pretty good ball player and could swat that pill too," Louie said.

One of his main pleasures was walking horses around Fairground race track in New Orleans.

## Previous Jobs

Prior to his present job he had been administrative assistant to the civilian aide to the Secretary of War, when William Hastie, now Governor of the Virgin Islands, held that post. Lautier held the administrative post for four years, during which time he received the War Department's Award for Meritorious Civilian Service.

For 20 years prior to that he had been a clerk in the Department of Justice.

Louie is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Washington Alumni Chapter. He was given honorable mention in the recent Willkie Award contest.

## Office Personnel

Under Mr. Lautier in the NNPA office are two assistants, James Hicks, former U.S. Army captain, and Mrs. Natalie Scurlock.

Louie and his co-workers serve 33 papers belonging to NNPA.

"I attribute much of my success as a scribe to the opportunity the AFRO and other publications gave me over 20 years ago. This paper has given me every encouragement to make good," Louie said.

## Barred By a Technicality

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier. President Truman's commendation of the Negro press was still echoing throughout the Nation when last week the Press Correspondents' Committee of Washington, D. C., representing 700 correspondents, barred Louis R. Lautier, a colored American newspaperman from the Congressional press galleries.

Mr. Lautier qualified for admittance to the press galleries by virtue of being a correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and for the National Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, but he was barred nevertheless because he allegedly does not devote his CHIEF attention to representing the Atlanta Daily World.

Of course it is held that no issue of race or color is involved; that under the same circumstances a white correspondent would also be barred, but it is noteworthy that one of the members of the five-man committee that disapproved Mr. Lautier's application voted in favor of admitting him to the press galleries, which indicates some difference of opinion among the 700 white newspapermen.

It is equally noteworthy that since "occupation of the galleries is confined to bonafide correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers or newspaper associations requiring telegraphic service," Mr. Lautier certainly measures up to these qualifications, no matter if he does send more dispatches to the NNPA papers than he does to the Atlanta Daily World.

Obviously the objection to Mr. Lautier is really the fact that he is a colored man and thus persona non grata to his white fellow workers who are probably all staunch defenders of the freedom of the press and all belong to the union, the American Newspaper Guild, but are not averse to using a petty technicality to bar a Negro from making a living.

It would be interesting to learn whether the employers of these Washington correspondents approve of the decision of their correspondents, considering that all of them are champions of press freedom.

Neither Mr. Lautier nor his employers of the Negro press need despair, for there are ways of getting around this cheap technicality, and no time should be lost in using them, if the publishers think added expenditure for this purpose worth while.

of changing the rules to admit correspondents of weekly newspapers. *Sat. 4-5-47*

From where we sit, it seems that the correspondents themselves should have seen to it that the ancient rules governing admittance of correspondents were changed long before Senator Wayland Brooks of the Senate Rules Committee forced them to do so.

They have known for a long time that this ancient rule, excluding all save daily newspaper correspondents from the galleries, worked a hardship upon the colored press, which is 99 per cent weekly.

They did nothing about it and, in fact, used the obsolete rule as a shield to cover up their own racial prejudice.

The Senate and House galleries have been as lily-white as the Washington Press Club.

When Arthur Krock, writing in the New York Times last Thursday, sought to defend the white daily newspaper correspondents and their Standing Committee, he did himself and a great newspaper a disservice. He has evidently forgotten that a great man once said: "The letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive." *Sat. 4-5-47*

ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME

the action of the Senate Rules Committee in compelling the admittance of Louis R. Lautier to the Capitol press galleries apparently has not set so well with some of the white correspondents, whose Standing Committee had previously rejected the Lautier application.

These white newspapermen complain that the Senate committee, by demanding Mr. Lautier's admittance, has resolved an individual matter but leaves unresolved the matter



# NNPA Service Supplies

## Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

### Viewpoint of Minorities

Sat. 3-29-47

#### Senate Committee Told Press Gallery Seat Essential for Relaying News to Weeklies

By LOUIS LAUTIER  
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

Explaining the mission of the NNPA News Service, before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration regarding my admission to the Senate Press Gallery, I remarked:

"A sub-committee of this committee hearing on amending the Senate cloture rule, involved fundamental principles of democratic government. Yet, from the viewpoint of minority citizens, they were inadequately reported by the white daily press.

"For example, I saw in no white daily any reference to the profound statement of Sen. John H. Overton, of Louisiana, that 'The Democratic South stands for white supremacy.' An effective cloture rule and the attitudes of both the Democratic and Republican parties are matters which deeply interest minority citizens."

#### White View Only

Another example of the type of service rendered by the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA involves an incident before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the NAACP, appeared before that committee recently in opposition to all pending labor legislation. Sat. 3-29-47

At the close of his testimony, Sen. Wayne Morse, of Oregon, rebuked representatives of labor organizations who had appeared before the committee and opposed all pending labor bills but had not offered any suggestions as to the type of legislation they thought the Congress ought to enact.

The white dailies carried Senator Morse's comment, but not the views of Mr. Mitchell. If minorities are to be intelligently informed of what is going on in the Congress, it is essential that they also get the views of representatives of colored organizations.

#### Committee Coverage Easy

Instances cited involved no difficulty in coverage because committee hearings are open to all reporters, except that accredited correspondents get first consideration and if all seats at press tables are taken minority reporters may be forced to sit in the audience, as they must occupy seats in the visitors' galleries in the Senate and House. Sat. 3-29-47

At the opening of the 80th Con-

gress it was impossible to get into the Senate galleries, although minorities were interested in the action taken on Senator-elect Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi. When the Senate acted the next day, colored correspondents had to get the news the best way they could, although there were vacant seats in the press gallery.

#### Congressional Record Use

The Standing Committee of Correspondents suggested that I follow Congressional proceedings through the Congressional Record. Let's see how that works: Vote on cloture on FEPC legislation occurred late Feb. 9, 1946. The vote had to be sent out that night in order to reach colored papers in time for publication. Because they had no correspondent in the Senate press gallery, the roll-call vote had to be secured from a news service. Press gallery admission would overcome these difficulties.

#### Heavy Service Required

As to my qualifications, I represent both a daily paper and a news service, some of whose members require telegraphic service. The larger weeklies, some of which publish editions daily, require telegraphic service. These include the Amsterdam News, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago Defender, Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Kansas City Call.

During the Kansas City Star strike, the Kansas City Call, a weekly, decided to get out daily editions to meet the dearth of news in Kansas City. A telegram was sent to me to send all news of importance without regard to racial angles.

#### One Daily

At the present time, the Atlanta Daily World is our only daily newspaper. It has a daily circulation around 28,000. Many of our larger newspapers, such as the AFRO-AMERICAN, the Courier and the Defender are almost on a daily press run basis, printing four or five editions each week.

But in contrast with a daily newspaper which saturates the same area day after day, our newspapers send their different editions to different areas.

For example, the AFRO has two Washington editions, five national editions, two Baltimore City editions, editions for Philadelphia, Richmond and New Jersey and an edition for the State of Maryland.

Part of the reason why the different editions are sent to different places instead of all being concentrated in one area, is that

The action of the Senate Committee on Rules, last Tuesday, voting unanimously to admit Louis R. Lautier to the Senate Press Gallery, gives the press a great opportunity for growth and service.

Our press is now in position to get news as to what goes on in the Senate as fast as any other paper in the country, and for the first time the Senate news will be reported by a man who sees problems the same way we do.

Lautier's presence in the Senate Press Gallery will not automatically stop men like Senator Ellender and Senator Eastland from insulting and villifying colored people, but it will make their Northern colleagues who have to face the colored vote put an ever increasing restraint on them.

#### In On Debates

We shall now have our own correspondent sitting in on the important Senate debates, such as universal military training, anti-poll tax, fair employment practice, foreign policy and the like, to hear and report what the individual Senators say and how they act. Sat. 3-29-47

We will no longer have to wait on tomorrow's Congressional Record for what goes on in the Senate today.

In the matter of growth, the latest national news in the colored press will increase reader interest, which will sell more papers. Larger circulation will mean more and better paying advertising. More advertising will mean more revenue which will let the publisher reduce the price of the paper to the reader. This will then start another chain of reaction of more readers, more advertising, more revenue.

# The Highway

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

by Charles H. Houston

there is not enough news to make up completely new editions, without "repeats."

This is a decided weakness from an advertising standpoint, because advertising rates go up in the direct proportion to which a newspaper reaches the same readers and saturates its field. Sat. 3-29-47

#### At Disadvantage

A colored newspaper reaching its readers only once a week at 10 cents per copy, has small chance competing for advertising with a daily newspaper reaching the same readers six times a week at five cents per copy.

Our newspaper publishers are alive to their problems. They have just organized a news service for distribution of the latest news to member papers, like the Associated Press does for white papers.

If our publishers will pull together and take full advantage of their co-operative news service and the presence of colored reporters in the hot spots like the Senate Press Gallery, I predict that in a few years we shall have more colored daily newspapers, and that they will be powerful influences in molding public opinion in this country.

## Houston's Brief Supports Writer's Press Seat Plea

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-29-47

Said Lautier Met Existing Rules, That White

Dailies Fail in Reports on Minority News

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The brief in support of the appeal to the Senate Rules Committee of Louis Lautier for admission to the Senate Press Gallery was prepared by Charles H. Houston, nationally known lawyer, and read to the committee by Dean George M. Johnson of the Howard University Law School.

Text of the brief stated that Louis R. Lautier is a correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World, which has a daily circulation of 28,190, and for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which includes the main colored newspapers of this country with combined weekly circulation of over 1,000,000.

The appeal was discussed from four angles, namely:

1. Does Mr. Lautier qualify for admission to the Senate Press Gallery under existing rules?

2. Do existing white services and correspondents adequately re-

port news of the Senate in which minorities are specially interested? Sat. 3-29-47

3. Is the colored press competing with the white press, so that the effect of making it impossible for a colored correspondent to get the Senate news operates as an unfair restraint of trade?

4. What are the broader implications of banning minorities access to first hand knowledge of Senate proceedings?

Meets Existing Rules

Mr. Lautier meets the requirements of existing rules because a resolution (S 117, 76th Cong., 1st Sess) which passed with a minor amendment, struck out the limitation of gallery privileges to "bona fide reporters for daily newspapers" and broadened the privilege to cover correspondents for press associations, radio commentators, and so forth.

It stated "These regulations shall so provide for the use of such space and facilities as fairly

to distribute their use to all such media of news dissemination."

Existing white newspapers and white correspondents do not cover the Senate adequately for angles or news of interest to minority readers. For example, debates on the anti-lynching bill, the FEPC bill are instances of inadequate Senate coverage from the minority citizens' angle.

The Atlanta Daily World is a Southern newspaper, and on political issues Southern minorities

are equally in disagreement with white press, emphasizing minority attitudes of most citizens' crime. Now this press therefore moves into another stage: a report- ing press and a press of criticism of national and local events.

Plea to Aid Vets, Too

This country needs the informed support of every citizen. It is a sad commentary that intelligent minority veterans feel less at home, more of a stranger here than in foreign countries. This is a plea to bring them closer to their government. The Senate is

the greatest Parliamentary body in the world. Its proceedings need to be reported for minorities as well as other citizens.

We ask the committee to admit Mr. Lautier to the Senate Press Gallery so that the space and facilities may be more fairly distributed, and so that they may provide for an important segment of the population which will be called upon to bear an ever increasing responsibility for the defense and progress of the country.

are equally in disagreement with white press, emphasizing minority attitudes of most citizens' crime. Now this press therefore moves into another stage: a report- ing press and a press of criticism of national and local events.



# NEGRO WRITERS WIN SENATE NEWS SEATS

One Admitted as Magazine Representative—Rules Group Intervenes for Second Man

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Senate Rules Committee today overrode the standing committee of newspaper correspondents and voted that Louis R. Lautier, correspondent of a Negro daily newspaper and Negro weeklies, be admitted to the Senate Press Gallery.

Another Negro, Percival L. Prattis, correspondent for Our World, a Negro magazine published in New York, was disclosed to have been admitted last week by the executive committee of the periodical press gallery correspondents. The Congressional Press galleries are divided into three groups, daily newspapers, magazines and radio.

Mr. Lautier and Mr. Prattis are the first Negroes to win admission.

Action of the Rules Committee came unanimously after it held a hearing into rejection of Mr. Lautier for admittance to the daily newspaper press gallery. Mr. Lautier had been turned down by the committee of reporters representing this press gallery division by a vote of 4 to 1.

The Newspaper Correspondents Committee told the Senators in a statement that gallery rules "clearly limit membership in the (daily) press galleries to correspondents whose chief attention is given to daily newspapers."

Mr. Lautier contended he was entitled to admission as correspondent for The Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper. He also represents the National Negro Publishers Association, a group of weekly newspaper publishers with a combined circulation of 1,000,000.

"The committee majority could not escape the conclusion that Mr. Lautier's chief attention was being given to the weekly newspapers," the correspondents' committee said.

Disclosure of Mr. Prattis' admission to the periodical gallery was disclosed by Frank McNaughton, its chairman, during testimony on Mr. Lautier's appeal.

Mr. McNaughton said the decision to admit Mr. Prattis was unanimous. It had not been announced, he said, because of a rule against announcing acceptances or rejections.

In The Nation

## Senator Brooks Takes Over the Press Gallery

By ARTHUR CROCK  
WASHINGTON, March 26—A casual newspaper reader might suppose, what indeed Chairman Brooks and his fellow members of the Senate Rules Committee have by inference conveyed, that the committee intervened recently to prevent discrimination in the Senate press gallery against a newspaper reporter because he is a Negro. But an appraisal of the facts on which the committee based its action leads to the conclusion that the governing board of the Senate press gallery was forced by the committee to violate its rules only because the reporter affected by them is a Negro.

That may be good politics for Senator Brooks and the members of the Rules Committee, especially those from Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. But it transgressed a gallery rule and its applications that go back to 1887, imposed a space-and-seating problem which the governing board cannot solve and the Senate shows no inclination to, and left its immediate beneficiary in the position of being a member of the Senate press gallery but not of the press gallery of the House.

The governing board, thus overruled, corrected this absurd situation on its own motion by admitting the correspondent to the House press gallery as well, having jurisdiction on admissions to both from Congress, an authority now infringed for the first time since Congress made the gallery rules. Because government and public property take the position that the press must be held responsible for the way in which it uses its constitutional freedom, and the effect of the gallery self-government was to accept and police that responsibility, the Senate Rules Committee's contribution is a disservice to the end in view.

### Rules Are Plain

Before reviewing an incident which would be trivial were not press responsibility and racial discrimination burning issues, two statements should be made. One is that the governing boards of the Capitol press galleries have never passed favorably on the application of a Negro candidate for admission under the rule that any gallery member must give his "chief attention" to a daily newspaper or newspapers. But the other is that, if any

## Negro (Louis R. Lautier)

Negro correspondent who meets that qualification applies for membership, or seeks to use the galleries on a professional errand here, the board's obligation to grant the request is too plain to permit evasion.

The present situation arose when a correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, the latter a group of weeklies, applied for membership in the House and Senate press galleries. These are governed by Congressional rules administered by the Standing Committee of Correspondents, its members selected by the members of the galleries. This committee after hearing the correspondent rejected the application 4 to 1 on the factual ground that he does not give his "chief" attention to daily newspapers and thus is automatically barred. The Senate Rules Committee, reviewing the case, simply asserted that the correspondent came within the rules and ordered him admitted to its press gallery.

The Standing Committee protested on these grounds:

1. Because Congress recognized the limitation its rules impose on correspondents for the radio and for periodicals so far as the press galleries are concerned, it created some time ago separate galleries for such correspondents.

2. When the present rules were adopted the press galleries had about 200 members. Now there are 700, and, if the rules are abrogated, the space problem will become insoluble.

3. Two previous standing committees rejected the application in question, but a rehearing was ordered in the event there might be new evidence of qualification. There was none which substantially changed the case.

### A Non-Discrimination Pledge

4. The Standing Committee is opposed to discrimination and therefore doubly regrets that such colored correspondents as have applied do not come within the rule. It will be glad to accredit any who do.

5. Its chairman, who voted for admission, held that since the correspondent testified that "the majority of his income" came from his daily paper "this should establish that \* \* \* his chief attention" was so given. "He took the position that the committee would be justified in stretching the rules," but his four colleagues did not agree.

6. They based their decision on these facts: the weeklies served by the correspondent have an estimated total circulation of 3,000,000 while that of his daily is believed to be from 2,000 to 3,000; over his Washington dispatches

he is identified as correspondent of the weeklies' association; if he were admitted correspondents of other non-dailies would have to be, and this would break down the rules and gallery facilities.

The Standing Committee then urged that Congress provide such facilities by changing the press gallery rules it made itself so that a small quota of weekly correspondents could be admitted legally, or provide them with other space. It suggested that a mixed committee be appointed to study solutions.

The Senate Rules Committee ignored all this and simply ordered this particular correspondent admitted. Thereby it greatly damaged an ancient system of protection of Congress and the public in the gathering and dissemination of news and took away the press self-government established at the Capitol in 1887.

### Overruled

The Senate press corps last week got its second Negro member in two weeks (TIME, March 24)—and the second since 1873. The Senate Rules Committee—whose chairman, Illinois' C. Wayland ("Curly") Brooks, has nearly half a million Negroes in his state—admitted Louis R. Lautier of the Atlanta Daily World, over the objections of the daily correspondents' committee.

## Negro Wins Press Fight In Capital

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—The Senate Rules Committee yesterday overrode the standing committee of correspondents, which governs the Capitol press galleries subject to Congressional rules, and ordered admission to the Senate gallery of Louis R. Lautier, Negro correspondent of the Atlanta Daily World and the National Negro Press Assn.

The correspondents committee previously had voted 4 to 1 against admitting Lautier, declaring that Lautier did not clearly give his "chief attention" to daily telegraphic reporting.

### Chairman Favored Admission

Griffing Bancroft, chairman of the committee and correspondent of PM and the Chicago Sun cast the vote in favor of admission.

In behalf of the standing com-

mittee, Bancroft yesterday urged the Senate committee to join in discussion of revising the press gallery rules. He pointed out that admission of Lautier alone, even though he himself had favored this, would not care for the problem of many Negro weekly papers which would remain unrepresented in the galleries.

The Senate committee unanimously voted to admit Lautier as a qualified correspondent of a daily newspaper and took no action on proposal for revision of the rules.

### Will Discuss

### Extension of Credentials

The standing committee of correspondents today will discuss extension of Lautier's credentials to the House press gallery.

Frank McNaughton of Time, chairman of the galleries executive committee, disclosed yesterday that Percival L. Prattis, Washington representative of Our World magazine, has been "unanimously approved" as the first Negro granted admission to the periodicals galleries.

## Jim Crow Press Issue Up to Senate

The Senate Rules Committee gets its chance this week to settle the Jim Crow issue brought into the open when the standing committee of Washington correspondents barred a Negro newspaperman from the Congressional press galleries.

Louis R. Lautier, correspondent of the Atlanta Daily World, challenged the committee's ruling that he did not meet qualifications restricting admission to "bona fide telegraphic correspondents."

In a letter to Sen. C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.), chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, he charged that the correspondents had drawn the color line and pointed out that the Rules Committee was empowered to determine who shall be admitted to the galleries.

Griffing Bancroft, correspondent for the Chicago Sun and PM, was the only member of the five-man committee who voted in favor of Lautier's application.

## Neiman Group Hits Negro Ban

news. Sun 3-9-47  
The barred correspondent Louis R. Lautier, representative of the Atlanta Daily World and several other national newspapers, was excluded from the Capitol press galleries. In a telegram to the committee, the Neiman fellows said the Negro press "long has been denied access to the 14 Nieman journal-to-essential sources of national news."



by the committee on grounds that he devoted most of his time to weekly papers.

The Nieman journalists praised Griffing Bancroft of the Chicago Sun, the lone committee member favoring Lautier's admission.

## From the Editor

*C. M. Fri 3-7-47*  
**Color Technicalities**  
*New York, N.Y.*

Newspapermen sometimes come to view freedom of the press as a private, little monopoly—and no strangers need apply.

The committee of correspondents, which administers Congressional Press Galleries by authority of Congress, have denied accreditation to Louis R. Lautier, correspondent for the *Atlanta World*, Negro daily newspaper, and for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn., which services weekly papers. No Negro newspaperman has ever been accredited.



Lautier

Lautier was rejected on grounds that Congress limited accreditation "only" to persons "whose chief attention is given to telegraphic correspondence for daily newspapers or newspaper associations requiring telegraphic service."

This is so obvious a groundless technicality that it raises the inescapable question whether the real technicality didn't concern the color of Lautier's skin.

A casual glance through correspondents accredited to Congressional Galleries shows many who do not come

within that rule technically. Men from the Washington papers, which have the largest numbers of accredited correspondents, do not devote their "chief attention to telegraphic correspondence," for the obvious reason that local papers do not need to operate by telegraph. Many accredited column writers do not give "telegraphic correspondence," but operate through the mails.

One of the members of the committee who voted to reject the Negro correspondent has a job not unlike that of Lautier. He represents *Variety*, a weekly; he writes three columns a week for the *Philadelphia Inquirer* by which he formerly was employed; and other times represents *Motion Picture Daily*. Probably it would take a mind reader to figure how much of his "chief attention" is given to what part of his duties, some within, some outside the technical rule. The same would be true for the Negro correspondent whose application was rejected. *Fri 3-7-47*

The point is not that the correspondents were wrong in admitting these correspondents, but that the same rule of reason should be applied to a Negro applicant.

It is too easy for newsmen to forget that privileges they enjoy under freedom of the press do not amount to very much unless freedom of the press is real. *Fri 3-7-47*

It isn't real under a setup which excludes a Negro correspondent for a Negro daily from covering the affairs of Congress along with his white competitors. This is exactly the same kind of a limitation on freedom of the press to which American newspapermen object when it is imposed by the Soviet through limiting the number of correspondents permitted to cover the Big Four Conference.

*John P. Lewis*

## Negro Newspaper Week

*Daily Worker*

THIS week is Negro Newspaper Week—Feb. 28 to March 7—sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and marking the 120th anniversary of the Negro press. *New York, N.Y.*

In all the years since John Russwurm founded "Freedom's Journal" in 1827, the Negro people have found in their press a stout defender of their rights.

And there has been no more valiant fighter for democracy to all Americans. *Mar 8-8-47*

With a combined circulation of 2,000,000, about 200 Negro newspapers are distributed among 32 different states.

This means that every week well over one-third of all Negro families and an undetermined number of whites are reached and influenced.

And as the Negro people's struggle for democratic rights becomes sharper, their press has increasingly fought for a unified movement.

Like all vigorous American institutions, the Negro press has not been without its critics both from without and from within. It has been smeared by frightened Negro haters, while some of the more timid souls have found it too agitative. And many, not without cause, have sometimes winced at sensational angles.

Nevertheless, in that community that can boast of a Negro newspaper democracy is never a dead word.

The traditions have been great. Douglass, Abbott, Dabney and Trotter are names that stand alongside and sometimes above Pulitzer, Greeley, Dana and Steffens.

This week's theme is "The Negro Press and the New Day Ahead." Of one thing there can be no doubt, the Negro people will fight for and win a new day—the bigger and better their press the sooner it will come.

### A Disgrace

*Daily Worker*

THE Negro press, its editors, and readers are properly outraged at the barring of Louis Lautier, a Negro reporter, from the Congressional press galleries.

Only a few days before, President Truman had praised the Negro press as "courageous and constructive," and had personally handed the Wendell Willkie award for outstanding journalism to two Negro reporters and one paper. *Sat 3-8-47*

The prejudiced decision of the Standing Committee of Correspondents insults all Americans.

Lautier is taking his battle to the Congressional committees which delegated authority to the press committee. *New York, N.Y.*

The decision must be reversed, or the rules amended to give the Negro press representation in Congress.



# Bilbo Tells Negro Editor He Doesn't Hate Blacks

Louisville, Ky. Sun. 8-17-47

*The Courier-Journal*

New Orleans, Aug. 16 (UP)—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, his outspoken battle for white supremacy silenced by sickness, called a Negro newspaper editor to his bedside recently and told him that his battle with the black race was one of self-preservation, it was disclosed today.

Leon L. Lewis, managing editor of *The Negro South*, got in to see the ailing senator when white reporters and editors who had sought interviews were turned down.

Bilbo, his sharp-edged temper softened by sickness, lies in Foundation Hospital where doctors are trying to build up his strength to sustain another in a series of operations for cancer of the mouth.

But he denied that he hated Negroes or that he had interfered with their progress. He said he was their friend. "I am honestly against the social intermingling of Negroes and whites," he said, "but I hold nothing personal against Negroes as a race. God made them as they are and they should be proud of that God-given heritage as I am proud of mine."

Condition Reported Grave.

There are reports throughout the state that Bilbo is about to die from complications. The senator's private physician, Dr. Alton J. Ochsner, the noted cancer specialist, does not confirm the report.

Bilbo is "resting comfortably," he said, although he is slightly feverish and has a slight case of neuritis which has existed since he entered the hospital two weeks ago.

A "No Visitors" sign is tacked to the door of Bilbo's room, but the Negro editor got in through special permission of doctors. Lewis said he and Bilbo had been friends for years.

Pointed Question Asked.

Lewis came early to the point of his interview, asking the senator who had fought Negroes politically for decades:

"Do you believe Negroes should be allowed indiscriminate use of the ballot?"

"Yes," Bilbo told Lewis, "I believe Negroes should have that right, and in Mississippi, too—when their main purpose is not to put me out of office and when they won't be influenced by those who try to besmirch the reputation of my state."

Bilbo has long accused "meddling Yankees" of pouring millions of dollars into Mississippi elections in an effort to defeat him.

Lewis' interview with Bilbo was published today.

Says Fights to Save Self.

He told Lewis the reason he fought Negroes politically is "for

Negro (Leon L. Lewis)



# Defender Bureau Chief Joins Chicago Defender-Chicago Ill. National Journalistic Frat

WASHINGTON—Venice Tipton-Spraggs, chief of the Chicago Defender's Washington Bureau, was initiated this week into Theta Sigma Phi, national professional and honorary fraternity for women in journalism, to become the first Negro member in the 37-year-history of the organization.

Mrs. Spraggs was elected to associate membership in the fraternity along with five other outstanding women journalists by a vote of the local National Capital Alumnae Chapter, and by action of the National Council of Theta Sigma Phi at their annual meeting held in Los Angeles four weeks ago. Those initiated with Mrs. Spraggs were Sigrid Arne, Associated Press correspondent; Mary Hayworth, Syndicated NEA columnist; and Eleanor Darnton, head of the Women's International News Service, and former New York Times Women's Editor.

Others elected but could not be present for the mid-summer meeting of the fraternity at which the initiation took place, and will therefore be initiated at the fall meeting are Mrs. Agnes Meyer, special correspondent and wife of the Washington Post publisher, Eugene Meyer; Martha Strayer, correspondent for the Washington Daily News and Gerry Dick, magazine writer.



# THE Courier Salutes

*The Courier*  
For his fearlessness and vision in challenging the National Baseball Writers Association on their ban against competent Negro writers from press boxes in major league parks, The Pittsburgh Courier proudly salutes Vince Johnson, brilliant sports commentator of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Without any prodding or agitation, the fair-minded Mr. Johnson took it upon himself to launch a withering, one-man attack upon this undemocratic policy of the Writers Association.

Known to be a writer who doesn't pull his punches, Mr. Johnson said in his column recently:

"If a rule of the Baseball Writers Association of America prevents baseball from according the same rights to a Negro writer as football, let the Association ditch the rule." *Sat. 10-18-47*

"It is a hellishly hypocritical thing for writers to preach democracy in sports and then smugly turn their backs on democracy in the press box."

After praising Jackie Robinson for his achievements in big league baseball, he wrote further:

"As long as Jackie Robinson, or any other Negro is playing major league baseball, I think the Association should blush at its own failure to liberalize its rigid rulings and give a Negro newspaperman a seat beside other sports writers covering the game." *Sat.*

Offering a solution, Mr. Johnson wrote:

"It is my opinion that the way to correct so obvious an injustice is not to resort to expedience—and by that I mean any little trick which tacitly admits Negro newspapermen to press boxes without formally giving them membership status—but to end the situation by legislation."

The Courier salutes Vince Johnson as a red-blooded, courageous exponent of true sportsmanship and a real American.



VINCE JOHNSON

... for democracy in  
baseball press boxes



**Southern Editor****Blasts Bigotry At  
Mississippi Meet**

JACKSON, Miss.—Hard-hitting Editor Hodding Carter, Pulitzer prize winning publisher of the Greenville Delta Democrat Times, told the Mississippi Conference of Social Work Thursday night that "too many newspapers are silent in the face of evil."

He also blasted the people for being silent despite deplorable conditions which shamefully indicate a tide of bigotry engulfing them.

With pro-Bilbo, white supremacist Gov. Fielding Wright present, Carter said: "With our newspapers, our voices and our votes, we could remake America. But today too many newspapers, intent on playing it safe and making money, are silent in the face of evil."

The editor attacked Communism as the "final awesome proof that man's social development has not kept pace with science."

He said, "The American way, with all its imperfections, is the apex of man's slow climb toward the ultimate of social development—the recognition of the dignity of the brotherhood and the spirit of distinctiveness of man."

**Hate Stronger Than  
Brotherhood - Carter**

*Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW YORK —(ANP)—"Hate is a more militant force than brotherhood. Its missionaries are persistent. There are a lot of them," declared Hodding Carter, white Mississippi journalist and winner of the Pulitzer prize a couple of years ago in his liberal articles.

Writing in the November issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine, under the title "(How to Stop the Hate Mongers in Your Home Town," Carter pointed out that the south has its Bilbos, Rankins and Talmadges, and the presence in large numbers of a race against which so much fear and hate are directed, that the disease is not local to the south, nor is it limited at only relationships between whites and Negroes.

The hate mongers defile synagogues in New York and beat up a rabbi in Iowa City. They incite housing riots in Chicago and exclude Japanese-Americans from veterans' post on the West coast. They begrudge citizenship to Mexican-Americans,

stir up feeling against war refugees, and try to arouse Americans of Nordic ancestry against those whose forebears were Slavic, Semitic, or Latin," the article said.

**FAIL TO LOOK UP**

Peace-loving Americans are like ostriches, the author charged. Instead of being alarmed over the growth of hate groups, they look upon it as "just an aftermath of war tensions," "a repetition of 1919-21 when racial antagonism, Ku Kluxism and witch-hunting of radicals cast a shadow over America." He likened their attitude to that of the "decent German burglar, who hearing tales of Nazi gangs, likewise shrugged off the implications of uncurbed racial and religious persecution."

However, he warned that "the greatest single danger to American unity and internal peace is the chance that a dynamic leader may unite the multitude of hate groups. There are many such outfits waiting for such a fuhrer. The Colum-

**White (Hodding Carter)**

bians may be silenced temporarily, but the spirit which produced these young brown shirts in Georgia isn't dead. The Ku Klux Klan is very much alive, as are the Free White American, Inc., the United Sons of Dixie, the Christian Front, and many others.

Atlanta, Ga.  
"They will become stronger if a new wave of unemployment turns dejected vengeful men into the street." *Wed. 10-29-47*

He pointed out that legislative action cannot wipe out intolerance, but that one law could do the job. "It can be invoked most effectively, not in Washington, but in your town and thousands like it.

"It is based upon man's right to self-respect, man's brotherhood, and man's responsibility for his brothers. It is sometimes called the Golden Rule."

Application of the Golden Rule in the home, school, church, press and or the political scene would serve to reduce intolerance to an impotent state at which it can effectively be handled.

**Hate Stronger  
Than Brotherhood**

*APR. American*  
Journalist Warns  
of Threat to Unity  
*11-8-47*

NEW YORK (ANP)—"Hate is a more militant force than brotherhood. Its missionaries are persistent. There are a lot of them," declared Hodding Carter, white Mississippi journalist and winner of the Pulitzer prize a couple of years ago.

Writing in the November *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine, "How to Stop the Hate Mongers in Your Home Town," Carter pointed out that while the South has its Bilbos, Rankins and Talmadges, the hate disease is not local to the South.

**Danger in Hate Groups**

"Hate mongers defile synagogues in New York, beat up a rabbi in Iowa City; incite housing riots in Chicago; exclude Japanese-Americans from veterans' post on the West coast; begrudge citizenship to Mexican-Americans; and stir up feeling against war refugees.

He warned that "the greatest single danger to unity and internal peace is the chance that a dynamic leader may unite the multitude of hate groups. Application of the Golden Rule in the home, school, church, and press would reduce intolerance." Carter emphasized.



# Speaking Out

By Robert Durr From the  
Chicago, Ill. New South

My friend Columnist John Temple Graves whom I look upon as the president, public relation expert and spokesman of a segment of a Southern school of thought, and whose syndicated column appears in a lot of newspapers throughout the South is a master of words—words that sometime bless and sometime burn, had this to say in his "This Afternoon" column in the Birmingham Post Dec. 1, and I quote:

Sat. 12-27-47

"Are colored people being put out of their homes cruelly and unjustly in this community? So many of them think so, that it is important either, to correct the impression or right the wrong. It makes for worst degrees of racial bitterness to have them telling each other of this and that family having been suddenly "put out into the street in the rain" by a collection agent whose very name they have come to hear and hate. Especially when they tell you what I know to be a fact, that the agent makes them pay him a fee of \$5 for collecting a rent of as little as \$3.

"It is all too true that many colored people are careless or irresponsible about their rent and that agents have to protect themselves with a strict policy for payment. But it is also true that with the terrible shortage of houses there is much temptation to put people out in order to get other people in. And it is also true, unhappily, that some of our white people make a business of cheating colored people, the meanest and most anti-Southern sin you can think of.

"The Birmingham Bar Assn. and the Birmingham Real Estate Board could do no finer thing now than establish a joint committee to receive and act beforehand on complaints by colored people in the matter of being put out of their houses. A first thing on such a committee's program should be to decide and proclaim out loud whether it is fair for a collection agent to take \$5 from a colored person for collecting \$8.

"Meanwhile, all colored people who want to go on complaining to me are welcome. Be sure and give the name of the real estate firm and what receipts you have. And remember that you may be right, but, then again, you may be wrong".

I don't want Mr. Graves to be disappointed by the few who will find courage enough to lodge complaints with him, because the folk who cheat Negroes have the benefit of statute, ungodly traditions and backing of a lot of people who have the religion about Jesus instead of the religion of Jesus.

In the South, I have discovered some very, very white people for whom I have the highest regard. Among them, as with Columnist Graves, there are those with whom I differ on some questions, but you will agree with me when I hold forth that we are making progress, because in matters on which we disagree, we have achieved the ability not to think of advocating or resorting to violence, or striking below the belt practices to settle our differences. And on many things, we have achieved a oneness of mind.

## This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES  
Fla. Times Union  
"When you were a tadpole and I was a fish  
In the Paleozoic time,  
And side by side on the ebbing tide  
We sprawled through the ooze and slime..."

Jacksonville, Fla.

John Gunther, the ceaseless author, has some pretty awful things to say of Atlanta, Houston and Memphis in his new book "Inside the U.S.A." "Never in Port Said, Shanghai or Marseilles," he reports, "have I seen the kind of drinking that goes on in Atlanta, Houston and Memphis every Saturday night—with officers in uniform vomiting in hotel lobbies, 17-year-old girls screaming with hysteria in public elevators, men and women of the country club category being carried bodily off the dance floor by disinterested waiters..." Mr. Gunther must have fallen in with the wrong crowd in Port Said, Shanghai and Marseilles. Animal life can be found everywhere, not just in Atlanta, Houston and Memphis. And unhappily, you can find people of what he calls the "country club category" among those who lead it.

Sat. 5-31-47

Only a fraction of those who belong to country clubs or frequent them are like this, of course. But

there is the type. The loveliness of any now giving another negro, nature appeals to them as a place Jackie Robinson, his due when he for going back to nature at its most turns out to be good enough to raw. The glory of exercise is just make the Brooklyn Dodgers. 5-31-47

"Hope Vanishing for Lynch Victim" ran scare-heads atop the front page of The Daily Worker, America's Communist Journal, a few hours before the abducted Jackson, N. C., negro was found and returned to jail. This was too bad for The Daily Worker. In the lively lexicon of our Communists all the lynching, class-hating, race-hating, region-hating, we can develop in our country is good news indeed. When North Carolina gives proper jail sentences to the would-be lynchers, as she is very likely to do, that will be the really bad news for the Commies. Fla. Times Union Jacksonville, Fla. 5-31-47

A phenomena of doing-good in Twentieth Century America which history's psychiatrists will one day report in wonderment and awe is the business of making immortals of low people because others have been low, too. The mother of the negro who was lynched at Greenville is being heard and applauded in New York as if she were a Marian Anderson rather than just

the relative of a negro who probably committed murder. It reminds you of days when the "Scottsboro boys" were being haled in New York as such outstanding Americans. The worst of us is entitled to absolute justice and full protection of the law. But the marvel is that murderers can become great human beings and sons of great human beings if somebody is foul enough in treatment of them. Times Union

Sat. 5-31-47

Those who in love or hate of Roosevelt can't stand having it said he was turning away from the Wallace Perpetuals in the months before he died should note Donald Grant's recent survey in the St. Louis Post Dispatch. After going over recently-written literature on the late President, Mr. Grant finds a tendency in biographies written since Roosevelt's death to differ with those published before. "It is from the political left that Roosevelt has been most challenged since his death," he reports. The left was challenging him even before he died—you can read it in editorials of the New Republic.

Fla. Times Union Jacksonville, Fla.  
It is hard to see why an American people which had no trouble giving Joe Louis his due when he turned out to be the world's greatest heavyweight boxer should have



**This Morning**

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

**"The truth will make you whole..."**

But the half-truth won't. Or the truth unfairly accented, selected, put together or inter-lined. My guest today looks frankly at his own profession, which is mine, too, for a freedom it needs to protect it from its own editorial eagerness and self-righteousness, especially on the left.

By JOHN D. EWING  
Publisher, The Shreveport Times.

In my opinion, it is about time for some of our newspaper and press association executives to start looking over their writing staffs to see if what is supposed to be factual and uncolored news reporting is not at times taking on a distinct pinkish hue that certainly cannot be displeasing to Moscow. My own administrative editors have seen fit more than once since the end of World II combat to forward formal written protests to the heads of one international press association on what they considered frequent slanting of news leads toward a Russian viewpoint—both Washington and overseas dispatches.

The present head of the American Legion, spokesman for the largest organization of veterans in the world, told me recently that when he made highly important anti-Communist speeches press association reporters often seemed uninterested and local newspapers in some major cities where he spoke were but little more concerned.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm not saying that the American press is going to hell in a communistic hack or that Stalin and Molotov have found a way to use American newspaper publishers and press associations. I do not even charge intentional slanting. My whole point is that with too many reporters of today it is just natural to add a touch of pink, if not red, to many stories.

A lot of us may not be noticing what is going on. Perhaps we have all been so surrounded with socialistic theories in recent years that we have failed to note that what we may think is "objective" presentation of news at times is nothing but a propaganda clothesline on which crackpots of various tinges from flesh tint to deep crimson can hang their ideological undergarments.

It is not difficult to understand how this has come about. First, most of the newspaper and press association writing of today is done by youth, and we are living in an era where youth has been imbued

with, or exposed at length to, entirely too much that is pink if not red, and largely the regurgitation of professional idealists and unscrupulous public irritants who will take any viewpoint that brings in a few dollars.

The average G.I. back home today went through a wretched and miserable war period, perhaps, but this was followed by an undisciplined period between the end of combat and discharge in which tens of thousands ran wild mentally, physically and ideologically, thus providing a field day inside the young American mind for intentional spreaders of subversiveness as well as for genuinely sincere nincompoops.

Beyond this was the fact that the American of today who is around 30 to 35 never in his adult life has known any American Government save that of New Dealism and that the young man of around 25 or under has never known anything in American Government except the worst phases of New Dealism that began with the third term. This is a criticism of the New Dealism in which so many of us stood steadfastly with Mr. Roosevelt in the early 1930's. Many of us still stand there—I do—but too many others left us high and dry as they departed down the leftward bend of the road. Today's young American has seen only that leftward path and is a sucker for its false idealism.

As a recent example of press association—and some newspaper—writing that deceived the world, I cite the Georgia-Herman Talmadge case. To read the dispatches sent out over the wire, one would have thought that Georgia was a cesspool of iniquity, demagoguery, destruction of civil rights and disregard of the teachings of religion. Yet, what happened? A Governor-elect died. There was a dispute as to who should succeed. The matter was taken to the courts in the mansion of law and order for decision under the laws and constitution of the sovereign State of Georgia, and perhaps eventual decision under the laws and Constitution of the United States of America. But the news stories sent out seemed to imply that it was the problem of Moscow, London, Winchell, Pearson, the prairies of the Dakotas and the soap box reds of Union Square.

Misleading and pink reporting of Georgia's problem came, perhaps surprisingly, from Puritan Boston and that center of CIO union Communism, Detroit. Bill Cunningham of the Boston Herald spent a week in Atlanta and wrote that New England, birthplace of American liberties, should realize that bigotry was far more rampant in Boston's Jew versus Catholic rampages than in Georgia's gubernatorial problems.

**An Editor's Viewpoint**

Pens and Paper

"It is still impossible to put a gallon measure into a quart container."

Charleston, S.C.

Nobody in Georgia has fought the Talmadges, and their white primary harder than my friend William R. Smith, editor of The Macon News. Nobody has been more loyally a friend to Ellis Arnall and Henry Wallace. That is what makes his point of view on our eternal race question, expressed here today, so surprising. But, unlike some of his associates in Georgia, Billy Smith holds himself subject to no political considerations, or party lines either. He writes what he thinks.

By WILLIAM R. SMITH  
Editor, The Macon News

It is difficult for a native Southerner who has spent a long life among colored people to explain to an outsider just how we feel about our negroes. I say "owes" because the negro is at once our cross and our joy. To try and explain to a critical, prejudiced, opinionated non-resident that we, as a whole, are fair and just to the negro, is to meet with a derisive sneer.

Of course I know that in many, many instances the negro here in the South is abused, exploited and discriminated against. Many live in a sort of slavery, especially in the sparsely settled rural areas. In the larger cities many of them are segregated in the poorest, meanest, and most squalid sections. They are frequently arrested on the merest pretext, or upon none. They are abused in the courts, railroaded to jail without fair trials, robbed by loan sharks, cheated by landlords and made victims of "credit merchants".

But the great majority of negroes are genuine friends to whites as we are to them. The better class do not want, nor would they accept, the so-called "social equality" which our critics rave is denied them. The high-type negro is justly proud of his race. They are eager for education and take advantage of educational opportunities. There is no problem of absenteeism in the negro schools, and it is a growing problem in the white schools.

We "white folks" pay deserved tribute to Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Booker Washington, Dr. Carver, Countee Cullen, Dr. DuBois, Marian Anderson, Dr. Wright, Roland Hayes, Georgia's Dr. Hope and Dr. Henry Hunt... and to Birmingham's Oscar Adams. There are hundreds of great negroes, living and dead, who have contributed much to the arts and sciences, to civilization itself.

Against all this we have the other side. The great majority of our Southern negro population is mentally incapable of receiving what the white man has to give. These constitute our problem. They are grown-up children, many of

them vicious, but most of them generous, kind, simple, who rely on their "white folks" for everything from food to funerals. And, they are frightened and hurt if we do not respond without question and without reservation. They love us and they trust us and their trials and their tribulations they lay at our feet and on our hearts.

This lowly, mentally incompetent dependent, is the white man's burden in the South. It is still impossible to put a gallon measure in a quart container. This is one of the things that we cannot explain to our critics. When this negro comes to us and says: "Boss, that white man gwine take my bed 'en likeways my stove, iffen I doan' pay twixt now" 'en Sat'dy, what mus' I do?" The answer is, his "white folks gwine help him."

It is a peculiar thing to this scrivener but I have noted that the "dam-Yankee", and I say this with affection, who comes South to live among us benighted exploiters of the negro, and who is indignant about how we abuse them, begins by showing how much he loves him. After about a year this uplifter is not only intolerant towards our blacks, he positively hates them.

Southerners, worthy of the name, do not hate the negro. He has his place, it is true, a lowly one now, but he is growing. Among his proved friends are his Southern white friends—and he knows it.

Somehow it is nauseating to read about Joe Louis and Orson Welles heading a drive in New York city to raise funds to help educate the South. We understand that 3,000 do gooders are even now rattling tin cups on the sidewalks of New York, begging money under a motto "Give Dimes for Dixieland". Let them rather look to their own backyards before they start cleaning those of their neighbors.

**The Kind of South That Doesn't Exist Anywhere**

One of the Associated Press' popular columnists is back at the home office of the news organization in New York writing about the South after an extensive tour of this section which lasted about six weeks. Naturally, he is inclined to be rather complimentary to Dixie, as who wouldn't be after spending that length of time below the Mason and Dixon Line.

That, however, is more than can be said about many writers, some of whom are Southerners themselves. The AP columnist had one interesting observation to make about this section of the country. He declared that in all of his travels about the South, he didn't find a single "professional Southerner." That, indeed, is encouraging, because it is that type of individual who is doing the Southern

**By John Temple Graves**

States irreparable harm

The other person from whose injustices the South is suffering is the writer who handles the truth about this section of the country rather carelessly in order that he can make a little money. In many instances, these writers are the ones who pen their tales about the South while forming their judgments from afar. The others are the experts who make a hasty tour of the Southern States and return to their pens and begin spreading the vitriol.

In this category is Margaret Halsey who has dimmed some of the fame she earned in her book: "With Malice Toward Some," by going into print recently with what purports to be a profound observation of the racial question in the United States, and particularly as it relates to the Southern States. Her writings on this subject, she declares in the article, are based on her wartime experiences in a servicemen's club.

The Southern States would be infinitely better off if more of the people writing about this section of the United States were equipped to do so as well as the Associated Press columnist. He is much more likely to be discriminating about his treatment of fact and fancy. The kind of South that some of the modern writers are picturing to the public exists nowhere on earth save in their own imagination.

**A DIFFERENCE IN NEW YORK**  
CASE No. 1—Vincent Dellechiaie, 21, was arrested the other week on the charge of murder in the sex-slaving of seven-year-old Louise Anne Kurpiel. He confessed he beat the child to death with a heavy rock when she fought off his attempts to rape her. Both parties are white.  
CASE No. 2—Sam Tito Williams, 18, was arrested charged with the murder of Selma Graft, 15. He was alleged to have slain the girl when she discovered him ransacking the apartment of her parents.  
The murder and rape of the seven-year-old white child by a white man got seven paragraphs on page four in the New York Sun.  
The murder of the 15-year-old white girl by the colored burglar got a whole page of pictures in the New York Daily News.  
Equality of racial treatment is difficult for newspapers even in New York.



# Notes Of A Newsmen

BRITISH LEADERS HUFF and puff about preserving law and order in the Middle East. They babble that they're preventing a war between the Arabs and Jews. . . . Such hypocrisy! The fact is that the British are training and equipping an army of Arabs! That fact can be found in the Jan. 14th, 1947, N. Y. Times.

P. S.: The British Foreign Office announced the other day that it will allow British firms to sell military equipment to the Argentinazi Government.

BRITISH GAZETTES sling slime across the ocean—vilifying this reporter for denouncing its Palestine policies. London rags attempt to alibi their injustice by pointing to the treatment of Negroes in America. Of course, two wrongs do not make a right. This reporter has blasted bigotry wherever and whenever it exists—whether it was caused by Kluxers on one side of the Mason-Dixon line or Bundists and other pro-Nazis on the other side. We have attacked oppressions in Spain, Argentina, Russia, Germany, Italy—and the record proves it beyond a shadow of a doubt.

IT TAKES ONLY one fact to blast the British comparison of Jews in Palestine with Negroes in America: Our Federal Gov't and its forces of law and order have always fought such intolerances and are still battling. But the opposition in Palestine is the OFFICIAL policy of the British Gov't!

LADY ASTOR'S bigoted blah isn't surprising. You can't expect her to have any sympathy for Hitler's victims—when she was one (of the Cliveden set) who was ready to endanger her own country's liberty by appeasing Hitler.

Lady Astor comes to America as a visitor—but talks like an invader. What rotten luck! Flagstad leaves and this Astor arrives.

THE BIGOTRY of some chumps in the you-all sector is no reason for condemning Dixie. Among the top contributors to the political campaign funds of the late and unlamented Eugene Talmadge were Northern firms!

WILLIE EARLE WAS murdered by confessed lynchers who were acquitted. Earle's mother informed New York reporters that she has five other children—two of whom are serving in the Army and Navy. In short, Willie Earle's brothers are ready to fight and die for America—despite the shameful flaws in our democracy that allow admitted lynchers of their brother to be set free.

That, bub, is patriotism!

VARIETY REPORTS that King Haakon of Norway gave an audience to Anne Brown, U. S. soprano. The King wanted to thank the Negro star in person for her participation in a benefit concert for Norway's war orphans in Oslo.

Flagstad refused to aid Norway's war effort.

THIS COLUMN doesn't agree with Paul Robeson's political opinions—but it believes he has the right to make them public. However, one colyumisfit defended those who suppressed Robeson's speeches during his concert tour. This is the same paragrapher who claimed that Flagstad had the right to enjoy the benefits of our liberties. But he doesn't think Robeson rates those rights. Why? Because he is a citizen! (Hmfooeey!)

By Walter Winchell

## Ambassador John Temple Graves II

From The Florida Times-Union 47

This is a piece about one of our writing colleagues whose column appears at the extreme right of this page six days a week, Uncle Sam's airmail service permitting.

The purpose of the piece is two-fold: To call attention to a superb and much needed job being done in behalf of the South and Southerners, and of the American Nation, and to let the man doing that job know that his work is appreciated—by one who reads it as a part of his daily stint, and by many others after it appears in print.

If you are a daily reader of this page you have, of course, already guessed that the columnist in question is John Temple Graves II, whose "This Morning" has been appearing in The Times-Union for many years.

Having made the accurate guess, you doubtless also have agreed with the statement that he is rendering a highly worthwhile service with his daily column. Certainly there is nothing else up to the high standard maintained by Mr. Graves in his column produced and so widely distributed in the South.

In fact his column is the only one that is written by a native of this section and distributed to more than half a dozen or so newspapers. He is now serving 25 or more.

Mr. Graves is, therefore, reaching millions of readers scattered throughout the Southern States, and is doing much toward throwing light on matters that otherwise would be dark.

Primarily, he interprets the South to Southerners, but he also interprets this section to all Americans. He also interprets world developments to the South, and analyzes their significance and possible impact upon the United States and particularly upon the South.

But it is the way he does the job that is of special interest to the people of this part of the country, together with his background.

Most people know, of course, that Mr. Graves is a Georgian by birth. Some know that he's a Princeton man and that he has a thoroughly sound foundation in economics, political science, and other educational equipment plus wide experiences, as the basis for his writings.

Still others know that at one time he was a Florida newspaperman, and almost everyone knows that he's following in the footsteps of his famous father, both as to writing and lecturing.

Add to these qualifications great loyalty to his native land and an overwhelming desire and unyielding determination to be of service to it and you have the ingredients that make the Graves column one of the outstanding newspaper columns of America.

Mr. Graves knows the South as few Southerners know it, and has the enviable faculty of putting what he knows in words that are understandable, even in those citadels of ignorance and darkness and prejudice from which pour the constant

streams of vitriol and slander of this section.

He always has a ready, intelligent and enlightening answer for those prejudiced people who know little, but claim to know a great deal, and say and write even more about us.

When ignorance and prejudice are combined they form an extremely tough problem, but this Southern columnist we are talking about minimizes the difficulties of solution when he exposes them to the light of fairness that has its source in justice.

That is because he himself is just and fair, and always constructive in his analyses and comments and interpretations. He has the good sense to see both sides of the questions, and the sound judgment and ability to treat subject-matter intelligently, always moving toward a conclusion aimed at bettering the common lot of every American, and lifting the concept of Americanism to a higher level.

John Temple Graves, II, is an invaluable asset to the South, therefore. Wherever there is a battle to be fought in behalf of his homeland you may expect to find him in the midst of the fray. And while he is fighting he will always have his feet on the ground, and his eyes toward the heavens. Which means that he will not lose his bearings, and that his fighting will be clean and a worthy example.

## Va. Publisher

## Indicts South

Anti-American Bottom Blames Mores for Minority Status

NORFOLK, Va. — Calling upon white doctors in Virginia and North Carolina to take a more realistic interest in the status of colored people, which he blamed on racial prejudice, Raymond B. Bottom, liberal publisher of Newport News, Va., said here last week:

"If the great colored population of the South is a problem, and to some extent a burden and impediment to our progress, it is because the opportunities for improvement available to these people do not exist,

"Or are so restricted by prejudice, tradition, custom or law itself as to be inadequate to let him help himself."

Among State's Liberals

Mr. Bottom was a member of the Virginia delegation sent to London to invite the United Nations to make its headquarters in historic Williamsburg, Va., and

has contributed much toward interracial harmony.

He is held in respect by colored citizens in the Virginia Peninsula area and throughout the State for the forth-right manner in which he liberalized the news and editorial columns of the Newport News Daily Press and the Times-Herald during and since the war.

## Pleads for Co-operation

His indictment of racial prejudice was made in an address to delegates attending the Seaboard Medical Association of Virginia and North Carolina at the swank Cavalier hotel.

Urging that both races co-operate in solving the race problem for the good of all, Mr. Bottom concluded:

"The problem imposes upon itself every aspect of life in the South and pulls down every static conception of race relations."





## A Label

*Atlanta Constitution*  
**At the Source**  
*Atlanta, Ga.*

A couple of items came to my desk.

One of them was a query as to why the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, all but defunct, goes on living as a money-raising organization, with offices in the East, and for what is the money spent.

The other was an inquiry about who is backing a hate sheet published in Georgia. *June 9-2-47*

Both raise basic questions and, to me, fundamental questions. They have to do with freedom of press, speech and information.

It was Morris Ernst, that honest gadfly whom some regard as a dangerous person but who is instead a very necessary hair shirt for the newspaper business, who once used the illustration of the SEC—the Securities Exchange Commission—in debating this subject.

**SEC** In order to protect investors' dollars, the SEC legislation was passed, after great fraud, to require the disclosure of all the facts behind the sale of bonds and shares of stock. Just as, after long struggle and fraud, the Pure Food and Drug Act was passed to require that producers of medicines and foods put on the label all the ingredients of their product. Now I would oppose with all my might and main the exclusion from the mail of any printed line, but I think we have greatly injured our freedom of press and speech by failing to require on every publication the name of the responsible publisher and author and, in the case of hate sheet pamphlets, the contributors to their support, since they obviously do not live by legitimate advertising and circulation.

For instance, who was back of the warped little hoodlums who ran the Columbians? Who paid for the publications they put out? Who financed the hate sheet which recently changed its name so as to support them for a few "bought" issues? Who backed the America First movement and its publications, which bore simply the name of that organization? Who put up the money for the great flood of publications supporting Franco and his outfit in Spain, which is every bit as bad as the worst in Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia? Is it true that certain oil companies and corporations give large sums to Gerald L. K. Smith?

**Commies** Years ago, the Scottsboro boys, over in Alabama, were the inspiration of a half-dozen organizations appealing for money behind important-sounding organization names. The attorney served without fee. The final decision was that the Communist Party got most of the money and used it for its publications.

The tenant farmers in Arkansas are exploited by two organizations which are suspected of funneling the money into the deficit of the Daily Worker and other "Commie" publications.

In the great argument about the Government Information program, I joined in arguing that so long as the source was quoted, it was not propaganda. Yet some few newspapermen and, amazingly enough, some of the news agency officials, have denounced as propaganda the reading of news items from their own newspapers and services. I wonder, then what they think it is in their own reports and publications?

Well, anyhow, I wish we could make it necessary to do for all publications in quantity what is done for investors by the SEC.

**Southern?** Now, that brings me up to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It began as a good idea. In its very first meeting at Birmingham, Ala., the Commies sneaked in and they stayed in. When that was discovered, a number of those who had indorsed it got out. Many more fine persons, who would not touch a Commie with the 11-foot pole you use to touch persons you wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole, stayed in because they didn't know any better.

But they learned. Slowly but surely they got out.

White (Ralph McGill)

Today, the organization is entirely defunct in about half the States of the South and maintains but a skeleton organization in the remaining States.

Yet it continues to collect money very actively. Its President receives a reported \$10,000 a year, including the expense fund, and its director about as much. It maintains offices in Washington and New York and it pretends to speak for the South—although it never has. It milks collections and donations from far centers and has sent out a special collector to the lush fields of Hollywood. That person was one who never once deviated from the Commie party line and almost certainly was a member. It harassed, privately, the Southern Regional Conference, engaged in non-radical but courageous and aggressive racial work.

Its President, Mr. Clark Foreman, has said it is not a Communist outfit and, with the exception of the few who sneaked in and stayed in, he likely is right. But he was careful to say the organization did not object to Communist members and did not seek to determine their presence. *June 9-2-47*

It is fair to ask, I think, why a so-called Southern organization, with its Southern State organizations defunct, still maintains its offices in New York and Washington and collects money for "work" in the South. And who back it and why?



## RALPH MCGILL

### An Expert

### Is Shaken Up

*CONSTITUTION*

Here of late I have been shaken in the one great confidence I possessed, namely that while I might be uninformed on other subjects, I was an expert on Ralph McGill. *TUES.*

This experience of being shaken occurred shortly after midnight Saturday night. A very drunk man telephoned me to demand why I did not become a very active crusader in Georgia's political situation, which he said smelled badly, and elect a good clean man representing no factions. *11-4-47*

While I was trying to answer this question, he denounced me again for not supporting the Henry Wallace policies, and I did not have to answer the first one and, indeed, I got out of answering any of them because he then said he did agree with me about my crusade against eating places which advertise "Bar-B-Q" and we had a nice talk about what awful stuff is sold under that name and how rare, how very rare, does one encounter good cooking. When this pleasant fellow had at last returned to his cups, I turned on the light and found it to be an early hour and I could not return to sleep.

### Crusader

It occurred to me that this drunken gentleman had put his finger on what may or may not be a weakness. I cannot be sure, but, admittedly, I cannot be a good crusader because I have been cursed, all my life, with the ability to see both sides of things. This is fatal to a crusader. A real, burning crusader must be able to see only his side. I do not criticize this, because much of our progress has been brought about by crusaders. But, unfortunately, they are rough fellows and in their furious laying about they undo almost as much as they accomplish.

The crusader's status was neatly described by a bit of doggerel verse which, as I recall it, went something like this:

"In matters controversial,  
My perception's very fine.  
I always see both sides of things,  
The one that's wrong, and mine." *TUES.*

It must be very pleasant to see only one side of things and therefore, to be furiously anti, or pro labor, to burn with bright blue flame in behalf of this cause or that.

### Citadel

It obviously is a sign of at least a slight weakness to wear no pins in one's lapel; to carry no membership

cards in various organizations. It must be fun always to wear one's why some of the suckers join—the society in which they live armor and to dwell always in a citadel to the defense of which one offers them no answers to their troubles. It is difficult to sell any people on attacking the causes of Kluxerism. That is where my can spring when the trumpet sounds.

But, I have never been able to do it. I belong to no organization, real or imaginary, and I would not feel like representing any cause. If I belonged to one I would not feel like sitting down and banging out a piece for the paper about how I disagreed with it. So, I don't belong. *11-4-47*

I do belong to the Democratic Party, but fortunately a political party is an arena. I find that I do have a card proclaiming me to be a member of the Hibernian Society which, I assume, commits me to an admiration of St. Patrick and which brings me an invitation to eat dinner and drink beer in the Saint's honor every Feb. 17. I also am a Mason, an organization which is committed to the ideal of tolerance and brotherhood, and which admits any who believes in one God, be he Mohammedan, Bhuddist, Jew or Christian. But I belong to no organization committed to a cause. I like to think I may have served some causes. I have tried to put my shoulder to whatever worthy wheels seemed in need of pushing. I have joined to get a few oxen out of ditches. I like a fight and I have had my share. I expect to have more.

But, it must be distressing to be a member of an organization committed to a certain cause and always to be compelled to give lip service to it even when it patently is in the wrong.

I am, for instance committed against the Ku Klux Klan and associated industries which exists to take money from suckers. I know many of those who really administer the Klan and hate articles like the Columbians, are hypocritical rascals, who live in ease selling hate to suckers. But I also know

opponents of a federal lynch law, however, have been "pushed into a corner where it is no longer possible to defend our position." Mentioning the Greenville, S. C., lynch trial, he said "it is important to notice that a trial was held." *June 9-2-47*

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, said today he opposed a federal lynch law because it would be an admission that the moral strength of a state "was not strong enough to support its own law." *June 9-2-47*

**K. K. K.**

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**McGill Says South**

**Pushed In Corner**

**IN ATLANTA**

**ATLANTA, May 24.—(U.P.)**

**McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, said today he opposed a federal lynch law because it would be an admission that the moral strength of a state**

**"was not strong enough to support its own law."**

**McGill, addressing the 13th annual meeting of the Hoosier State Press Association, said that**



# EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

*The Informer*

## Now They Begin To See It

*Sat. 10-11-47*

When we kicked Harold Preece out of our paper some months ago, because he was accusing our American leaders of being war-mongers and making general attacks upon the integrity of our government, some of our readers were up in arms. We said then that Preece was following the Communist line, but they did not believe us. Well, today, when Vishinsky comes out saying the same identical thing about our leaders, these people who viewed with alarm our kicking Preece out begin to see that the Russian line is identical with the line Preece was following.

Now we don't claim to have known that Vishinsky was going to come out this soon publicly and express the party line, we only take claim for being sufficiently genuine American to recognize the Communist line when it sticks its head up. We knew that no true American could harbor the thoughts expressed by Preece, and we did not want our paper to be a part of confusing our honest readers.

Time after time we find ourselves months, and sometimes years, ahead of our readers in marking individuals and institutions as phony. When we told the people that the National Benefit Insurance Company was insolvent, some of our outstanding citizens, locally and nationally, were beside themselves on the ground that The Informer was destroying one of our best institutions. The same was true when we told the people that Standard Life was gone, that the U. B. F. was gone, that the old Pythians were gone, and that the Odd Fellows were out. But sentiment can't change facts, and sooner or later the truth will come out.

We suggest to all those readers who were beside themselves when we kicked Preece out; and who got all sentimental about Preece's right to express himself, to now read what Vishinsky is saying and go back and check what Preece was saying.

We remind those who will not have time to check the records that Preece was calling our American leaders war-mongers, and accusing them of trying to start war with Russia. We gave that fact as the reason for kicking him out of the paper. Now read what Vishinsky is saying, and remember that Vishinsky speaks officially in America for Russia.

White (Harold Preece)







# Wallace Fears Backswing In State

Former Vice-president Henry A. Wallace, appeared Thursday at Morehouse College, before a capacity audience of students and faculty members of the Atlanta University System, who cheered and applauded the controversial and stormy figure, who is on a current tour of the South in interest of peace and freedom.

Wallace's audience crammed every inch of Sales Hall to capacity and the crowd spilled out into every entrance to hear the wisdom of the former Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce in the cabinets of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. He was introduced by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse.

Presented at the same time were Clark Foreman, President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Harold Young, former Solicitor of the Department of Commerce; Atty. A. T. Walden, Aubrey Williams, publisher and director of the Southern Farmer; and Mrs. E. W. Grant, of the SCHW.

## CONFERRED WITH FDR

Wallace told his audience, "I first came to Georgia because of Roosevelt 5 years ago. At that time I went down to Merriweather County. Roosevelt loved Georgia, because he thought of all the people. Since Roosevelt thought of all the people he was called an impractical dreamer. He had a broad program of agricultural reforms for the South. Yet, his program was defeated by those Republicans in the South masquerading as Democrats who successfully opposed his agricultural program."

"Our forefathers dreamed of the day of economic democracy rather than mainly political democracy. There is one bright gleam of sunshine in this picture, and that is the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. I thought it a splendid report. Yet, it is important that we get it written in terms of federal legislation. The report hasn't gone into sufficient details problems of the rural South however. That problem is something that has taken the place of lynchings, police violence. I mention this not to cause bitterness, but until this trip I did not get the vast panorama of the South which makes me know we don't have a complete democracy. I hang my head in shame that we don't have complete political democracy in the

United States. *Atlanta Sta.* "You are in particular danger here in Georgia of having a backswing in political democracy. Just after Roosevelt there was a backwash in national politics, the same is following up the progressive administration of Ex-Governor Ellis Arnall. We want democracy everywhere in the United States for the purpose of national safety. When you fight for political democracy, you are fighting not only for Georgia but the whole United States.

"Intolerance here in the United States imperils our vast economic power. People don't believe we are helping them for democratic reasons in Western Europe when we go so far from home to do it."

## HITS SECOND-CLASS

"There must be no second-class citizenship in America," Wallace declared, terming the South "a colony of the North."

On the issue of Communism, Wallace declared, I am not a Communist. I don't want Communists to run things here in the United States. However, I don't want capitalism to commit suicide. I don't like to see anybody commit suicide.

## ON THE '48 ELECTIONS

"You must make it clear to your most influential representatives in Washington, that you expect action on certain specific legislation. This is a strategically important time. The Negro vote can be the determining factor in New York, Illinois, Ohio, and probably Pennsylvania. The Republicans need to be put on the spot."

Wallace said not one person in a 100 can tell you what a Communist is. "Up north a Communist last year was a Democrat running for office. Here in Georgia a Communist is someone Herman Talmadge doesn't like," the speaker declared. "Army records show that less than two per cent of the registrants from Harlem were rejected on the basis of inadequate intelligence. Yet, in the South 30 per cent of the registrants were rejected for this reason. This does not prove that the Negro in Harlem is born with more intelligence but had access to better schools."

"If whites failed to exhibit full intelligence, what of the Negro? Ignorance, ignorance, everywhere is the foe we fight

"Don't let anyone tell you that

White (Henry A. Wallace)

you are inferior because of heredity. You are just as good as anybody else. There is no inferiority whatsoever," Wallace concluded.

**RALPH MCGILL**



## A View Of Wallace's Visit

Ralph McGill is out of the country on a tour of European areas. Due to irregular mail service, his column will be missing from its regular space from time to time during the next few weeks.

Today's substitute feature is an editorial from the Macon Telegraph concerning Henry Wallace's speeches in Georgia last week.

## Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Macon Telegraph

The warmest admirers of Henry A. Wallace must have been humiliated by the tawdry stagecraft with which the principal speaker was held under wraps for a dreary hour and a half at the Municipal Auditorium while members of the supporting cast strutted their stuff in efforts to steal the show and the bumbling President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held up the program while he beat the drum with an evangelical fervor for dollars and dimes.

The old Wizard Oil show, with its doxology of "All it costs is a dollar a bottle," followed a wiser technique and achieved better results, if we may judge from casual observation of the few fluttering bills held aloft and the hollow clink of two-bit donations dropped in the collection boxes. With a tent and a tenor singer, almost any evangelist could have done better.

An impartial estimate placed at 1,500 the number of persons who certainly did not tax the capacity of a hall which seats approximately 4,000 and, of course, a substantial majority of the customers paid their 80 cents to hear the changes rung on "free" speech, but even so, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare must have moved on the next town with a feeling of frustration and disappointment, accentuated by the fact that there was not a single burst of that enthusiastic applause which usually greets a great orator advocating a good cause.

There were periods in the Wallace speech which ordinarily might have evoked such applause had it not been for the inept idea of holding back the main speaker for an hour and a half, gripped like the "bony hand" of the Ancient Mariner, while the wedding guests "could not choose but hear."

Next to Wallace and the benediction, the best feature of the evening was the South Wind Quartet.

## Courteous

The Telegraph bespoke for Mr. Wallace a large attendance and a courteous hearing. He was at least given a courteous hearing.

Mr. Wallace is a man of ability and reads his speech with an easy deftness which gives the impression of spontaneity. The fact remains that apparently there were few in the audience who agreed with his political and social philosophy and Wednesday evening's meeting probably did not win anybody to the folly of setting up a third party in this country or indorsing the statement that through nonsegregation alone can this country ever reach real prosperity.

Mr. Wallace harped on the familiar theme that the South is the No. 1 problem child of the United States. The former Secretary of Commerce should have brought himself up to date on official statistics which show that the Southeast is advancing more rapidly in industry and general prosperity than any other section of the country, while the Eastern States are losing their leadership. This is hardly consistent with the notion that that some orgy in Wall Street through unfair freight rates and other evil devices is deliberately strangling the South. Any conference truly interested in the human welfare of the South would find less satisfaction in "fouling its own nest" than in looking with hope and confidence to the greater welfare which is already on the way.

We will pass over with sober tolerance the hint by one of the supporting cast that force and violence will break out in this part of the country unless we abandon segregation and gulp down the amazing report of the President's Committee on Civil Liberties.

We would like to disassociate Mr. Wallace from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but unfortunately the report of a congressional committee issued June 12, 1947, lists him as a member of the advisory board of that organization.

The infectious smile and magnetic personality of the man probably won for him the personal liking of most persons who met him, but neither Mr. Wallace nor the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is rendering any real service to the South.

As Sam Welles says, "On the contrary, quite the reverse."



It is a sad state of affairs for freedom in America when a former vice-president of the United States, running mate and co-worker of the most beloved President since Lincoln should have to brave Hitlerite threats of the cowardly Klan in order to make a public speech in his own country! All this man asked was that the Constitution of the United States should be enforced. But for this, Wall Street, its Southern polltax allies and its Northern political stooges in both major parties, are out politically to lynch Wallace.

IT SHOULD NOT BE UNUSUAL to have a political leader go into the Southland and make the same political speech for peace, freedom, equality and security that he makes in Madison Square Garden. But the American people are today suffering from such a wretched caboodle of political and economic leaders that when one shows any

**Face to Face**  
*women, new york, n.y.*

Wallace's Southern Tour Dealt Blow

To Jimcrow System at Its Heart

By Benjamin J. Davis *San. 11-30-47*

Communist City Councilman for Manhattan

**M**ANY REPUBLICAN and Democratic national leaders, even presidential aspirants, shoot their mouths off about the treatment of the Negro people in polltax land—but it is usually from the safety and comfort of an in-



forthrightness and integrity—when one proves himself worthy of the great honor of leading the American people—it is an event so rare that it must be noted with bells.

Harold Stassen, the reactionary Republican presidential aspirant upon whom a veneer of skin-deep liberalism has been daubed, also made a trip into the South. His trip was not to attack the lynch system or to expose feudal oppression of the poor whites. His trip was to line up delegates for himself in the Republican national convention in 1948.

**NOT ONE WORD** did Stassen utter against the fascist treatment of Negro citizens. On the contrary, he apologized to the Southern plantation owners for the "terrible things" done to their shareowning forebears by the Republican Party when Lincoln defeated slavery.

Demagogically, Stassen declared that he preferred black-and-tan (Negro and white) delegations to the Republican national convention rather than lily-white delegations. That has a progressive sound. But the hypocrisy of this age-old trick is now seen through by the Negro people as well as by politically intelligent Americans in general. The inclusion of Negroes in Southern delegations to the Republican national convention is but an attempt to impress and win over Negroes in the states where they can vote.

It is quite clear that the Republican Party in the South—such as it is—carries on no struggle for the right of the Negro people to vote. On the contrary, it shares in the lynch rule of the South by the Rankins and Talmadges. The Negroes who are on the black-and-tan Republican delegations, whatever these Negroes may desire, are there as window dressing for the continuous betrayal of the Negro by the Republican Party which has been taking place since the Civil War.

*Sum. 11-30-47*  
**IN TOURING THE SOUTH**, Wallace insisted on non-segregated audiences, a policy which has been followed for many years by only one other great American leader—Paul Robeson. The association of these two distinguished citizens on the public platform in the cause of independent political action and the approving response they have received from tens of thousands of Americans throughout the country is a sign of the ability of the people to unite—Negro and white—and to defeat the Wall Street bandits and their obedient servants in Washington.

The acid test of the fight for democracy in the United States, of the fight to prevent fascism, is the struggle against the lynch oppression of the Negro people, particularly in the South. Fourteen million Negro Americans, their labor and progressive supporters, will take heart from the deeds of a Wallace.

**WALLACE**  
*Sally W. W.*  
**SPEECH**  
*Atlanta Ga*  
**SIDELIGHTS**  
*Feb 11-21-47*

By **WILLIAM A. FOWLKES**  
Between 75 and 100 reporters and photographers were in press positions at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare presentation of Henry Wallace at Wheat Street Church Thursday night.

The coverage was in high contrast to advance notices and features in the speech. The majority press had used a "hands off" policy in telling the public of Mr. Wallace's coming and of the heralded tour. They refused to play up the former Vice President of the United States

on the front pages, burying boiled down accounts in the back pages or omitting releases entirely. The press also buried advertisements of the Wallace affair. They refused to editorialize favorably on the presentation by the Southern Conference, and one paper openly branded the organization as Communist and invited the violence of subversive un-

**Liberal of the Twentieth Century.**

Fears of the Southern Conference that there would not be an appreciable number of whites at Wheat Street church were swept to the winds because there was about a 60-40 proportion of the races present. There was no pattern of seating and nobody apparently suffered from the mixing.

Not a single Georgia official was present to welcome the former Vice President of the nation. Ordinarily the Governor of the State, or his

official representative, or at least the Mayor of the guest city would have been on hand to welcome the former second highest ruler of the land. Not so at the Wheat Street affair. Negro leadership was there aplenty, however. Atlanta's Attorney A. T. Walden spoke in his short speech of greeting to the former Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce under two Presidents.

Georgia's politics, presently and coming up, apparently keep the dignitaries of state away.

*Just as all over the nation, Wallace got the greatest cheers when he expressed broad truths about American democracy at home, about the needs of strengthening instead of trying to sell it abroad.*

The Great Liberal spared no tongue in attacking the Wall Street policy of keeping the South in economic slavery and lashed at militarists who would marshal the nation for World War III.

The need of the South for federal education and federal aid to health facilities and services got the most uniform cheer from the mixed audience, which was told that whites and blacks alike need help, the latter, of course, being further down the scale.

Throughout Dr. Clark Foreman's presiding, he heckled the stand of Atlanta newsmen who tried to put cold water on the Wallace presentation. The audience joined in the heckling and the pleasant attack of vengeance. It was estimated that some 4,000 people were crowded into the Wheat Street auditorium to pay tribute to Wallace and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare program of progressivism in the "Number One Problem" section.

Those blue and white carnations which formed the name "Mr. Wallace" atop the speaker's platform were sent up from Macon which the night previously had heard him in a reportedly outstanding deliverance.

Aubrey Williams, publisher of Southern Farmer and former Government official, drummed up over a thousand dollars in cash in the little rally that preceded the Wallace speech.

Williams has been putting SCHW "on the ball" in the South. The liberal program won't be stamped out by reaction that way.

**Mixed Va. Group Hears Wallace**  
*Atlanta American*

NORFOLK, Va. — Over 3,000 persons of both races sat beside one another in Norfolk's auditorium arena on Nov. 23 to hear former Vice President Henry A.

Wallace call for an end to the present U.S. financial policy abroad in order to stave off a third world war.

Although 20 policemen and shore patrolmen were on hand, no effort was made to carry out terms of Virginia's segregation laws. Early in the day, E. M. French, arena director, had announced the races would have to sit in different sections.

The issue was brought up before Mr. Wallace appeared by Clark Foreman, president of the sponsoring Southern Conference for Human Welfare, who said that if necessary the meeting would be carried on out in the street.

**Wallace's Ga. Talk Segregation Free**  
*Abio-American*

*Klan Backs Down on Threats of Force*  
*Atlanta American*  
*Nov. 11-29-47*

ATLANTA—The threatened Klan intervention at Henry A. Wallace's address at Wheat St. Baptist Church here last Thursday evening failed to materialize as a non-segregated audience of between 3,000 and 4,000 heard the former Vice President lash out at intolerance.

Expecting their phophecies to come true that "anything might happen" unless segregation were enforced, some 75 photographers, reporters and editors of white dailies were on hand as Wallace castigated war mongers and pled for a more democratic America.

"Intolerance here in the United States imperils our vast economic power," he declared, pointing out. "People don't believe we are helping them for democratic reasons in Western Europe when we go so far from home to do it."

**Full Citizenship for All**  
"There must be no second-class citizenship in America," Mr. Wallace asserted, as he urged Southern liberals to lend their full strength to efforts to have the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights translated into Federal legislation.

Before his address, Mr. Wallace visited Morehouse College, addressed a white group at Henry Grady Hotel, visited a convicted white textile worker, spoke before a closed meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Building and ate with outstanding Atlantans in Clark College's dining room.

Speakers preceding Wallace at

the Wheat St. Church meeting included Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administration head; Dr. I. J. Domas, pastor of First Unitarian Church; Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare; and the Rev. William H. Borders.

**Attitude Blamed for Poor Economy**  
*Abio-American*

*Former Vice President Sees Progress Ahead*  
*Baltimore Sun*  
*Nov. 12-13-47*  
**REPORTS ON TOUR**  
**Dixie Held Responsible**

for Loss of U.S. Prestige

NEW YORK — "The South will never win her economic rights until the colored man is looked on as an equal citizen . . . the time has come to end second-class citizenship," writes Henry Wallace in the current New Republic.

Reporting on his Southern tour, New Republic's editor says that he is "more and more convinced" that maintaining jim crow and racial segregation is not hatred of the colored man so much as it is the "desire to prevent the expression of progressive sentiment by the underprivileged."

After giving data to show that both colored and white persons suffer as a result of the South's practices, Wallace says, "Educational segregation is more than the South can afford. Jim crow in education must end or American democracy will end."

**Progressive Movement Rising**

Despite the discriminatory practices he observed in Southern cities and the struggle true Southern progressives are having in defending the colored man's rights, says Wallace, "the progressive movement will rise in the South."

Although Southern whites fear reprisals if they stump for equal rights at this time, Wallace continues, there are always "new forces of progress." He cites as evidence his addressing non-segregated audiences wherever he appeared.

Wallace reports that his Southern meetings were as enthusiastic as were his meetings in the North. There is a keen desire, he writes, by the younger generation to learn all sides of public problems.

**Russians Stronger There**

However, he continues, "there is still a heavy weight of fear and hatred stalking up and down the countryside of the South."

The former Vice-President sees as our greatest weaknesses in a progressive democracy, racial segregation, racial discrimination, ra-

cial prejudice and racial fear — "the one area where the Russians are stronger than we." He concludes, "the U.S. will never be looked on as a real democracy by other nations until all Americans are treated as equals."



## Tulsa's Uncle Tom

Black Dispatch

Negroes talk a great deal about white people holding them back and retarding their progress, but the Black Dispatch believes it would be an excellent idea for the black man to examine himself to determine whether or not there is something internally wrong with the current race breed roaming around in America, having something to do with minority group difficulties.

Think of it! With Henry Wallace, the only man in the dominant white group in America today who speaks out openly for absolute justice and fair play, and without any reservations, coming to Tulsa, December 28, the only spineless nit opposing his coming is a Negro, and his reason given in opposition is that the former vice president might disturb the good relationship existing between the whites and blacks in the city of Tulsa. *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

Let it be to the credit of the Americanism and sound judgment of the city officials of Tulsa that they rejected this utterly uncalled for plea of a 1947 Uncle Tom, and took the broad ground that the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and that those guarantees will be held sacred.

One might feel no surprise if some member of the Ku Klux Klan or other subversive group were to make such request, but to know that a Tulsa Negro would be the one to publicly declare that Henry Wallace is a radical, a Communist, and should be denied the right of free speech, should be humiliating to all of the 13,000,000 Negroes in America.

To think that a man, who without thought of self, threw the vice presidency of the United States into the scrapheap and stood in the coliseum in Chicago only a few months ago to deliver that memorable philippic against bigotry and race hate, would be the object of attack by a black man, alleging he does not want to disturb the good relationship between the whites and blacks in the oil capital.

One might well inquire into this good relationship which this Tulsa minister seeks to preserve. To our personal knowledge, Tulsa is the most completely segregated city in America. Anyone knowing anything about the city on the banks of the Arkansas knows that for all the years of its existence the blacks in that community have been totally and completely denied freedom of movement. It is true that the Negroes in business have taken remarkable advantage of this congestion into which they have been forced and have made much progress in an economic way, but nevertheless segregation, the worst evil in American life, has been and is the shame of the Tulsa community. Is it this un-American condition that this deluded black man seeks to preserve?

Everywhere Henry Wallace speaks he delivers telling frontal attacks upon segregation, disfranchisement, jim crow and every form of proscription. He has insisted upon mixed audiences, unregulated by local sanctions and ordinances wherever he has spoken. Is it actual fear, or a spineless effort to kow-tow to the powers that be in his city that causes a Negro preacher to take this abject and cowardly position? Sometimes, you know, people are paid to do some things.

Perhaps if Henry Wallace could have gotten around to

speaking in Tulsa prior to 1921 he might have prevented the "bad relations" existing there during one of the worst race riots ever recorded on the American continent. Surely this preacher, who seeks to speak for the Negro community in Tulsa, must be a new arrival when he talks about the "good relations" existing there. Surely he has not gotten his feet wet in Oklahoma dew sufficiently to be acclimated.

Nothing we say here should invite the thought that Tulsa is all bad. Its daily newspapers have both been liberal on many subjects, especially so in the recent fight to enroll Negroes in the University at Norman, and many of its prominent citizens have from time to time made large donations to community projects in the Greenwood area, but we have always felt that Tulsa's influential whites led out in doing these sort of things for Tulsa Negroes because the blacks in the city quietly accepted segregation and attempted to do nothing about their rights in the occupancy and ownership of property, except in the prescribed ghetto where they live. Philanthropy has been the pay-off.

Just what we will do here in America with our Uncle Tom Negroes in a day when the whole world of color is crying for freedom, and when thousands of fine Christian white people like Henry Wallace are attempting to lend their aid, is a serious problem. Just what do you feel will be the reaction of white men and women of power and influence who fly in the vicious maw of race hate defending the right of minorities, only to discover that Wendell Phillips was right when he said:

"The most stubborn individual to convince that he should be free is the slave himself."

When the Fellowship of Reconciliation launched an action campaign against jim crow on southern railroads quite recently, members of this delegation later reported that a Negro preacher sought to halt the effort with dire prophecies; a Negro publisher of a newspaper in Texas is busy these days supporting the dual system of public education in the South. In many direction in which we turn can be observed the abject spirit of Negroes far below the level of growing liberality among white people.

## Grassroot Audiences Get Close-up View of Wallace

*New York N.Y.*  
By Bernard Burton

The reporters who accompanied Henry A. Wallace through his recent "peace-and-old-fashioned-Thomas Jefferson-Americanism" tour of upstate New York were continually amazed at the crowds who turned out to greet him. The source of amazement was not only in the number of listeners or in the exhausting pace set by the 59-year-old former Vice-President. *Sun*

With an average of three to five hours' sleep, most of it on Pullman trains, Wallace filled each day with press conferences, conversations with clergymen, unionists, students, Ne-

gro and farm leaders and business-men, and mass rallies sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. It was impossible for any reporter to keep tab on all the activities and get the story down to his paper. But it was something else about

reactionaries who have the Republican or Democratic label. The de-

brushed aside. "I have my reason for keeping the boys guessing," he said. He has made it clear that he will have something definite to say after the President's message to Congress in January.

At the same time he has made it clear that the people will have no choice if it is one between a Truman and a Taft-or Dewey. In Al-

bany he told a cheering crowd: "The people must have a choice between progress and reaction... between a road to war and a road to peace. The people must have a chance to choose the road to full employment and full production." He promised: "They shall have such a choice."

ordinary Americans and the conviction that the real destiny of America was to help establish peace in the world and an expanding economy and democracy at home.

Wallace does not engage in fencing at press conferences, but thinks 'out loud and answers all questions without delay—all but one. He will be head of a third party ticket any particular distinction between

ers had "no place to go." Wallace does not see victory in a third party. Presidential candidate, but he is certain that the



party can obtain a "substantial" vote—especially if both old parties remain "war parties." He concedes it would be something short of miraculous to expect a change by either party at this point.

But Wallace looks further, especially to 1952. His approach was demonstrated when a reporter in Ithaca, where he began his tour, asked him if he was aware that upstate New York was Republican. Wallace recalled that "at one time it was a dangerous innovation to be a Republican" and declared his confidence that rank-and-file Republicans would take another step as they did in the 1850's. In 1860 the new Republican Party rolled Lincoln into office.

*Warren*

AFTER THREE DAYS of the trip Wallace asserted the "signs of progressivism among the folks upstate" were a "revelation" to him. He had not realized, he said, "how strong the progressive strength is among workers, white collar groups and small businessmen."

He had his differences with Soviet foreign policy, but stresses continually that there is no difference so great as to be a cause for war. Socialism and capitalism can and must live together in the same world, he told a Ministers Association luncheon in Buffalo. *New York N.Y.*

The major difficulty, he declared, lies with the combination of Wall Street-Big Brass representatives who have taken over the direction of American foreign and domestic policy. He recalled how Roosevelt had to overcome army opposition in establishing friendly relations with Russia. *Sun. 12-21-47*

"Roosevelt found Stalin easy to deal with—he told me so himself," he told one questioner.

★

WALLACE is particularly concerned over the threat to democracy contained in the proposals for universal military training. His rejection of red-baiting has been unequivocal. "With the cry of 'Red, Red—Communist, Communist,'" he asserted, "our most precious freedoms are being attacked."

"I am not a Communist," he said, "but I think a Communist is a human being. He has a right to express himself."

"I think the American Communists should be taken at their face value when they declare in their constitution that they are against the overthrow of the government by force.

"I'm not following their line. If

they want to follow my line, I say God bless 'em. I admire their utter devotion to a cause they think is just."

These are some of the views of the man who is capturing the grass roots imagination of the country, and who sees a new party arising, "a people's party—a party of workers and farmers, professionals and small businessmen—a truly democratic party."



# National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

## In This Corner, a Man

HENRY WALLACE WOULD BE PRESIDENT today if he hadn't spoken out publicly against racial intolerance, at the Democratic Convention. He's still speaking out, and in addition to just words, he's making white and colored folks sit down together, intermingled, at his meetings in the deep South, and like it. Look what he says: *Journal Guide to South, Va.*

On the Press: "A free press can be expected to report the views of John Rankin who contends that our Negro brothers are racially inferior. The least we can expect from a principled free press is equal treatment for the scientific facts which make John Rankin a liar." *12-6-47*

On the NAM: "The National Association of Manufacturers plays White against Negro, Christian against Jew and Catholic against Protestant . . . the NAM advertising is never directed against racial discrimination and prejudice."

On Red-Baiting: "In the name of stopping communism and defending democracy they undermine civil liberties at home and abroad. They do not fear communism; they fear democracy."

On Military Training: "I denounce military training. We'll only get peace by preparing for peace."

On Mob Violence: "The pattern of mob violence becomes clear in my own country . . . It is an inevitable product of the campaign of hatred, fear and suspicion carried on by newspapers, over the air and by the highest officials of our government."

On Freedom Train: "I pledge to see to it that in our lifetime the Freedom Train of tomorrow will carry these additional documents: a document embodying a permanent FEPC, a bill abolishing the poll tax, an act establishing the inalienable right of every American child to equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, creed, or color; legislation ending Jim Crow in our nation, a Magna Carta for labor . . ."

Yep, chum, along with editing his "New Republic," Henry is editing the old one.

## Wallace Warns Louisiana In Words Of Huey Long

Chicago, Ill. By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — A series of speeches in Louisiana beginning with the late Huey P. Long's statement, "Fascism will come to this country clothed in the language of democracy," at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, told southerners the Henry Wallace recipe on "How the South Can Save Democracy."

The former Vice President of the United States wound up his Louisiana barnstorming with an address under the sponsorship of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the Colonial Auditorium in New Orleans. *Sat. 11-29-47*

pronounced advocates against fear of war with Russia, a decided opposition to segregation and Jim Crow laws and a challenge to southerners that, "We are untrue to the American tradition as long as we deviate from the proposition that there should be no second class citizens." *Chicago, Ill.*

### Visits Universities

The series of speeches made by Wallace took in Louisiana State University and Southern University in Baton Rouge; Dillard, Tulane University in New Orleans and the principal address at the Colonial Auditorium.

Hailed by the local daily press as the most controversial figure on the

American scene, Wallace emphasized that the South must do its part in helping stop hatred and fear and prevent reaction from running rampant over the practical ideals of democracy and interracial unity. *Defender*

Evading commitments as to his nourishing any third party ambitions for the 1948 or 1952 presidential elections, Wallace expressed a willingness to "make democracy work" within the political throes of our present major parties. He did, however, warn that, the trend toward fascism in the United States may "provoke a political revolution" to restore democracy.

"It really calls for sacrifice today to join the resistance movement against American fascism, but thank God we can operate above the ground. Tomorrow it may be necessary to use the basic political right of revolution to restore democracy. I don't exaggerate the danger," he said.

## Double-Standard Democracy Hurts America Abroad

*Tri. 11-21-47*  
Prophet Of Gloom

## Seek To Divide, Mr. Wallace Warns

By MARION E. JACKSON

A mixed audience of Negroes and whites heard Henry A. Wallace, speak here Thursday night at the Wheat Street Baptist Church under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and cheered his fighting opposition to universal military training, discrimination, segregation, poll tax and U. S. foreign policy.

The former vice-president of the United States and Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture warned that "clouds of fear shatter the land with the cry of Communism, Communism. This cry has been heard before. This cry of Communism, this hysteria, has been heard again and again. This cry was raised by Mussolini, Hitler and Franco, and by this cry the people became enslaved. If it rises here it will be the end of democracy and the people will become enslaved."

Wallace warned that "There is a purpose in red-baiting. It divides the people with false fear. Unscrupulous men used this before Hitler,

I oppose it. Silent acquiescence and not criticism would be un-American on my part.

He predicted that "Universal Military Training will be passed as soon as military men and Wall Street have incited people about alleged threats of war."

The former vice-president called for federal aid to education which he termed as necessary as aid to Greece and Turkey. He declared that "Dulles, Vandenberg, and Marshall can call for free election in Europe but do nothing to break relations with South Carolina because that state does not have free elections. That is our 'Double Standard' foreign policy: How we like to proclaim Democracy in those places that are further away from home". He cited the Truman Doctrine as "inexcusable doubletalk".

"I am sick of seeing Communists getting all the credit for the good ideas of progressives. The Communists don't cause the conditions which they seek to abolish. Wall Street and Big Business ignore the sources that lead to Communism."

He cited health, education, housing, freight rates and agriculture as the top problems of America.

"The Progressive spirit of Georgia will march on. I have come to Atlanta to plead, not for something new, but something old."

"Scores of Americans refuse to be intimidated by the House Un-American Committee. Minority opinion in the United States is treated as treason." *daily world*

"Misguided patriots believe that the Constitution must be violated now to save it for the future. We cannot save freedom by attacking it. Thought should not be selected, censored or controlled. We do not want Congressional Committees to decide what we should think."

He assailed our foreign policy in China, Greece, Turkey and Palestine as leading to war.

He insisted that Roosevelt had Wall Street men and Military men but he ran them. They did not run him. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Wallace praised the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Early the audience had given a standing ovation to Wallace. His speech had the greatest press coverage ever given a visiting statesman. Rev. William Holmes Borders read the invocation. The Wheat Street choir rendered selections.

On the platform were: Mrs. E. W. Grant, Rabbi Hyman Freed, Pres. B. E. Mays, Forrester B. Washington, A. T. Walden, Rabbi Nathan Katts, Aubrey Williams, Rev. Isaiah Jonathan Dumas, and Clark Foreman. *Tri. 11-21-47*

## HENRY WALLACE

While we do not subscribe to all the views of Henry Wallace regarding the third party or regarding foreign policy, we do wholeheartedly applaud his efforts to break down segregation on his recent tour of the South. *Sat*

An increasing number of whites in Dixie are beginning to understand the viciousness of Jim Crowism and the more courageous of them are working to change southern public opinion on the issue. Mr. Wallace gave these brave spirits needed encouragement. His action is consistent with the policy adhered to by the sponsors of the Freedom Train who are making good their promise to by-pass cities where spectators would be segregated.

Mr. Wallace, by standing steadfast against segregation in the audiences which he addressed, has set an example which we hope other national figures will follow. Segregated audiences are an insult to great leaders of public affairs and a humiliation to us. Those who are big enough in their own right to defy racial prejudice should not hesitate to do so. *daily world*

Many white southerners want to be decent and they would like to defy segregation themselves if they were not afraid of the reaction among their white friends and colleagues. Thus, fear of public opinion in the white South has checked the finer impulses of many white southerners. National leaders, who have nothing to fear from the opinion of the Kluxer element, should, as Mr. Wallace has done, set themselves above the popular prejudices of Dixie. The climate of opinion in the South is going to have to be changed and Mr. Wallace has set an example which should be followed.

## Wallace Resigns New Republic Post

The resignation of Henry A. Wallace, as editor of The New Republic was announced yesterday by that magazine, a weekly publication which Mr. Wallace has edited for more than a year. Michael Straight, the publisher, said Mr. Wallace would become a contributing editor and would continue to write a weekly page.

The arrangement, made last week by Mr. Straight, caused the resignation of William Harlan Hale, one of the editors, in protest, but no reference to this was contained in the announcement. Mr. Straight will take over the editorship held by Mr. Wallace, and Daniel M. Kane, now treasurer, will become publisher. *12-30-47*

"The New Republic will continue to be a much needed voice for a better world." *Gar. Me*



# Wallace Shows It Can Be Done

*Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

*Sat. 11-29-47*

**Wins Battle Against Segregation in South;  
Macon, Ga., Only City to Enforce Law**

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Operation Dixie"—the deep South crusade of Henry A. Wallace—found the former vice president winning victory in the demands he pressed for non-segregated audiences. Throughout the tour Wallace bitterly denounced segregation, discrimination and labor exploitation, and except in one instance, capacity crowds sat together and cheered him to the rafters. *Courier*

Only in Macon, Ga., was Wallace heard by a segregated audience. In that city, blue-coated policemen stood in all parts of the city-owned Municipal Auditorium to keep the races divided on opposite sides of the center aisle of the building, enforcing a Macon "jim-crow" city ordinance.

Mr. Wallace took a vicious slam at the House Un-American Activities Committee, charging that body with being lax in its duty by not investigating racial violence in the South, while spending so much time ferreting out Communists.

Wallace battered second-class citizenship in America in his speech in New Orleans, where a totally un-segregated house packed Colonial Auditorium. There, he challenged the South: "We are untrue to the American tradition as long as we deviate from the proposition that there should be no second-class citizens."

Threatened KKK action here in Atlanta failed to materialize, as more than 3,000 persons, 1,000 of them white, jammed into every nook and corner of Wheat Street Baptist Church on Thursday night.

## CHALLENGES TRUMAN

They heard Wallace challenge President Truman to save America's face abroad, saying that the peoples of the world would have no confidence in the United States unless the proposals in the Civil Rights Report are made into law.

The anticipated trouble in Atlanta was paced by a demand from Samuel Green, head of the Georgia Ku Klux Klan, asking that segregation bans be enforced, with hinted threats to city officials that "we'll see them later" if the bans were not enforced.

But a few days prior to Mr. Wallace's arrival, Mayor William B. Hartsfield had publicly announced his "non-segregation" stand on visits to the Freedom Train, and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins had

let it be known that he would tolerate no Klan or other "ism" activities. *Courier*

## POLICE BRIEFED

The police chief had briefed his policemen to handle any sort of situation that might have arisen. There was no trouble here.

Mr. Wallace spoke in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, and warned that reactionary forces have brought this country dangerously near to the same sort of conditions that existed in Nazi Germany in 1932 and its subsequent years of Nazi-inspired hatreds and violences.

## NO SEGREGATION

It was the first time that non-segregated audiences had sat together in New Orleans' Colonial Auditorium, and in Atlanta it was the first time both races had sat shoulder-to-shoulder since 1939.

The current Wallace tour of deep Southern cities wound up Sunday night in Norfolk, Va. The series was sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, whose president, Clark Foreman, introduced Mr. Wallace in Macon.

**KKK "SCARE" FAILED!**—Crowds gathered to hear former Vice President Henry A. Wallace, center, speak to non-segregated audiences in the deep South. Left: This definitely mixed audience in Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., reflects the keen feeling and interest aroused by Mr. Wallace's words. Note the facial expressions. Despite KKK threats, never in Atlanta's history did so many white photographers and writers seek entry to an affair at a Negro institution. Right: This New Orleans' audience, too, was typical of the mixed crowds which came from far and near to hear Wallace. *35a white*

**WALLACE'S NEGRO SECRETARY SAYS HE'S A "VERY BIG MAN...FEARLESS" Tribune 11-29-47-506.**

**NEW YORK--Henry Wallace doesn't worry about political opposition because "he knows what he has to say is so fundamentally true that no pulling at the roots can possibly damage it." Los Angeles, Calif.**

"A fearless man and a very big man" is the way Wallace's secretary, a Panama-born Negro, now living in Harlem, Mrs. Viola Lewis Scott, sees him. *Tribune 11-29-47-506.*

Mrs. Scott, who got the job when she boldly applied for it at the office of the New Republic magazine, which Wallaces edits, says Wallace didn't ask her political beliefs when he hired her. Nevertheless, she now heads the Harlem chapter, of the Progressive Citizens of America, for which Wallace is chief standard bearer:

Of her duties, Mrs. Scott, a wife and mother, says:

"Well, I go over every inch of his mail, break it down according to groups, and answer a great deal

of it myself, leaving only the ones that I believe he'd like to answer himself. I answer all his telephone calls, do a sifting job on that, and see all his callers, and sift them. *11-29-47-506.*

"And mail it comes in, heaps and heaps of it every day, particularly after public appearances, from people who want him to know they're on his side."



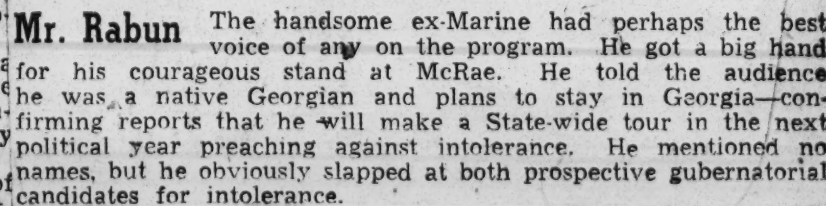






## Daily Worker Washington Bureau

Leaders of the large and militant Negro community and several trade union officials were helpful in an

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...and the black as fingers of the\*... in the present instance—of

top," he told a Southern Conference stage and go right on up to the Mr. Wallace knows this. It makes you wonder why he makes such a Welfare audience in a proposal for he is believed sincere for Human

great educational insolvency and



# UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES CROWD PLAYED DURING WALLACE RALLY

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla

Overflow Throng Told Rankin's Crowd  
Should Have Had Observers at South  
Carolina Lynching

ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN CROWD  
Sat. 6-28-47 FAILS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June — (NNPA) — The House Un-American Activities Committee was repeatedly excoriated last Monday night during the program at the Water—on which Henry A. Wallace was the principal speaker.

Only during the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by Chauncey Brown, and the pronouncing of the benediction were no derogatory remarks made about that committee, which, in the opinion of many lock Holmes outfit, said, "Who's observers, was responsible in part Going to Investigate the Man Who for the overflow crowd which was Investigate the Man Who Investigates Me?"

"I wonder if the committee had observed at the lynching in South Carolina and later in the jury room?" asked Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, president of the Washington chapter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare whose auspices the meeting was held.

This remark, made in the course of Dr. Johnson's address, had reference to the statement issued by the committee a few days before the meeting that it would have observer present to note who sat on the platform and what literature was distributed.

Referring to the report the committee issued on the Southern Conference two days before the meeting, Dr. Johnson drew applause when he said:

"Their smear attack upon the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, their attempt to frighten citizens against assembling here and their efforts to deny Mr. Wallace this platform is none the less an infringement upon the constitutional rights of the people and is a glaring example of un-Americanism." Sat. 6-28-47

Dr. Johnson drew applause other times when his darts directed at the House Un-American Activities Committee hit their mark.

Also poking ridicule at the House Un-American Activities Committee was Zero Mostel, the comedian, who garbed in a Sher-

As a lawyer, Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, who introduced Mr. Wallace affirmed that the meeting was entirely constitutional.

"We gather here under the First Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1791 and duly promulgated, guaranteeing the right of the people peaceably to assemble," he said. "And what we shall say we put squarely under the same amendment guaranteeing freedom of speech. If we pray a little for the erring, that will come under the religious freedom section of the Constitution.

"And the principal speaker, by the duly authenticated vital statistics records, was born in an American state. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States. He, then, is entitled to enjoy the full protection of the Constitution of the United States."

Senator Pepper departed from his prepared address to say that if the enfranchisement of all the people was urged that too would be entirely constitutional because the Founding fathers contemplated universal suffrage.

In introducing Mr. Wallace, Senator Pepper declared:

"If an election could be held in the world today as to who was the world's foremost private citizen as

the spokesman of peace and democracy; if there were to be chosen one man in private life, who speaks to the world in the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt, it would be the American citizen I now proudly present to you, Henry A. Wallace." Sat. 6-28-47

Mr. Wallace pleaded for the United States to square its practices with its professions of democracy and urged concentration on the solution of major domestic problems and positive actions to make peace with Russia.

As a first step toward peace with Russia, he suggested that President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall invite Stalin and Molotov to confer with them in Berlin to settle points at issue between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Wallace declared that Truman's only chance of election in 1948 is to make the Democratic party the party of peace.

Indicating his faith in a third party government, Mr. Wallace said a truly liberal party can elect a useful number of Congressmen in 1948, who will help halt the present reactionary trend.

He asserted, however, that he prefers the two party system and "would rather congratulate the Administration on a reversal of present trends and on assuming some dynamic, positive, liberal leadership."

By declaiming at great length about Soviet actions which he thoroughly disapproves he would be doing nothing to advance the cause of peace, Mr. Wallace said, adding:

"I am primarily concerned with influencing the policies I can help to change.

"I am primarily concerned with making our own American practice conform to American principles. Sat. 6-28-47

"I share with millions of my fellow Americans a conscience. I can get as indignant as any man at the suppression of civil liberties anywhere in the world.

"But I admit to a certain shame when I hear some of our official statements of protest about election methods in Eastern Europe; and look at the same time at certain election methods in South Carolina and Kansas City."

He added that the "discrepancy disturbs me."

Toward the end of his address

Mr. Wallace urged the abolition of the poll tax and "other hindrances to free franchise," the establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission with power, putting the power of the Federal government behind law enforcement officers who want to thwart those who take the law into their own hands, and an end to the practice of Congressmen of using "their cloaks of immunity from libel to smear any American who suggests we practice democratic and Christian principles."

## Walter White People, Politics And Places

Straining and Galloping  
THE HEAVY THINKERS of both major political parties have been straining their brains

of the first water and galloping all over the place to convince the voters that Henry Wallace is (a) an impractical dreamer ignorant of the facts of life (2) politically as dead as the dodo (3) a crypto-Communist, whatever that may mean. Sat. 6-21-47

But the former vice president has been causing the reactionaries more headaches and nightmares per square inch since his return from Europe than almost any other figure in contemporary political history except Joseph Stalin. Except in one or two places in the northwest, he has attracted enormous crowds which paid hard, cold cash to hear what he has to say. Where big shots of the right wing have screamed maledictions on his head, doing so to scant and unimpressed audiences, Wallace's audiences have waxed as enthusiastic in approval of what he told them as did crowds who greeted Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie.

The reason is apparent to any person who is wise enough to think for himself, uninhibited by the cliches and shibboleths of doctrinaires of either the extreme right or the extreme left. The ominous news from Hungary, Bulgaria, Palestine, Italy, France, England, South Africa, India and South America—to say nothing of that from all over the United States—has just plain scared intelligent Americans. Albert Einstein's grim warning of two months ago that there is absolutely no defense nor can any be devised against the atomic bomb has been followed by the report of the President's Committee on Universal Military Training fixing a date almost down to the exact day for the next war. Men like Taft and



Unless such a plan is devised while there is yet time, we are all together without suicidal war. Wallace's program is as simple and understandable as that.

To say that Henry Wallace or the overwhelming majority of those who listen to him are Communists is both downright silly and vicious. As is their wont, the Communists have eagerly jumped on the Wallace bandwagon, often to his acute embarrassment, chiefly because he is not anti-Soviet and because he almost alone of American leaders is not preaching the inevitability of war with Russia which that country cannot afford now. It is a pity that this is so because Wallace could be infinitely more useful to the cause of peace (which Russia needs, too) if there were no basis whatever for the charges that he is "Communist." As for his own political allegiances, a letter he wrote me some months ago

The Only Hope Offered

BUT WALLACE is giving the people about the only hope any leader offers today. His program is simple. Another war will mean the end of civilization. The starved, frightened people of the world want peace and bread. Russia is a hard reality in the modern world and can neither be laughed or frightened out of existence. Some means must be worked out at once to enable the peoples of the earth to work out their own systems of government and to get along to-



commending and approving a syndicated column I had written urging Communists to stop muddying the waters by trying to capture or infiltrate non-Communist organizations, certainly proves where Mr. Wallace stands.

### Situations Change Overnight

ONE OF THE MOST frequent charges made against him by his enemies is that Mr. Wallace sometimes makes contradictory statements and reverses positions he had previously taken. What of it? Events and situations are nowadays so often and unexpectedly changed overnight that only one who is asleep fails to change.

Even some of his closest supporters have not always felt that some of Mr. Wallace's ideas or statements were uniformly sound. But who is wise enough to know precisely and promptly every answer to every question in a chaotic period such as that in which we live?

Whether you agree or not with Wallace, his is a voice and power to be recognized despite all the ridicule and opposition which may be heaped upon him. George Bernard Shaw may even be right in saying that 10 years hence Wallace may be looked back upon as the great man of this era. Time will tell.

### Wholesome Henry

*Black Dispatch*

Henry Wallace can say such wholesome things. In just a few words he can tear the cover from hypocrisy and expose the guts of wickedness. Perhaps it is because of his utter frankness in attack upon national evils that the distinguished Iowan is classified as belonging to the lunatic fringe.

When the aroused Henry shook his mane and delivered his notable phillipic at the Democratic National Convention at the time when he lost the vice presidency, there were those who shuddered and said that he had lost his balance. Just what type and character of poise Mr. Wallace had destroyed no one has ever been able to explain, but we are quite sure about that none of the former vice president's traducers would agree that Henry Wallace lacked moral balance when he lashed out in the Windy City auditorium. We have an ideal when this distinguished American is convicted of a truth, he can discount materiality with that passage of scripture which advises against gaining the whole world while losing one's soul.

*Oklahoma City, Okla.*

And in his New York address last week Henry Wallace gave expression to the same type of moral courage. In his speech in Madison Square Garden he observed that Attorney General Clark is traveling through the land as a representative of democratic government on Freedom Train, in which priceless treasures intimately connected with dearly bought human freedom, may be viewed in air-conditioned show cases. In this luxury train one may see the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation and other parchments that deal with milestones of human progress.

But who, other than Henry Wallace, in public life of the moment would have the strength of character and the moral daring to point out the fault in this endeavor? Most Negroes who have an opportunity to visit this shrine will forget reality, just as all of us when we stand in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, or gaze upon the notable inscription respecting justice upon the walls of the Supreme Court, overlooking the banks of the Potomac.

This is not a failing of Henry Wallace, the genuine apostle of liberty and justice. As he spoke from a platform in

Madison Square Garden he could visualize "ever the sparrows" in our polygenous citizenship. He recognizes the imperfections in our way of life, so his righteous approach to Freedom Train brought forth a statement which we are sure reaction will ever belongs again on the lunatic fringe:

"We must work for the day when Negroes in the South leaving a Freedom Train won't step forth into the reality of jim crowism; when government employees, after glimpsing these documents, won't return to the reality of the Loyalty Order; when workers won't face the undemocratic provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act," said Wallace.

There are those who have put lags in human freedom in this country; who talk of "gradualism," which at some uncertain date in the future will bring about utopia and brotherhood, who will scoff at the impatience expressed by Mr. Wallace in his New York address, but we who are the under-dogs of this civilization instantly recognize his audacity and boldness of speech as having the virtue and integrity so often lacking today among public men.

It is surprising to find a Negro girl, who during the war was connected with the American Red Cross, and stationed in Hitler's Germany, returning home to say she had a type of freedom there that immediately vanished the moment she took passage on an American ocean liner. This is what Henry Wallace is dragging from under the cover of our national life when he talks about the ugly realities Negroes face every day all over the nation, so utterly and absolutely contrary to the documents presented on Freedom Train by Attorney General Tom Clark, who hails from Texas, a state where Negroes for more than half a century have been disfranchised, and where those who guide the destinies of citizens down in the Lone Star country apparently have no respect for "inalienable rights," if this emolument and guarantee is claimed by a black man.

In that New York address Henry Wallace was talking about "one nation, indivisible, with justice and liberty for all." That's the pledge we take in allegiance to the Stars and Stripes; but segregation, jim crow, mob violence, disfranchisement and all types of demoted citizenship, chart divisive formulas for every-day living before the pledge we take to the flag dies on our lips. Is it not wonderful that we have in the public life of America a dominant figure whose voice has strength and resonance, who can and will point to the true meaning of the priceless documents on Freedom Train?

In that New York address the distinguished Iowan said there were some additional documents that would be found missing on Freedom Train—instruments for the implementation of justice and equality that we as citizens must enact into the law of the land. In this respect the former vice president was following the line taken by this writer sometime ago in Chicago, when we argued before the resolutions committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the ideal we should fight for in America is a law and decree that forever bans race prejudice. We want no palliatives that conceal and hide evil. We want law that in essence bans and destroys all opportunity for one individual to hamper the social, political and economic freedom of another; we want social objectives so clearly stated in our fundamental charter so positive and so absolute in their intent and purpose that there will be no excuse, no defense and no extenuating circumstances when one human being looks down on another in this country.

"I pledge—and I am sure that everyone assembled here tonight will join me in the pledge—to see that in our lifetime the Freedom

political philosophy last night in the city auditorium. The auditorium seats about 4,000.

At an earlier meeting, President Clark, Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, told members of a Negro Presbyterian Church that if force was used to segregate the audience at the auditorium, then that meeting would be taken elsewhere.

Later on at the auditorium, however, Police Chief Ben T. Watkins directed that Negroes sit on one side of the hall and white persons on the other. Officers directed both races to the doors on the side set apart for them, and there was no disturbance.

After his speech Wallace issued a statement in which he said he had noted that the auditorium "did seem to be largely divided according to race," but that he had been assured this was not the result of any rule or regulation.

Train of Tomorrow will carry these additional documents:

A document embodying a permanent FEPC.

A bill abolishing the poll tax.

An act establishing the inalienable right of every child to equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, creed or color.

Legislation ending jim crow in our nation, once and for all.

A Magna Carta for labor.

And, side by side, the Bill of Rights proclaimed by our forefathers, the Economic Bill of Rights proclaimed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The issues were clearly and definitely drawn by Henry Wallace in that Madison Square Garden address. The American people are the ones bordering on the lunatic fringe if they fail to note the high idealism, the brotherhood and righteousness in the masterful statesmanship of Henry Wallace.

Henry Wallace pleaded for an end to racial segregation before an audience that was segregated by police order after a sponsor of his speech had told Negroes they would not be required to observe the old Southern custom.

About 1,000 Negroes and half that many white persons listened to the former vice president expound his

Wallace Urges End Of Race Segregation Before Divided Crowd



## MR. WALLACE'S RECORD

Editor, The Advertiser:

In your editorial, "Mr. Wallace Astray" Monday, you seemed to be rather surprised at Henry Wallace's latest blast against the Truman Administration. You speak of the "austere integrity" and the "idealism and fine vision" of Mr. Wallace and seem to consider this the first offense against the administration of which he has ever been guilty. Where were you, Mr. Editor, just a few months ago, when this same Henry A. Wallace, having been denied the vice-presidency, and seemingly lost in the shuffle, was rescued from oblivion by none other than one Harry S. Truman, who very graciously appointed him secretary of commerce. How did he show his appreciation—this man of the austere integrity and high ideals? As we remember it, he showed it by attacking the very man who had befriended him, President Truman, as well as our distinguished Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, who was at that time doing a really magnificent job at the conference then going on at Paris in the interest of world peace.

His blast, which accused the administration of taking a "get-tough-with-Russia" attitude, was just as reprehensible as this latest blast, if not more so; for, at that time, by grace of Mr. Truman, he was a part of the administration itself. By all the rules of fairness and propriety he should have resigned from the cabinet before making such a speech. As it was, the President had no other course open than to call for his resignation.

Southern newspapers should be especially slow in trying to defend Henry Wallace, because he has never shown himself at all friendly toward this section. He is the same man who came down to Tuskegee Institute last year and made a speech in which he warmly praised the FEPC bill, a piece of attempted legislation especially aimed at the South and one which would violate not only the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, but also our ideas as to what is right and just and fair.

No, Mr. Editor, this is not the first time Mr. Wallace has "gone astray." Examine the records and you will find that he is running true to form. We believe he has shown his true colors so plainly this time that no really loyal American can have any further respect for him.

HUGH S. CALDWELL,

Union Springs, Alabama.

## HENRY WALLACE IN MONTGOMERY

The Henry Wallace appearance here at Cramton Bowl Saturday night was quite a

show. The Bowl was not packed, as some had predicted, nor was it sparsely populated, either, as others had been sure it would be. Most observers agreed that the audience numbered not less than 4,500, not more than 5,000. About one-fifth of those present were Negroes, seated to themselves.

Contrary to the fears of some, it was an orderly and respectful crowd. There were no boos. When a Negro attendant went into the speaker's stand before the principals had entered, a voice yelled out at him,

"Get out of there, Jim Folsom." But the sally drew no response in the crowd.

The speaking started a little late, because Arrangements Chairman Gould Beech kept waiting for the return of Gov. Jim Folsom from his trip to Birmingham. "Big Jim" had said he would come back from the Air Carnival "if he could make it," to introduce Mr. Wallace. There were some who thought the Governor might prefer not to be present. Many in the crowd knew why 8:00, 8:05, 8:15 came and still no speakers appeared. Everybody waited quietly, wondering.

About 8:17 an uproar started over in the eastern wing of the grandstand and the crowd turned to see a tree-tall fellow ambling down the steps beside a gray-haired man who looked very small in comparison. As the little group of men stepped out on the turf in front of the grandstand on their way to the speaker's stand a voice belated, "Where'd you get that little boy, Big Jim?"

Beech opened the program by calling for prayer by the Rev. Donald MacGuire. Then there were some songs—America, God Bless America, Sewanee River. Beech said that in some places admission had been charged for the Wallace speeches. But in Montgomery, he announced, the expenses of the committee had been only some \$340, and since they wanted nobody to stay away on account of a charge, the expense would be taken care of by a free will offering. Cups were passed, and the money seemed to come rather freely.

Then Beech introduced Governor Folsom, who received a lusty, shouting ovation reminiscent of his campaign days. He spoke slowly, soberly, of Wallace as "the most attractive man in America today."

When Wallace arose, about half the audience stood and applauded. He began with thanks for the courtesy he had received in Alabama on this visit, and on previous visits. He obviously was pleased with his audience, saying, "I have traveled in six countries, and through a good number of American cities, but this crowd in proportion to the size of the city in which it is found is the best one of them all."

He spoke with more vigor and ease than on other occasions when we had heard him.

He seemed exhilarated, confident, less of the subdued martyr. After introductory tributes to Folsom and to Senator Lister Hill, he launched into his prepared address.

There was frequent applause, though its volume often proved thin. Handclapping was heavy after he looked forward to the day "in the South when labor will be as productive as any labor, and be paid the equal of any labor anywhere."

Mr. Wallace said some things that need to be said. For example he declared that Russia "can not wage war unless our policy of antagonizing the progressive mass of people in every country in the world throws them all, against their real wishes, into the Communist camp." When one reviews U. S. support of Franco, King George, Chiang Kai-shek, and now Peron, there can be no doubt that Wallace struck the bell hard on that statement.

He was absolutely right, too, in asserting that "Communism abroad or at home can never be defeated except by making the American capitalist economy work—as it can work."

But despite his fine humanitarian philosophy, one kept listening for some things which needed to be said if the Wallace preachment were to be an adequate and workable doctrine for 1947. You had the feeling that if all the nations of the world were like the U. S., then Mr. Wallace's ideas might work fine, but that with things as they are, the Iowa-born philosopher just did not meet the issues.

For example, he tore into the Truman plea for universal military training, claiming it would "discourage democratic, peace-loving peoples everywhere in the world." Just which are these nations that would be discouraged? Virtually all the major nations in the world already have universal military training themselves. Why should our similar preparedness discourage them?

While Mr. Wallace spoke harshly of President Truman, he found not one fault with Josef Stalin. He did not even mention the ruthless Communist program of expansion. The news of Hungary's fall to Russian domination in recent days apparently had not reached him. Nor did Mr. Wallace once mention the problem of Communist infiltration in America. He simply passed

over such real and immediate issues as these which trouble our government.

If one chose to relax and forget, it would be easy to accept the broad, fine generalities of Mr. Wallace and believe that the future could be secure if only the U. S. would pour fertilizer and other essentials into Europe and Asia, lend money to the Russians, and forget the military problem entirely. But few Americans are able to forget such realities. And knowing they are with us, we listened to Mr. Wallace and wondered: Is this man one of measureless value to the nation as a counter against the reactionaries and militarists—or is he the voice that lulls us in time of danger, making us neglect the task that is terribly urgent?

After Saturday night at Cramton Bowl we suspect that Mr. Wallace is something of both. His continued appeal for human rights is needed in a time when reaction is flourishing. But Mr. Wallace owes it to himself and to the nation to clarify his position on U. S. military security and on the Communist upsurge all over the world. If he is genuinely opposed to Communism, he should state that fact more clearly and emphatically than he did in Montgomery.

## Wallace's Travels

Henry Agard Wallace, 58, former Cabinet member and Vice President, returned last week to New York City and to his duties as editor of The New Republic magazine after a fifty-nine-day speaking tour in Europe and America. The tour had been an extraordinary one in American politics.

Mr. Wallace's journey fell into two parts. During the first (April 7-27) he visited England, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France; made seven major speeches to almost 60,000 Europeans, in which he denounced America's foreign policy—especially the "Truman doctrine." European audiences were reported cool; there was sharp criticism abroad and at home because Mr. Wallace had chosen to wage his battle against American policy before foreign audiences.

During the second stage of his journey—the past six weeks—Mr. Wallace traveled 18,000 miles through fifteen states and the District of Columbia; appeared in twenty-eight large cities and made more than 100 speeches opposing the "doctrine" and the "tough" American policy toward Russia.

These were some of the highlights of Mr. Wallace's American tour: "If vacation," N. D., he said: "the Democratic party becomes the war party and the party of reaction, I shall take a Democratic vacation. House to hear him; 3,000 more stood in the streets outside. He said: 'We helped, I shall do more than take a must propose an over-all plan for the abolition of war. \* \* \* I say that people world cooperation is our only hope.'"

## Opposed Views

In Austin, Tex., he spoke in a



university gymnasium packed with 10,000 Texas students. He had been warned to "go easy" on attacking racial discrimination. He asked for a better deal for Negroes, denounced segregation. The Texans cheered him.

Last week the Wallace tour was a subject of speculation among diverse political groups. There were some who said Mr. Wallace drew only the "left-wing cliques" to his meetings. Others believed that the size of his audiences indicated a widespread, although minority, opposition to the country's foreign policy. Democrats were concerned over what they regarded as a veiled threat that Mr. Wallace might bolt the party in 1948, and thereby deprive the Democrats of an important segment of their support.

# DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

- By -  
Robt. Durr

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

## Henry Wallace Takes A Look At Dixie And Thinks He Sees A New And Great Southland Being Born

Sat. 6-21-47

HENRY A. WALLACE is one of three most engaging personages in the world today. I know of no one else I would drive over a hundred miles on a sizzling hot summer afternoon to listen to, in a jam packed, non-air conditioned college auditorium, as I did last Saturday to hear Mr. Wallace at State Teachers College at Montgomery, Ala.—the cradle of the Confederacy. Several thousand others were there from Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida.

Two years ago I journeyed to Tuskegee to hear Mr. Wallace. Whites and blacks alike poured into the chapel and took seats wherever they could get them with no thought of who sat next to whom. At Tuskegee and Montgomery, Mr. Wallace held his audience spellbound. He talked of the simple verities and brought to his listeners an understanding of the importance of the scientific and spiritual approach to the solution of the baffling problems of our time.

Wallace has the ability to see what he looks at and the courage to be honest with his fellow man about what he sees. And I think his fundamental goodness accounts for his irresistible charm and makes him the best loved person on the international scene today.

Mr. Wallace thinks he sees a new and great South being born. He called attention to the fact that he had been cordially received all over the South. At Austin, Texas, where a Dr. Rainey was fired for advocating fairness to Negroes, Wallace said that when during his address he advocated abolition of race discrimination he got the greatest applause of all

This was indicative to him of an increasing feeling on the part of the enlightened segment of the South that that section must be born again, and that such organizations as the Committee for Alabama and its parent affiliate, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, are determined that this new birth in the valley and the shadow of racism and reaction shall be properly facilitated and have ample opportunity to grow on a foundation of education for complete and meaningful living, freed of the chains of disease, poverty, and all forms of prejudice and superstition.

Mr. Wallace feels that thousands of colored people will migrate from the South to the North, and that is as it should be, but that the great bulk of them will remain in the South.

Facing what may be done here in the South to make it possible for all the people of the South to attain a higher standard of living and to get as much for their labor as people in the North, he suggested that forward looking leaders in the South write David Lillienthal about developing an atomic energy project in Alabama to

extract fertilizer from the air to be made available to farmers in adequate quantities and at a low price to enrich the soil so that it may produce three times what it is producing at the present time.

Mr. Wallace said that is possible and that atomic energy harnessed to this purpose could facilitate the making of the South into a paradise as compared with what it is today. This inability of southern farmers to get plenty of low priced fertilizer may be the cause of the failure of farm agents in Alabama to do as effective a job as they could, Mr. Wallace hinted. Sat. 6-21-47

"The living word," which is referred to at least four times in as many parts of the Bible, its application in all relationships apart from the "written word," was stressed as being that which we must make the common denominator of all our activities. He pointed out that he hoped the Negro would never cease to regard walking with God as a paramount duty of the individual, the nation and mankind.

To this, Negroes should con-

tribute their all, for as we move into a manufactured depression, colored people, as is always the case of a minority group, will feel the pinch first, suffer most and longest. In their being "rejected," I see the day coming when they may be called upon, if prepared, as those who have evolved most in suffering in this business of the "living word," to become the chief corner stone in the house of prayer.

as principal of Washington High School. Mr. Akins was not recommended by Superintendent J. O. Sanderson, but not until the construction project will be started this summer. Number 1 problem to be taken care of when conditions are favorable, he said, is that of Washington High School. It has not yet been decided whether to remodel the present building, which houses the high school and an elementary unit, for use as an elementary school exclusively, and build a new high school on the same property, or to build the high school elsewhere, or what. The Peabody Institute is now making a survey of the needs of the entire system, and its final report will have a great deal to do with the decision as to what to do about Washington High. Sat. 6-21-47

C. H. McLendon, for some years principal of Carver High School, Mount Olive, has been named to succeed M. W. Akins

- By -  
C. D. Halliburton

# TARHEEL WEEK

Journal & Guide

## Large Mixed Audience Cheered At Raleigh As Henry Wallace Asserted America Wins No Friends Abroad By Infringing Rights Of Citizens Here

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-21-47

RALEIGH, N. C.—Big event of the week was Henry A. Wallace's speech in Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh, June 5. Mr. Wallace's appearance, sponsored by the Committee for North Carolina, an affiliate of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, drew an audience from a wide area outside Raleigh. About 2,700 persons, approximately one-fourth of whom were Negroes, were on hand to hear the former Vice President and cabinet member discuss both world affairs and domestic issues. No racial segregation was practiced in the seating.

A local daily remarked on that," he said.

The fact that high state officials were conspicuous by their absence. In a press conference at the home of Josephus Daniels, of the News and Observer, Mr. Wallace indicated that he would not support President Truman as the Democratic port choice for the presidency next year.

In his speech, in addition to condemning the Truman foreign policy as being the road to future wars, he flayed reaction-ary Democratic congressmen and senators who have joined the Republicans in support of the "relief to the greedy" tax bill and the "Hartley-Taft anti-labor bill."

At the press conference Mr. Wallace expressed sympathy with southern labor, saying that strikes in the South were more justifiable than those in any other part of the country.

Workers in the South have been exploited more—an examination of wage scales will show defendants as the result of

labor disturbances in Winston-Salem several months ago in connection with picketing activities. Appeal was based on charges of discrimination against Negroes and certain classes of whites in jury service. When objection to jury practices was made during the original proceedings, the presiding judge had a special venire of Negroes called, from which five were selected for the jury which tried the case. The defendants, nonetheless, appealed the subsequent guilty verdict, and in the brief presented to the Supreme Court insisted that out of a possible 4,900 Negroes eligible for jury service only 255 were listed on the rolls, while approximately half of the white persons eligible were on the rolls.

The city school system of Raleigh has plans to spend about \$1,000,000 for new buildings, repairs and enlargements,